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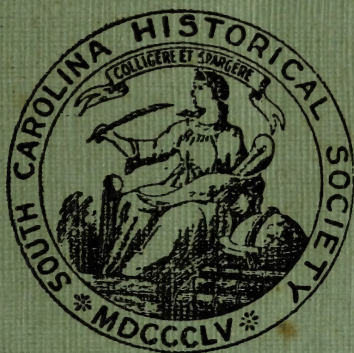
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THE
SOUTHERN
HISTORICAL
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THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

VOLUME XI., NO. 1 JANUARY, 1910.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as
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1910

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EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

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Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

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No. 1.

THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON BY THE BRITISH IN 1782.

By Joseph W. Barnwell.

In his Political History of the United States¹ Professor Goldwin Smith, in describing the treatment of the Tories, or Royalists, at the close of the Revolutionary War by the successful party in the different States of the American Union, uses these words with regard to the evacuation of Charleston on December 14th, 1782:

“Upon the evacuation of Charleston, as a British officer who was upon the spot stated, the loyalists were imprisoned, whipped, tarred and feathered, dragged through horse ponds, and carried about the town with ‘Tory’ on their breasts. All of them were turned out of their houses and plundered, twenty-four of them were hanged upon a gallows facing the quay in sight of the British fleet with the army and refugees on board. Such was the statement of a British officer who was upon the spot and an eye-witness to the whole.”

Although it does not require very careful reading of Mr. Smith’s interesting work to discover that the Colony and State of South Carolina and the City of

¹The United States. An Outline of Political History, p. 111.

Charleston find little favor in his sight, yet so entirely is this particular charge at variance with the accounts of the evacuation given in American histories and memoirs of the time, which describe the evacuation as having taken place in the best of order, that it was quite certain that the statement would not have been made except upon what Mr. Smith considered good authority. The writer of this article accordingly wrote to him, and was courteously referred by his secretary to the History of New York by Thomas Jones².

The account given by Judge Jones is as follows:

"In the Summer of 1782 the new Ministry, under a pretense of reconciliation with the American rebels, ordered Charleston, the capital of South Carolina, and Savannah, the capital of Georgia, to be evacuated, the troops withdrawn, the stores removed, and possession delivered to rebellion. These two garrisons contained thousands of the native inhabitants, many of whom had been in arms, or rendered other essential services to the Crown, in the course of the war. Numbers of them had fled from their estates in the country, and put themselves under the protection of the army, to avoid the persecution of the rebels; many in consequence of royal proclamations offering them pardon and protection. These garrisons were, notwithstanding, to be evacuated without a single term, a stipulation, or a condition, in favour of the inhabitants. No provision was made for such as had borne arms, or served in offices and were therefore obliged to leave with the army. The commanders of the two garrisons did every thing within their power, to make matters as easy as possible to those poor unfortunate people, whom

²History of New York during the Revolutionary war and of the leading events in the other Colonies at that period. By Thomas Jones, 1879, p. 234.

the Ministry were abandoning and leaving at the mercy of their enemies, for no other crime than steady loyalty to their sovereign, and a warm attachment to the constitution of Britain. To provide in some measure for these poor wretches, the commanders of the garrisons (though contrary to their orders) protracted the evacuations as long as they possibly could, without offending the Ministry. Transports were procured, and several hundreds with their personal property went to St. Augustine, in Florida, the Governor of which granted each family a tract of land, upon which they sat down and began the world anew. Numbers went to the Bahama Islands, others to the Summer Islands, to Jamaica, to Nova Scotia, to New Foundland, and to Canada. But such a number was still left behind, that properly to describe their situation upon the evacuation is scarcely possible. There were old gray-headed men and women, husbands and wives with large families of little children, women with infants at their breasts, poor widows whose husbands had lost their lives in the service of their King and country, with half a dozen half-starved bantlings tugging at their skirts taking leave of their friends. Here you saw people who had lived all their days in affluence (though not in luxury) leaving their real estates, their houses, stores, ships, and improvements, and hurrying on board the transports with what little household goods they had been able to save. In every street were to be seen men, women, and children wringing their hands, lamenting the situation of those about leaving the country, and the more dreadful situation of such who were either unable to leave, or were determined, rather than to run the risk of starving in distant

lands to throw themselves upon, and trust to, the mercy of their persecutors, their inveterate enemies, the rebels of America. Their fears and apprehensions were soon realized. No sooner had the evacuation taken place at Charleston than the rebels, like so many furies, or rather devils, entered the town, and a scene ensued, the very repetition of which is shocking to the ears of humanity. The loyalists were seized, hove into dungeons, prisons, and prevosts, some were tied up and whipped, others were tarred and feathered; some were dragged to the horse ponds and drenched till near dead, others were carried about the town in carts with labels upon their breasts and backs with the word 'Tory' in capitals, written thereon. All the Loyalists were turned out of their houses and obliged to sleep in the streets and fields, their covering the canopy of heaven. A universal plunder of the friends of government took place, and to complete the scene, a gallows was erected upon the quay facing the harbour, and twenty-four reputable Loyalists hanged in sight of the British fleet with the army and refugees on board. This account of the evacuation of Charleston I had from a British officer who was upon the spot, ashore at the time, and an eye-witness to the whole. No doubt the Loyalists upon the evacuation of Savannah shared the same fate with their brethren in South Carolina."

Judge Jones was a stanch Loyalist, who had been one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of New York. He was not in America from 1781 to the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, and was prevented from returning to America through the passage of an "Act of Attainder" by the Legislature of New York, by which the lives of himself and others were forfeited, and their estates confiscated. Though a man of high character, his statements, when not derived from his personal knowledge,

are often colored by his bitter feelings. Of such character is the expression of his opinion in the above extract from his book that the scenes attending the evacuation of Savannah were the same as the horrible inhumanities he says that he heard described by a British officer, whom he does not name, and who was ashore upon some unmentioned business at the time of the evacuation of Charleston. He died in 1792, in England, and his book was probably written between 1783 and 1788, though not published by the Historical Society of New York until nearly a century afterwards.

Be that as it may, his charge has now been repeated by Mr. Goldwin Smith, and on his authority has found its way into other English publications.

Under these circumstances, it may be of interest to the readers of this magazine to know what the contemporary accounts of the evacuation really are. Considerable pains have been taken to find out the facts, and so far as known all of them are published here,³ with such comment only as is necessary to explain them, and to show the situation of affairs at the time when they were written.

From June 28th, 1776, when the attack by the British Fleet upon the fort on Sullivan's Island, afterwards called Fort Moultrie, was repulsed, until the unsuccessful attack on Port Royal Island in January,

³Personal search has been made by the writer in the Library of Congress and among the files of newspapers in the Charleston Library. The newspaper files in the Historical Society of New York have been examined by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Historical Society of South Carolina, Miss Mabel L. Webber, and the English Magazines of the day by Mr. D. E. H. Smith. Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador in England, kindly enquired through his Military and Naval attaches of the English War and Navy Departments as to any reports of the officers in charge of the evacuation, or any other records to be found there bearing on the subject, and Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown, the well-known London firm, examined not only their valuable index of papers concerning America found in the English records, but also the files of papers in the British Museum for contemporary accounts. No private letters from Charleston seem to have survived the lapse of time, and the destruction of papers caused by the Confederate War.

1779, South Carolina was free from invasion. This exemption, however, was not to continue long. On April 28th, 1799, Gen. Prevost crossed the Savannah River on his expedition against Charleston, which failed of success only because of the approach of Gen. Lincoln's army from the Northward. In the autumn of the same year took place the unsuccessful attack upon Savannah, under D'Estaing and Lincoln, and on May 12th, 1780, Charleston was surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot.

The total defeat of Gates at Camden on August 16th, 1780, and of Sumter two days later, seemed for a time to put an end to all hope of saving the State from permanent conquest.

From the surrender of Charleston until the meeting of the Legislature of the State at Jacksonborough on January 18th, 1782, civil government, except as represented by Governor Rutledge and his Council, had ceased to exist. For much of that time the war carried on was what is now called a Guerrilla war, and atrocities were committed on both sides, which would not, in these days, be considered consistent with civilized warfare. To this character of war General Greene was bitterly opposed, and from the day of his arrival in South Carolina until the end of the war, his effort was to have it conducted with such humanity as war permits. The surrender of Cornwallis on October 19th, 1781, practically ended the war. Its result was the downfall of Lord North's ministry, and the coming into power of a Whig ministry in England, which was bent upon making peace. Nevertheless, peace was not provisionally signed until November 13th, 1782, and this was not known in America until several weeks afterwards. In the meantime there had been no actual cessation of hostilities in America, though the British forces were gradually being with-

drawn. The evacuation of Savannah took place the 11th of July, 1782, five months before that of Charleston, the Commander of the American troops on that occasion being General Anthony Wayne, of the Continental army, who afterwards was in immediate command of the troops at the evacuation of Charleston.

American historians have certainly not been complimentary to the British and Loyalists present at the evacuation of Savannah, as the following account will show¹:

“Many of the most notorious Loyalists in the State, whose hands and hearts had been stained with fraternal blood, who had instigated and witnessed the cruelties of their savage allies, were gathered there, and in their anxiety to secure themselves, they laid hands on everything that they could possibly command. All movable property that could be secured was taken away; and five thousand negroes, from three-fourths to seven-eighths of all in Georgia, and many of them plundered from their republican owners, were carried off in the general embarkation. The State was drained of everything that the enemy could avail themselves of, and was left in a crippled and dismantled condition.”

As the time for the evacuation of Charleston approached, the British merchants, who had come to the city during the British occupation, obtained leave from General Leslie, who commanded the British troops then in possession of the city, to make an agreement with Governor John Mathews, the Governor of South Carolina, elected by the Jacksonboro Assembly on the resignation of Governor Rutledge, permitting them to remain in Charleston for eighteen months after the evacuation for the pur-

¹Stevens' History of Georgia, Vol. II, p. 289.

pose of collecting the debts due them, and of disposing of their stores and goods⁵.

An agreement was also entered into between representatives of General Leslie and the Governor to prevent the carrying away of slaves belonging to American citizens, but this agreement was subsequently abandoned. General Greene, who was in chief command of the American forces during the evacuation, has been impliedly censured by some American writers for not permitting the presence of State troops, and officers of the militia during the evacuation. Judge James (*Life of Marion*, page 176) says that the exclusion was the act of the civil government, and that General Greene wrote a letter disapproving of it. In view, however, of the charges which have been made against the American authorities at the time of the evacuation, it certainly is fortunate that the soldiers and officers present should not have been those who were animated with private feelings of revenge.

The following letter from General Greene may be said to be the first account in order of time written concerning the evacuation⁶:

Head Quarters, South Carolina,
December 19th, 1782.

Sir:

I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency the agreeable information of the evacuation of Charles Town, and beg leave to congratulate you upon the event.

The Enemy completed their embarkation on the 14th, and the same day fell down into rebellion road, and on the seventeenth crossed the Bar and went to Sea. It is said the Hessian Troops are bound for New York, and the British for the West India Islands.

⁵This time was extended by the Legislature at its meeting in March, 1783.

⁶Library of Congress, C. C., 155, V. 2, p. 603.

General Wayne with the Legion and Light Infantry, (as General Gist was absent, and too unwell to continue his command) had been before the Enemy's Works for several days previous to the evacuation. Genl. Leslie by his Adjutant General hinted to General Wayne through Mr. Morrice Simmons, one of the Citizens of Charles Town, his apprehensions that an attack from us might lay the Town in Ashes, and that if they were permitted to embark without interruption, every care should be taken for its preservation.

Knowing the impossibility of doing the Enemy any material injury on their embarkation in a fortified Town, and under cover of their shipping; and being well informed that some attempts had been made by some of the Refugee followers of the British Army, to fire the place, I directed the General to make the safety of the Town the first object; and that if a treaty was necessary for this purpose to enter into one rather than expose the place, for the little advantage which might be obtained over the rear Guard. The General accordingly from the intimation of the Adjutant General, very judiciously agreed to let them embark without molestation, they agreeing not to fire upon the Town after getting on board.

The conditions being understood by both parties, the Town was evacuated and possessed without the least confusion, our advance following close upon their rear. The Governor was conducted into his Capital the same day, the civil police established the day following, and the day after the Town opened for business.

This important event gives us compleat possession of all the Southern States; and what adds to its consequence, I had the happiness to nego-

ciate a few weeks ago a general Exchange of all the Civil and Militia Officers, as well as privates of every denomination under military paroles, belonging to the Southern department.

The people are once more free, and I hope will manifest their gratitude by a vigorous exertion in support of the common cause. The struggle and conflict has been long and severe; but when it is considered that the Enemy had upwards of 18,000 regular Troops, besides several thousand Militia and Negroes employed for the reduction of the Southern States, I hope it will be found that the progress of the Southern Army has been no less honorable than important; and that it will merit the approbation of Congress through every stage of its operations.

I should be wanting in gratitude to the Army, was I to omit expressing my warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and activity with which they attempted and persevered in every enterprise, and for the patience and dignity with which they bore their sufferings. Perhaps no Army ever exhibited greater proofs of patriotism and public virtue. It has been my constant care to alleviate their distresses as much as possible, but my endeavors have been far short of my wishes, or their merit.

The Secretary of War, and Major Burnet, one of my Aids, who will have the honor of delivering this dispatch, will communicate to your Excellency such farther particulars as you may wish to know of the force and situation of the Army under my command.

I have the honor to be with the most perfect respect
 Your Excellency's most obed^t. and mo.
 hble serv^t. Nath Greene.

His Excel^y.

The Presid^t. of Congress.

General Greene, it is true, always declared that he never interfered with the civil authorities, but as his letter is dated the 19th of December, two days after the fleet had departed, he must have known of the hanging of "twenty-four reputable Loyalists," if hanged they were. The tone of his letter certainly indicates no knowledge of such fact. Neither does it seem probable that he would have stood by and allowed outrages of the kind to take place "in sight of the British Fleet."

The next publication is taken from the *South Carolina Weekly Gazette*, published in Charleston, May 31st, 1783.¹

"LONDON.

"A true copy of a letter from a British officer on board one of the transports lying in the Harbour of Charlestown, the day after that important garrison was evacuated. Though in the hurry and confusion of writing, the date is omitted, it is nevertheless a genuine letter verbatim.

"I take up my pen, my dear friend, in the midst of noise and confusion, just to give you a short account of the redelivery of this town to the Americans. Yesterday morning closed the melancholy scene.

The evacuation and repossession of Charlestown, rendered supremely melancholy on account of the unhappy loyalists, has been in other respects the most liberal of any transaction that has taken place since the commencement of the war. It was evacuated and entered by treaty—signals were agreed upon and adhered to—of course, every-

¹From September 28th, 1782, to February 15th, 1783, unfortunately no newspaper was published in Charleston. The *Royal Gazette* suspended publication on the first mentioned date, or at least no numbers can be found in the Charleston Library after then, and the *South Carolina Weekly Gazette* was not begun until the latter date.

thing was conducted with the utmost decency and decorum. The embarkation lasted two days. I did not quit the town till the American horse made their appearance below the State house. I then thought it high time to decamp.

The inhabitants and merchants who thought proper to remain in town were directed to keep within their houses; all stores and warehouses were shut up. The streets formerly crowded and cheerful to the view, now presented one mournful scene of the most complicated wretchedness. The poor, unhappy loyalists whom the British government, not many months before, had most solemnly pledged its faith to protect in their persons and properties, were now to be left victims to their merciless enemies, or to be sent on board vessels for the West Indies, to encounter, with their distressed families, every misfortune, and to suffer every species of indigence and want in a strange land. Many, indeed, remained in the town, preferring the risk of immediate death to the cruel uncertainty of adhering any longer to a government, whose perfidy and treachery stands unparalleled in the annals of history. But by far the greater number, whose activity in the cause of their King and the British constitution, left no hopes for mercy, embarked. As these past the windows of their friends and acquaintances, in their way to the places of embarkation, they silently, with grief unutterable, bowed their last farewell. This melancholy salute was returned with feelings that could only be expressed by tears and sobs. A gloomy despair sat on every countenance, and all was wretchedness and woe. The scene was too affecting for description, too great for human feelings. Even the most obdurate and unprincipled of

your patriots, had he been present at this awful view, must have felt some remorse for the part he has acted, and lamented the falsities he has palmed on parliament as facts, and which have brought the most complicated ruin and misery on thousands and thousands, whose only crime has been loyalty to the King, and affection for their Parent Country.

Throughout the whole of this transaction, tho' the most melancholy one I ever beheld, it must be observed to the honour of the officer who commanded, that the whole has been conducted with the utmost attention and humanity, as far as it rested with him. Certain places were appointed for embarkation. Centinels were fixed to prevent plunder being taken off by the soldiers and seamen. The vessels were all searched and whatever plunder was found, was returned to the inhabitants of the town from whom it was taken."

This letter is apparently genuine, and there is not a line in it showing maltreatment of the loyalists, much less the hanging of twenty-four of them, or any number of them whether "reputable" or not, in sight of the fleet.

The next account is also from a British source. *Rivington's Gazette* was a loyalist paper, published in New York¹.

"EVACUATION OF CHARLESTOWN.

"The Honourable Lieutenant General Leslie, commander-in-chief of Charlestown, with his Suite, arrived here on Thursday in perfect health.

On Thursday arrived the ship *Dutchess of Gordon*, Captain Holmes, in 15 days from Charlestown, (South Carolina). She sailed from thence

¹The Royal Gazette, New York, January 4, 1783. New York Historical Society.

on the 19th ult. with a fleet, consisting of about 70 sail, 50 of which were bound for this port, having on board the Foreign and provincial troops, under convoy of his Majesty's ships, Assurance, Charlestown and Hound; the remainder, consisting of about 20 sail, parted with them off Charlestown Bar on the 18th bound for England. On the 17th a fleet of upwards of 50 sail, with the British troops, and the principal part of the inhabitants of Charlestown, sailed from thence for Jamaica.

Immediately on the embarkation of the King's troops, at Charles Town, the Rebel General Wayne, with about 5,000 Continental soldiers, took possession of the town, leaving a body of Cavalry to guard the passes, with strict orders not to molest any person going to the shipping. The rebels were so extremely polite, after the embarkation of the garrison, as not to hoist the rebel standard for three days, while the English fleet lay in the Bay.

We are happy to inform the public that 4 more sail of the above mentioned fleet anchored within the Hook on Thursday afternoon, and the remainder with the convoy were then in sight.

By the fleet from Charles-Town, we learn the following particulars: That the enemy had made an attempt and nearly effected the design, to cut off the necessary supply of fresh water from the shipping, which must have caused great delay but that a detachment, sent out by General Leslie, forced them to abandon the enterprize, that they refused, to the last, any supplies of fresh provisions to be sent into the town, by which means much specie was brought hither, which otherwise would have remained in that province.

A short time previous to the abandoning the

town, flags were reciprocally received on neutral ground, for disposing of the merchandise, horses, etc., to the enemy which they readily purchased of the garrison.

The military stores, troops, etc., being prepared for embarkation, the evacuation was effected with the greatest regularity, and without the least interruption from the enemy.

We learn further, that when General Wayne took possession of Charles-Town, he ordered the houses that were shut up to be opened, treated the inhabitants with civility, and permitted them to carry on business as usual. That flags from the enemy had been received on board after the evacuation, that the treaty between the Governor and merchants had hitherto been inviolably held."

It is, of course, possible that the scenes said to have been witnessed by the British officer may have occurred without the knowledge of the persons on the ships at the time when they left Charleston and reached New York, yet this does not seem to be probable.

Among the passengers on the fleet which left Charleston for England was Lieut. Gov. William Bull, the second of the name, who was a consistent loyalist during the whole war, though he never forgot the affectionate esteem in which he was held by all parties during the struggle. The following is an extract from his letter to the Secretary of State, dated January 19th, 1783, from Torbay on the arrival of the fleet from Charleston⁹.

"The rebel cavalry were at hand and came to the town that morning but General Leslie sent to them to forbid them approaching the water side of the town, until his troops were totally gone. A few straggling sailors had remained in

⁹This extract was obtained by Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown.

town, who were kindly treated by the American Cavalry and permitted to return to their ships.

* * * * *

(On the fleet, which consisted of 25 sail, were)
* * the Crown officers, also many gentlemen and merchants who were in such a predicament in regard to their lives and property by the Laws and Declarations of the State of Carolina, that they dared not remain, besides many poor refugee loyalists who are destitute of every resource and even hope of gaining maintenance. The total number of those unhappy men and their families, white and black, who have evacuated this province into other countries, amounts at least to 9,000."

The next publication is from the Gentleman's Magazine, the well-known English publication of the day¹⁰.

Charlestown, Dec. 17.

"The vulture sloop with a fleet of upwards of fifty transports having the British troops and the principal part of the inhabitants on board sailed from thence for Jamaica. On the 19th a fleet consisting of about 70 transports, 50 of which were bound for New York, having on board the foreign and provincial troops, sailed under convoy of his majesty's ships Assurance, Charlestown, and Hound; the remaining 20 parted with them off Charlestown bar on the 18th bound for England. Immediately on the embarkation of the King's troops, Gen. Wayne with about 5,000 continental soldiers took possession of the town, and was so extremely polite as not to hoist the American Standard while the English fleet lay in the bay."

This closes what we may call the contemporary accounts, that is to say, accounts written or purporting to be written immediately after the evacuation. The

¹⁰Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1783, page 169.

next allusion to the subject is from the *South Carolina Gazette and General Advertiser*.¹¹

Charles-Town, Saturday, June 21,

"The people of England are hereby informed, that the paragraph in the Morning Herald of the 15th of April, of 'Gov. Mathews having grossly violated the public faith, by hanging up several of those betrayed, deluded, wretched people, who were promised protection, and remained in the province of South-Carolina, in consequence of the convention; and that he had sent no less than 130 others to close confinement, in a common jail.— is altogether untrue—'tis an impudent lie."

Before commenting upon this denial it will be better to give the extract from the Morning Herald referred to. It is as follows¹²:

"WEST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

"Notwithstanding the convention entered into by Gen. Leslie, and the American Governor Mathewes, of South Carolina, in which the King's adherents, who remain in that province, are promised protection, until they can dispose of their property, and find conveyances to carry them from the continent, it appears by letter from Georgia, dated the beginning of last month, which came here through the channel of S^t. Thomas's, that M^r. Mathewes has grossly violated the public faith, by hanging up several of those betrayed, deluded, wretched people, and that he had sent no less than 130 others to close confinement in a common jail."

It will be seen that the "twenty-four reputable Loyalists"

¹¹Saturday, June 21st, 1783. Charleston Library Society.

¹²The Morning Herald and Daily Advertiser, Tuesday, April 15, 1783—copy obtained by B. F. Stevens & Brown, from file in British Museum.

of Judge Jones have shrunk to "several," but it shows that rumors at least of the "hanging up" of loyalists had been spread some time after the evacuation, whether derived from the same British officer or not. The denial given in Charleston is certainly emphatic. It may, of course, be said that it referred only to the charge against Governor Mathews. In these days the denial would probably have been accompanied by a letter from Governor Mathews, whose term had then expired, and there would probably have been a full description of what really occurred, but all news in those days was printed in the fewest words possible, and "space" was too valuable to allow for extended comment. Search has been made in the *Morning Herald* for several months after the denial in the Charleston paper for any mention of the denial, or re-assertion of the charge, but none has been found.

The next publication in order of time is from Ramsay's *Revolution in South Carolina*¹³.

"The evacuation though officially announced by General Leslie on the seventh of August, as a measure soon to be adopted, did not take place 'till the fourteenth of December, 1782. On that and the succeeding days the British went on board their shipping, and the town was entered by Governor Mathews, and the American army, without any confusion or disorder. Those who remained in Charleston felt themselves happy in being delivered from the severities of a garrison life. The exiled citizens experienced sensations more easily conceived than expressed, on returning to their houses and estates."

Dr. Ramsay was born in Pennsylvania, but had removed in early life to Charleston, and was an ardent patriot throughout the war. He was one of the citizens who was imprisoned at St. Augustine for their

¹³Ramsay's *History of the Revolution in South Carolina*, Vol. II, p. 384.

loyalty to America, but had been exchanged and was a member of the Jacksonborough Assembly. While there he voted against the acts confiscating the property of Tories, and he was not, as is known, vindictive in his nature. His book was published in 1785 and was, of course, written earlier than that date. He was not present at the evacuation, but must have heard of the hanging, if it did take place, and would scarcely have used the expressions found in his history written about two years afterwards, had he known of its occurrence.

The account containing most particulars is that of General William Moultrie, and it is published here in full¹⁴.

“EVACUATION.

“On Saturday, the fourteenth day of December, 1782, the British troops evacuated Charlestown, after having possession two years, seven months, and two days.

The evacuation took place in the following manner: Brigadier General Wayne was ordered to cross Ashley River,* with three hundred light infantry, eighty of Lee's cavalry, and twenty artillery, with two six pounders, to move down towards the British lines, which was near Colonel Shubrick's, and consisted of three redoubts. General Leslie, who commanded in town, sent a message to General Wayne, informing him that he would next day leave the town, and for the peace and security of the inhabitants, and of the town, would propose to leave their advanced works next day at the firing of the morning gun; at which time General Wayne should move on slowly, and take possession; and from thence to follow

¹⁴Moultrie's *Memoirs of the American Revolution*, Vol. II, p. 358.

*General Greene's army lay off the west side of Ashley River, above the ferry.

the british troops into town, keeping at a respectful distance (say about two hundred yards) and when the British troops, after passing through the town gates, should file off to Gadsden's wharf, General Wayne was to proceed into town, which was done with great order and regularity, except now and then the British called to General Wayne that he was too fast upon them, which occasioned him to halt a little. About 11 o'clock, A. M. the American troops marched into town and took post at the state-house.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. General Greene conducted governor Mathews, and the Council, with some others of the citizens into town; we marched in, in the following order: an advance of an officer and thirty of Lee's dragoons; then followed the governor and General Greene, the next two were General Gist and myself, after us followed the council, citizens and officers, making altogether about fifty; one hundred and eighty cavalry brought up the rear; we halted in Broad street, opposite where the South Carolina bank now stands, there we alighted, and the cavalry discharged to quarters: afterwards, every one went where they pleased; some in viewing the town, others in visiting their friends. It was a grand and pleasing sight to see the enemy's fleet (upwards of three hundred sail) laying at anchor from Fort Johnson to Five-fathom-hole, in a curve line, as the current runs, and what made it more agreeable, they were ready to depart from the port. The great joy that was felt on this day, by the citizens and soldiers, was inexpressible: the widows, the orphans, the aged men and others, who, from their particular situations, were obliged to remain in Charlestown, many of whom had been cooped up in one room

of their own elegant houses for upwards of two years, whilst the other parts were occupied by the British officers, many of whom were a rude uncivil set of gentlemen; their situations, and the many mortifying circumstances occurred to them in that time, must have been truly distressing. I cannot forget that happy day when we marched into Charlestown with the American troops: it was a proud day to me, and I felt myself much elated, at seeing the balconies, the doors and windows crowded with the patriotic fair, and aged citizens and others, congratulating us on our return home, saying, 'God bless you, gentlemen! you are welcome home, gentlemen!' Both citizens and soldiers shed mutual tears of joy.

It was an ample reward for the triumphant soldier, after all the hazards and fatigues of war, which he had gone through, to be the instrument of releasing his friends and fellow citizens from captivity, and restoring to them their liberties and possession of their city and country again.

This fourteenth day of December, 1782, ought never to be forgotten by the Carolinians; it ought to be a day of festivity with them, and it was the real day of their deliverance and independence."

General Moultrie was, of course, present at the evacuation and although his account was not published until 1802, when he was already advanced in life, yet he was the very soul of honor, and noted for his humanity, and consideration for all his fellow citizens, Whig or Tory. It seems incredible that he should have known of the hanging of loyalists and yet written the account here given.

The next authority is from Major Alexander Garden's "Anecdotes." He was a member of Lee's legion, but it is not known whether he was present at the

evacuation. He certainly was here very soon afterwards. His truthfulness is acknowledged on all hands.¹⁵

"A considerable detachment of infantry that had crossed during the night at Ashley Ferry, under the command of Major James Hamilton, and a company of artillery under Captain Singleton, joined at daylight, and the whole under the direction of Gen. Wayne, moved towards the British out-post at Shubrick's;¹⁶ but, before any indication of hostility could be shown, a gentleman of respectability advancing, proposed on the part of General Leslie, 'That no impediment should be offered to embarkation; in which case, he pledged himself that no injury should be done to the town. But, in the event of attack, he should use every means to insure security, and not be answerable for any consequences that might follow.' General Wayne gave a ready consent to the proposition, and immediately withdrew his troops to Accabee—not to refresh them, for they were totally destitute of food—but to prepare themselves, to make as handsome an appearance as circumstances would admit of, on the following morning. On the 14th at day-break, a gun was fired to apprise the British of the approach of the American force, which now moved forward towards the city. Arrived at their lines, as the ramparts were mounted, the Yaugers were seen retiring about fifty yards in front; and some of our officers, not in command, rode forward, and conversed with those of the army who were embarking. Orders had been issued by General Leslie, for the inhabitants to remain in their houses, and so strictly obeyed that

¹⁵*Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in America, First Series*, p. 369. These anecdotes are "told with transparent fidelity," says Sir George Otto Trevelyan, *American Revolution*, part 1, p. 88.

¹⁶Now "The Country Club."

the Main Guard-House had actually been taken possession of by Captain Rouvrey, of the Maryland Line, before it was known that our troops were in the city. It appeared, however, that the enemy were not without suspicion that they might receive a parting blow—for gallies in the Ashley and Cooper Rivers dropped down in a line with our troops, the whole length of the Neck; and in front of the Bay, as the cavalry moved in their view, the men of war and armed vessels were ranged, with lighted matches, and every preparation for action; but not a shot was fired on either side, and the articles of convention strictly adhered to.

In the evening Gen. Greene entered the town, and was received with respectful homage. Great rejoicing could not be expected, as the persons found in the garrison were chiefly British merchants, who remained with permission to dispose of their goods, or Americans who had submitted, and who, though rejoiced at heart, might have considered it as indecorous to have shown external manifestation of it. The guard at night was committed to the Legion; and, in a very little time, every apartment was crowded with soldiers and sailors, who had emerged from their hiding places, and surrendered themselves, or who were brought in by the patrols, being found at improper hours in the streets. On the following morning General Wayne called at an early hour at the Guard House, and handsomely said— 'I wish not to take advantage of circumstances. If there are any men among you who have inadvertently remained behind, and not with the intention to quit the British standard, let them speak; they shall not be regarded as prisoners, but be immediately conveyed on board the fleet.' Nineteen

sailors, stepping forward, declared, 'That they had only remained on shore to see the end of a frolic, and that they should be glad to profit by his generous offer.' Lieutenant Middleton, with a proper compliment to General Leslie for the handsome manner in which he had prevented the town from being injured, embarked with a flag of truce, and delivered the men in his charge to Commodore Sweeney, who commanded the Naval department."

The Legislature of South Carolina met at Charleston the 24th day of January, 1783. In his message to that body Governor Mathews makes no mention whatever of any disorder accompanying the evacuation. After calling attention to his agreement with the British merchants, he uses the following language with regard to persons remaining in Charleston without permission:

"After my entrance into this town, I found a number of persons here, who had formerly been citizens of this State, but who had continued to reside under the British Government in Charleston, until its Dissolution; whose cases it was thought advisable by the Privy Council, to refer to the General Assembly. It is therefore left with you to decide on their future Destiny.

There are also in this town, a number of persons, who are British Subjects, and who remained here after the evacuation without any condition on the part of this State. I have considered most of them as prisoners to the State, and have parolled them accordingly, untill the meeting of the Legislature. It now remains with you to determine on their several cases." "

Again in June, 1783, the Court of Sessions for the trial of criminals met in Charleston. It was pre-

¹⁷*South Carolina Weekly Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1783, Vol. No. 1. Charleston Library Society.

sided over by Judge Ædanus Burke, an Irishman, who although a strong patriot and democrat during the whole war, was known for his humanity and hatred of violence of any kind committed without authority of law. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he says: "

"Our citizens from a habit of putting their enemies to death, have reconciled their minds to the killing of each other; and it is too true, I fear, that man by custom, may be so brutalized, as to relish human blood the more he has shed of it. Not to mention the many assassinations in the country, no less than four men have been slain in Charlestown since we regained it."

The slayers of these four men were brought to trial before him at that term. Had he known that *twenty-four* men had been murdered only six months before within a few hundred yards of the Court House "after we regained possession of the city" would he have used the language quoted above?

In addition to the search that has been made for direct accounts of the evacuation, the petitions by loyalists for compensation for the loss of property under the Act of Parliament giving compensation for losses in the American war have been examined. Any loyalists who were hanged must have had heirs, and, if the victims were reputable citizens, as stated by Judge Jones, though Mr. Smith does not so describe them, they probably had property which was seized or destroyed, but no statements with regard to personal outrages are found in any of the petitions filed either personally or by legal representatives.

It is to be expected that at some future time still further contemporary accounts may be discovered, but enough has been published here to warrant the hope that Professor Smith, when he publishes the next edition of his work, will omit this charge, or at least call

¹⁸S. C. Gazette and General Advertiser, June 10, 1783.

attention to the fact that it has been questioned on good authority.

It may be of interest in this connection to know the numbers of persons, not counting the troops, who left Charleston on the fleet. The return has been published before.¹⁹

RETURN OF PEOPLE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTOWN,
13th DECEMBER, 1782.

From Whence Embarked.	To What Place.	Men.	Whites. Women.	Chil'd'n.	Blacks.	Total.
Charlestown	Jamaica	600	300	378	2,613	3,891
	East Florida . .	630	306	337	1,653	2,926
	" "	166	57	119	558	900
	England	137	74	63	50	324
	Halifax	163	133	121	53	470
	New York	100	40	50	50	240
	St. Lucia	20	350	370
		<hr/> 1,816	<hr/> 910	<hr/> 1,068	<hr/> 5,327	<hr/> 9,121

¹⁹Mass. Historical Society Miscellaneous Papers, 1769-1793. Vol. V, p. 139.

RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

(Continued from the October Number.)

Marriages.

1763.

Doct^r: W^m Pillans C Town Mary Hayne S. C Town
 April 10
 Lord W^m Campbell Scotland Sarah Izard S. C Town
 April 17
 John Rutledge C T Eliza Grimke S C T May 1
 Tho^s Loughton Smith C T Elliz Inglis S C T May 29
 John Troup C T Frances Gordon S C T May 30
 Jacob Motte C T Ann Pickering W C T June
 Elias Vanderhorst C T Mary Cooper S C T July 12
 William Baker C T Martha Screven S. Ja^s Isl^a July 17
 John Champneys C T Ann Livingston S C T Nov 3

1764

John Allston Winyaw Mary Faucheraud S C Town June
 John Limmocks S^t Bart Elizabeth Sleigh S^t Bart Nov^r 9
 Joseph Ladson Plant: S^t Bart Martha Hampton S
 S^t Bart Nov^r 22
 Benjⁿ. Singleton Pl: S^t Bart Elizabeth S^t John S
 S^t Bart Dec^r 10
 Jacob Glesson Ann Hipp Dec^r 20
 James Postell Esq^r P: S^t Bart Cather: Douxaint C
 Town Dec^r 30
 Geo Abbot Hall C T Lois Mathewes S C Town Feb: 14
 Maurice Simons C T Mary Mitchel S P Geo. July 19.
 Tho^s Foley Capt Ship Escorte Catherine Melechamps S.
 S^t And^r. Nov^r 4
 W^m Henry Drayton C Town Dorothy Golightly S C T
 Marc 29
 James Fitch S^t Pauls Helen Campbell S C T July 28

Peter Bacot C Town Elis: Hamond S Nov^r 11
 Henry Smith Goose Creek. Elis: Ball S S^t John
 Dec^r 13
 Rob^t Gibbes Esq^r Jn^o Island Sarah Reeves S Beaufort
 June

1765.

Gideon Dupont Jun^r S^t Bar Ann Jackson Spins S^t
 Bar January 6
 John Hatfield Chandler C Town Sarah Swallows S C T
 Janu 6
 Benjⁿ Garden Planter Prince W^{ms}: Amelia Goddin S
 S^t George Jan: 17
 Capt: Jn^o Jennings Bermuda Mary Dutarque S^t Tho^s:
 Jan 20
 John S Dart Merch: Cha Town Martha Motte S C T
 Janu 23
 Ja^s: Evans alias Cunningham Martha Givens S Beauf^t:
 Feb: 4
 Thomas Hall Dorothy Jones S^t Bar Feb 7
 George Crofts Merch C Town Eliza: Leger C T Feb. 14
 D^r Michael Hacket S^t Pauls Eliza White W Monks
 Corner Feb. 14
 Timothy Dargan S^t Bart Ann Beasley S^t Bart Feb. 19
 Lambert Lance Merc: C Town Ann Magd: Kerne S
 C Town Feb. 21
 W^m Smith Planter Elizabeth Dalton S^t Bar Feb 23
 John Palmer Ann Greaves March 21
 David Bruce Merch: C Town Eleanor Dryden S C T
 April 7
 Thomas Yeomans Dorcas Fendin April 10
 Benjamin Waring, Planter, Esq. S^t George Ann Waring
 Spin S^t George April 18
 William Gould Ann Clark S^t Bart April 15
 Joseph Law Planter S^t Bart Mary Bradwell S S^t B
 April 23
 Richard Williamson Planter S^t Pauls Tobitha Eddings S
 S^t Pauls April 23

Richard Walter Merchant Dorchester Harriet Cantey S
C. Church May 2^d:
Andrew Reid Rope M: C Town Eliza: Sarrazin S C T
May 5
Jn^o Theus Jn^o Island — Simmons W Jn^o Is. May
John Lambright, Shoem S^t Bart Sarah Boggs S S^t Bart
June 6
Thomas Waring Mer Cha Town Mary Waring S. S^t
Geo: June 13
Thomas Grimbball Att^r ditto Mary Prioleau S C T
June 23
Champernoun W^m Son Pl. S^t Pauls Charlotte Mazyck S
C T July 4
Jn^o Nevin Isabella Orr S July 14
John Mitchell Planter S^t Pauls — M^rPherson W C T
July 18
Isaac Hayne Planter S^t Bart Eliza: Hutson S C T
July 18
D^r John Powell S^t Helena Martha Meggett S S^t Helena
Sept^r 3
W^m Saxby Colt Carpenter S^t Bart Elizabeth Millar
S^t Barth Aug^t 29
C F Chevalier Dancing M S^t Bart Sarah Fullerton W
S^t Bart Sep^r: 1
Benjⁿ: Eddings Planter Edisto Mary Bailly Sep^r 20
W^m Gregory Ann Leacroft Oct 20
W^m Hope Mer: Beaufort Mary Smith S Beauf.
October 25
Rob^t Watts Jane Ferguson Nov^r 21
Thomas Timmons S^t Bart Susanna Timmons S^t Bart
Dec^r 2
W^m Webber Overseer S^t Bart Sarah Smith Dec^r 5
John Thompson S^t Bart Johanna Kilvart April 10
Richard Stevens Plan. Beaufort Mary Smith Beaufort
Dec^r 18
John Hughes Ann Dinsley Dec^r 28
Tho^s Grange S^t Bart Sarah Singleton S^t Bart Dec^r 31
John Rosse Eliz M^rGilvray W C T Jan^r

Alex^r Walker C Town Ann Fairchild S S^t Paul June
 William Scott S^t And^m. Sarah Brailsford S S^t George
 Oct^r 17
 Laclan McIntosh S^t And^m Elis Smith S S^t And^m Oct^r 17
 Robert Rowand C To- Mary McKewn S^t Paul Sept^r 12

1766.

Andrew Hibben C T — Winwood W. C. C. P.
 Jan. 8
 Robert Allyn S^t Bar Sarah Jerdan Jan^r: 1
 John Eustace S^t Bar Ann Thomas W S^t Bar Jan: 12
 W^m Baker S^t Bar Ann Sanders W S^t Bart Jan 13
 James Skirving Jun^r S^t Bart Sarah Vinson S S^t Bart
 Jan 16
 W^m Findlay S^t Bart Mary Boswood S S^t Bart Jany 28
 W^m Cummins Ann Watkins Feb^r: 10
 Tho^s. Buer Jacksonburg Rachel Baily W S^t Bar Feb 13
 Phil Smith Esq^r: S^t Bart Eliza: Stobo W S^t Pauls
 April 17
 James Creighton C Town Leslie Anderson S S^t Bar^r
 March 6
 Benj^m: Villepontoux C Town Jane Dupont S S^t Peter
 April 1
 Josiah Dupont S^t Bart Ann Dupont S S^t Bart April 1
 Charles Odinsell S^t Pauls Sarah Livingston W S^t Pauls
 April 3
 W^m Skirving S^t Bart Mary Sheheveral S S^t Pauls
 April 10
 Barnard Elliott C Town Mary Elliott S S^t Pauls
 April 27
 Thomas Baker C Town Esther Baker S S^t Andrew
 Edward Bower S^t Pauls Mary Hyatt S S^t Bart April 29
 Samuel Boswood S^t Bart Sarah Hippe S^t Bart April 29
 Joseph Wood Mary Sullivan April 30
 Francis Browne Mary Boone May 21
 Joseph Spry S^t Pauls Cather: Tookerman S S^t Bart
 May 29

Tho^s Jones C T Mary Townsend S C T June 4
 Jacob Donnom S^t Bart Catherine Kirk June 10
 James Caveneau S^t Bart Mary Douglas W S^t Bart
 June 3
 Jacob Stevens Jun^r S^t Bart Mary Gough S S^t Bart
 July 3
 Alex^r Gillon C T Mary Cripps W C T — 6
 John Sharpless S^t Bart Ann Sleigh S S^t Bart July 17
 Thomas Bole S^t George Jane Clifford S S^t Bart
 July 22
 Edward Splatt S^t Pauls Esther Dean S S^t Pauls July 24
 Lionel Chalmers C T Elizabeth Warden C T Aug. 2
 Joseph Loyd Sarah Mitchel Aug: 20
 James Whaley S^t Bart Sarah Denny Sept^r. 7
 Alex^r Michie C T Henrietta Carroll S C T — 9
 John Dawney Sarah Storey Sept^r 23
 Joseph Bee S^t Pauls Ester Ferguson S S^t Bart Oct^r 2.
 Samuel Wadingham S^t Bart Rebecca Shoemaker S
 S^t Bart Oct^r: 28
 Samuel Prioleau Jun^r C Town Catherine Gordon S
 S^t Johns Oct: 9
 Francis Clayton Mary Colcock S Nov^r 16
 Alex^r: Mackey Mary Williams Nov^r 26
 Benj. Guerard C T Sarah Middleton S Beauf — 29
 John Evans Jun^r Sarah Fripp Nov^r 26
 Gabriel Stock Ann Hampton S S^t Bar Dec^r 3
 James Postel Esq Dorchester Elizabeth Girardeau S^t B
 John Mathewes Esq C Town Mary Wragg C Town
 Dec^r 8
 W^m Somersall S^t Christo Sarah Legare S C T D—11
 [The above line erased in original.]
 Hugh Campbell Jacks'burg Eliza Reily S^t Pauls
 April 16
 William Swinton S^t Pauls Sarah Baron W S^t Bart
 June 12th
 Tho^s Skottowe Lucia Bellinger S Dec: 30th
 John Barnwell Beaufort Eliz Fenwick S C Town
 Jan 30th

Tho^s Lind Catherine Smith Dec: 30
 Robert Hume Goose creek Susannah Hume¹ S S^t Tho^s
 Ap¹ 24
 George Baillie Joanna Crook S Dec: 30
 John Harleston S^t Johns Elis: Faucheraud S C T
 Ap¹ 24
 Tho^s Fuller S^t And^w Elis: Miles² W Sep^r 7
 Cap^t Jn^o Moncrief Mary Fley S Sep^r 29
 Alex^r Chisolm C T Christiana Chisolm S. C. T. Oct^r 5

1767.

Andrew Cunningham C Town Marg^t: Cochran³ W
 S^t Bart Jan^r 4th
 Joseph Dobbins Mary Grange S^t Bart Jan^r 8
 W^m Somersel West Indies Sarah Legare S S Town
 Jan 16
 John Mathewes C Town Ann Hervey S C Town
 Feb 22
 James Fraser P Williams Marg^t: Prioleau S P W^m.
 Feb 2 --
 Henry DeSaussure ditto Jane McPhersons S ditto
 Feb 22
 Thomas Netherclift C Town Ann McQueen S C Town
 Feb: 22
 James Hazel Jun^r Susan Foissin Santee March 6
 Anthony La Motte C Town Dorcas Randall S C T March 8
 William Cattell S^t Andrews Sabina Lynch S C T d^o:
 James Gordon C Town Cat: Smith S N York March 10
 John Huger D^o - - Charlotte Motte S C T March 15
 Edmund Bellinger S^t Bart Mary Cossens S Georgia D^o - -
 Thomas Hartly Stono Mary Hyatt W S^t Bart March 26
 Hugh Thompson S^t Bart Mary Penny W S^t Bart
 March 29

¹The church register of St. Thomas and St. Denis gives the marriage of Robert Hume and Susanna Quash, April 24, 1766.

²She was Elizabeth Mellircham, and married Edward Miles in 1760.

³The widow of D^r. John Cochran—S. C. Gazette, Jan. 5, 1767.

Thomas White S^t Bart Rebecca Harden S S^t Bart
 April 15
 John Connor Cather: Rolles S^t Bart April 21
 Benjⁿ Seabrook Sarah Calder Edisto May 1
 Joseph Dobson Eliza: Nichols May 3
 Richard Martin S^t Bart Martha Woodcroft S S^t Bart
 May 6
 John Jones Marg Hamilton May 14
 John Millis Rebecca Swansey May 31
 John Moore Sarah Fletcher June 9
 Benjⁿ: Toomer Mary Nichols June 10
 James Jones S^t Bart Ann Vinson S S^t Bart June 15
 Samuel Nichols Ann Ferguson June 25
 Francis Rose S^t Andrew Eliz: Linning S C Town
 July 3
 Patrick Carrol S^t Bart Mary Brown July 6
 James Graham Georgia Sarah Stuart S C Town July 16
 Benjⁿ: Huger C Town Mary Golightly S S^t Bart
 Aug 1
 Joseph Baynard Eliz: Hosford July 25
 John Anderson S^t Bar Beatrix Gordon W S^t Bart
 Aug 1
 John Baker C Town Amy Legare S C Town
 Oct: 13
 John Burn Esq D° --- Ann Baron W D°
 James Stanyarne Jn° Island Henrietta Raven W D°
 Alex^r Alexander C Town Rachel Anderson S D°
 David Guerard Santee Judith de S^t Julien S D°
 Edward Griffith C Town Martha Miles S S^t Bart
 Nov^r: 19
 George Blakie Eliz: Rosse W C Town Nov^r: 22
 Thomas Bell Anne Murray
 James Saunds C Town Hannah Dewick S
 Dec 4
 Hon: Tho^s Skottowe^s Esq D° Lucia Bellinger S A. River
 Dec 30

*This marriage took place in Dec., 1766, and is so recorded in the Hayne Record, then repeated here.

Gabriel Capers S^t Thomas Mart: Wetherston S. C Town
Dec^r 1
Edward Thomas S^t Johns Ann Gibbes S C Town
Sep^r 29
Peter Valton C Town Eliz Timothy S D^o
Nov^r 3
John McCall C Town Charlotte Glen D^o
Nov 9 Tim^s Nov^r 17
Robert Beard before Nov^r 30. Tim. Mary Colles S D^o
Dec^r 8
Daniel Stevens C Town Patience Norton D^o
Dec^r 6: Tim
Wilson Cook S^t Bart Sarah Newton W S^t Bart Dec^r 15
Edward Oats C T — Walker S March
D^r John Delahowe C T — Boyd W C T Ap^l 23
Tho^s Savage C T Mary Butler S Georgia Ap^l 21
Frances Varambant C T Angelica La Tour S C T
July 27
Anthony Toomer C T Ann Warham S C T Aug^t 2
George Greenland Charlotte Warley S Dec^r.
[The above line erased in original.]
George Thomson C T Jean Yorston S Scotland
W^m Haggot England — Walter S Dec^r [13]
Ralph Izard May 1st S^o Caro Alice Delancy S N York
Daniel Price Eleanor Jones S April
Rob^t Swainston Watbro Deborah Sabb S S^t Tho^s
Feb: 15
Jn^o Lord — Carver Marg^t Brown S Goose creek Feb. 19
And^w Rutledge C T Elis Gadsden S C T Sept^r: 24

1768.

Richard Nicolls C Town Ann M^cGaw S C T Jan —
Daniel Horry Esq^r Santee Harriet Pinckney S C Town
Feb:

⁵Refers to Timothy's paper, the *South Carolina Gazette*, there being two other papers at this period, the *South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*, edited by Charles Crouch, and the *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, edited by Robert Wells.

Charles Shephard C Town Eliz: Radcliffe S C Town
Feb

David Dott C Town Sarah Baker S Ash: Riv' Feb 13th
Rev^d Jn^o Thomas C Town Mary Lamboll S C Town
Feb:

Jn^o Richardson S^t Augustine Amy Welchuysen S. C T
Mar: 27- T

Jn^o Bull Esq^r C Town Eleanor Purry S Beaufort
March 31. T

Roger Smith C Town Mary Rutledge S C Town
April 7. T

W^m Brisbane C Town Eunace Stevens S S^t Andrews
April

Nathaniel Fuller S^t Andrews Ann Fuller S S^t Andrew
April

Tho^s Osborne S^t Bartho: Catherine Spry W S^t Pauls
May

Francis Roche S^t Thom^s: Mary Jennings S May
Charles Motte C Town Eliza: Roche S S^t Thom^s May
Jacob Deveaux C Town Eliza: Barnwell S Beaufort
June

James M^cKensie C Town Ann Immer W Purrysburg
July

Jn^o Bohum Girardeau S^t Barth Hannah Maybank W
S^t Barth Aug: 18th

Rev^d Jn^o Tonge S^t Pauls Susan: Perry S S^t Pauls
Sept: 5 T

Francis Baker C Town Ann Simkins S C Town Sept:
Rob^t Dillon C Town Christian Chiffelle S Purrysburg
Oct: 6. T

Bennet Oldham C Town M^{rs} M^cCartey Beaufort Oct:
W^m Richardson C Town Ann Guignard S S^t: Oct: [11]
Thomas Doughty C Town Mary Legare S C Town
Oct: 10th. T

Sam^l Thomas } Oct^r 30 St: Jane Douxsaint S C Town
Jn^o Colcock } Nov:
Tim C Town Amelia Jones S S Town
Nov^r

Richard Waring S^t George Ann Branford S S^t James
Nov^r
Nehemiah Rivers James Isl^a: Bulah Law S Nov^r
James Christie Hepsibah Rose S S^t Pauls Nov^r 19. T
John Scott C Town Sar: Perronneau S C Town Dec^r
Thomas Ladson Johns Isl^a: Mary Cole S Johns Island
Dec^r
Isaac Drose Dorchester Mary Eli: Drose Dorchester
Dec^r:
Nathaniel Barnwell Beaufort Eliza: Wait S Wadmelow
I Dec^r:
Richard Neitcher [?] Chehaw Martha Waley Hutsons Is
Ap^l 4
James Roulain Angelica Varambaut W. July 18
James Cook Prov: Surveyor Sarah Millhouse S Camden
Sept^r 15

1769.

Jn Amory Elis: Cantle W Jan^r
Richard Todd Elis: Winborn S Jan^r
John Horlbeck Elis: Gallman W Feb^r:
Arnout Seermehorn Mary Mackey W Feb: 23
Turner Vardell Elis: Tucker S April
D^r Alex^r Fitzgerald N^o Carol Beatty W S^t Bart May 11
D^r W^m Remington Edisto Ann Eaton Edisto May 14
John Webb C Town Mary Doughty S C Town Jan:
William Skirving S^t Pauls Anne Holland Hutchinson S
S^t Bart Jan 12:
Benjⁿ Lewis Merchant W Indies Fran: Clau: Timothy S
C Town Jan
Stephen Drayton Esq^r S^t Lukes Elizab: Waring S
C Town Jan
William Wragg Esq^r C Town Henrietta Wragg S
C Town Feb 5
John Savage Ninety Six Ann Gaillard S Feb:
Capt George Higgins Snow Portland Eliza: Collis S
C Town Feb. 12th
William Lee C Town Ann Theus S C Town Feb:

Basil Cowper Georgia Mary Smith S Georgia Feb:
 James Skirving Esq^r C Town Charl: Mathewes W
 C Town Marc: 18
 William Telfair Georgia Elisa: Bellinger S S^t Andrews
 Mar 21
 Roger Pinckney Esq^r C Town Sarah Hume W S^t Johns
 Mar 26
 James Hervey C Town Mary Gibbes S S^t Bart Mar 23
 Thomas Walter C Town Ann Lesesne S Daniels Isld
 Mar 26
 John M^cKensie Esq^r C Town Sarah Smith S C Town
 April 3
 James Cassells Esq^r C Town Ann Mann S Blk River
 Mar
 Alexander Wright Georgia Eliz. Izzard S Goosecreek
 Apr: 6
 D^r George Haig S^t Pauls Sarah M^cKewn S S^t Pauls
 May 2
 John Perkins Prince Will^m: Sarah Cossens S Georgia
 Apr.
 William Johnson C Town Sarah Nightingale S. C Town
 May 15
 Thomas Corbett C Town Margaret Harleston S June 8
 Jn^o Bull C Town Sarah Philips S Jamaica July 16
 Goddin Guerard Prince Wil^m: Ann Mathewes S. C Town
 Aug 23
 D^r Archib: M^cNeil C Town Eliza: Postell S Dorchester
 Sept:
 Richard Wayne C Town Eliza: Clifford S S^t Bartho
 Sep^t: 14
 Jn^o Brailsford C Town Eliza: Muncreef S C Town
 Nov^r: 30
 Paul Trapier Esq^r Geo: Town M^{rs} Waties W. June
 Cha^s: August: Steward Capt Reg^t: Sarah Powell S
 Pedee River June 15
 Peter Boquet C Town M^cLaughlan S S^t Pauls June
 William Miles Ashepoo Mary Elliott S S^t Andrews
 Oct^r: 26

George Ancrom C Town Cather: Porcher S C Town
 Nov^r 27
 Eli Kershaw Rockingham Mary Canty S Cambden
 Nov^r 19
 Peter Coustiell Jacksonsb^r: Mary Hext W S^t Bart
 Henry Webster Ditto Susanna Ford W Round O
 May 18
 Robert Little Jacksonburg Ann Hext W. Jacksonb^r:
 June 8
 *Thomas Smith S^t Bart— Hannah Cockran S Chehaws
 Mar. 22
 Robert Hawie Susannah Lesesne Dec 14
 *Roger Smith Mary Rutledge April
 Bernard Beekman Elis: Scott W. Dec 14
 *Nathaniel Fuller Ann Fuller S. April
 *W^m Brisbane — Stevens S. April
 *Mathias Hutchinson Jane Perdriau S June
 John Wilson Mary Rivers S. Dec^r: 14.

*These names have lines drawn through them in the original.

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

Part of Stephen Ball's Land.

17720 The course of the river which is the head of the common

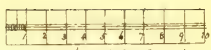
The Common collecting circuit - New

Coiffe John Palmeri Lead
Jr 10

Fresh water Mark

Conabie River

Strecke 12.000,00 : 100 = 120.000



a Scale of Ten Chains 66 feet to a chain and
Four chains in a Fathom



[Scale reduced on this reproduction.]

South Carolina

[illegible]

Wm Bully

RADNOR, EDMUNDSBURY AND JACKSON- BOROUGH.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

RADNOR.

The town of Radnor was another of the early projected towns in lower South Carolina that attained to but a short lived existence. Among the Baronies granted by the Lords Proprietors of the Province towards the end of their dominion, was one of 12,000 acres to Charles Edwards on 25 October, 1726. Altho' the grant was to Charles Edwards, it was really for Thomas Lowndes, in whose favor a declaration to that effect was made by Edwards on 5th July, 1727, One half of this Barony was by Lowndes transferred (8th September, 1732) to the Honorable William Bull, afterwards for some years Lieutenant Governor of the Province.¹

The Barony as surveyed out, was in two tracts—one of 10,000 acres and the other of 2,000 acres. Bull obtaining one-half or 5,000 acres of the first tract and 1,000 acres of the other. Both these tracts were in what was then Granville County, and is now Beaufort County, between the Combahee River and Pocotaligo River.

The first tract he settled himself, part of it forming his Sheldon plantation. To his son, Stephen Bull, he apparently gave the whole or a part of the smaller tract of 1,000 acres, which was known as "Newbury." On an adjacent tract, lying on the Combahee River, he laid out the town of Radnor.

According to the maps the town was laid out in 1734. No entry has been found on the minutes of the Council when this plan was approved by the Council as then required by Statute; but on 11 March, 1737, an Act was passed by the General Assembly² reciting:

"Whereas, the inhabitants on both sides of Comba-

¹M. C. O.—Charleston County, Book S, p. 86.

²Statutes of So. Ca., Vol. 6, p. 625.

"hee River near the ferry, by their petition to the General Assembly of this Province, have set forth the disadvantages they are under by being at too great a distance from any public market to dispose of the produce of their plantations, and praying to be relieved by a law to be passed for appointing a fair and markets in the town of Radnor on the said river in Granville County; and whereas, it appears that the said town is situate in the most convenient place on that river through which the high road leading from Charlestown to Port Royal and Purrysburg passes and that a common of about seventy acres of land joining to the said town is given by the Honorable William Bull, Esquire, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the same, and also a square piece of land laid out for a market place and certain lots of land for a chappel and free school in the said town of Radnor as appears by the plan or survey of the said town hereunto annexed, certified the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four by the said William Bull."

The Act then provides that an open public market shall be held in this market place in Radnor free from any toll for seven years, and to be held every Tuesday and Saturday, and that two fairs shall annually be held there, one to begin on the second Tuesday in May, and end on the next Friday, and the other to begin on the second Tuesday in October and end on the next Friday.

The town had been located at the ferry over Combahee River where the high road from Beaufort to Charleston crossed the river. This road had been laid out under an Act passed in 1711³ and the high road and ferry are in the same place today as then laid out.

On 8th March, 1741, an Act was passed⁴ directing

³Statutes of So. Ca., Vol. 9, p. 14.

⁴Ibid, p. 116.

the building of a good and substantial bridge over Combahee River from the causeway to the Town of Radnor. The bridge must have been built and no doubt shared the fate of most bridges of the kind at that period, viz: to be carried away by flood or freshet, for in July, 1766, another Act was passed⁵ establishing a ferry over Combahee River from Combahee causey to the opposite shore "where a bridge lately stood" in lieu of the bridge and vesting the ferry in Stephen Bull for 14 years. The bridge seems never to have been rebuilt, as the later Acts all refer to, and grant it as a ferry.

In November, 1763,⁶ a petition was presented to the Provincial Council by certain inhabitants of Granville and Colleton Counties, stating that if the Town of Radnor, which is situated on the south side of Combahee River, was made a port of entry for loading and unloading ships of burden, it being the most convenient place for such purpose between Charlestown and Port Royal, it would encourage people to settle there.

What action the Council took does not appear and neither Statutes nor Council Orders seem to have availed in building up Radnor. The town—if town it really ever was—disappears from mention.

It is denoted as a town on de Brahm's map made in 1757, but it is not on Mouzon's map of 1775, and there is no further mention of it as such in the Statutes.

The record does not disclose many sales of lots by Bull, and by his will, which was made in April, 1750, he devises a large number of lots to his children and grandson as if he still held, not having been able to dispose of them, viz: To his daughter Mary Henrietta—lots 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66; to his son William, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 68; to his son-in-law

⁵Ibid, p. 217.

⁶Minutes of Council for 1763, p. 396.

Thomas Drayton—lots 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 91, 92, 83, 84, 85, 86, and to his grandson Stephen Bull—lots 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

The map published with this is taken from one in the office of the State Historical Commission at Columbia, and is no doubt either the original mentioned in the Act of 1737 or an authentic copy.

EDMUNDSBURY.

The Town of Edmundsbury, sometimes misspelt Edmondsbury, was located on the west bank of the Ashepoo River, where the main public road from Charles Town to the southward crossed that river. It was situated on a tract of 600 acres on the Ashepoo River originally granted to the first Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, as part of his patent for 48,000 acres. By his will, dated 10th October, 1705, Landgrave Edmund Bellinger devised this tract to his son Thomas Bellinger, who dying intestate, it went to his brother Edmund Bellinger, the second Landgrave of that name.¹

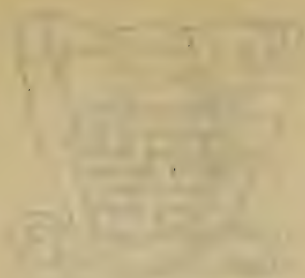
The Town was laid out in 1740 on a part of this 600 acres, apparently not during the lifetime of Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, but presumably received its name from him.

The public road crossing the river where the Town was subsequently located, was originally laid out under an Act passed 10th November, 1711, which directed that a road be laid out from St. Helena and Port Royal, to that part of Ashepoo River most convenient for crossing said river in the road to Charleston, and appointed Mr. Edward Bellinger one of the commissioners for the purpose.²

By an Act passed on 5th March, 1736/7, the commissioners are directed to build "a good and substantial "bridge over Ashepoo River at the place where the

¹Office Hist. Comⁿ. S. C. Memorial, Bk. 3, p. 136.

²Statutes at Large, S. C., Vol. IX, p. 14.

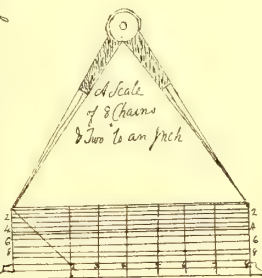
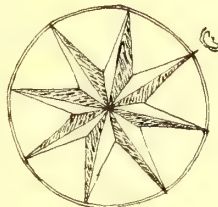
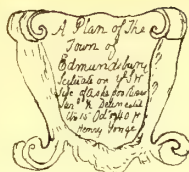


224

A

3x Chamkapine
Shade

16 1/2 Acres



Reduced One-Half of Original Size

"high road leading from Charles Town to Port Royal
 "now crosses the same that is to say, from that part
 "of a bluff on the plantation of Mr. Edmund Bellinger
 "commonly called Oketys where the said high road is
 "now laid out to the land of Benjamin Godin Esq^r op-
 "posite thereto on the said river."³

Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, the second Landgrave, left a will dated 21 February, 1739.⁴

He died about 5 March, 1739, as on that day his burial is recorded in the Parish Register of St. Andrew's. His will is not now to be found on record. The will books of that date are non-existent, but his will is recited in deeds executed by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellinger, who was his executrix.⁵ The record does not show that any lots in Edmundsbury were transferred before his death, nor is there any mention in the deeds examined on the record of any part of his will referring to the Town.

The first public mention of the Town is in the statute of 8th March, 1741⁶. By that statute the commissioners were directed to lay out and keep in repair a road from the Town or Village of Edmondsbury, near Ashepoo Bridge, into the Salt Catcher road.

In the volume of the Council Journal for 1742 the following occurs under date of 28th May, 1742:

"A Plan of the Town of St. Edmondsbury, situated
 "on the South side of Ashepoo river, in the Parish of
 "St. Bartholomew, in Colleton County in the Province
 "of South Carolina was laid before his Honor, the Lieut.
 "Govr. in Council and a Majority of His Majesty's
 "Hon^{ble} Council being present for approbation and the
 "same was thereupon accordingly approved of by His
 "Honor, the Lieut: Gov^r in Council Pursuant to the

³Ibid., p. 96.

⁴M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. G. G., p. 162.

⁵M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A. A., p. 10.

⁶Statutes at Large, Vol. IX, p. 118.

"Act of Gen^l. Assembly in that case made and provided."

In November, 1744, two lots, N^o. 3 and 13, in Edmondsbury, were conveyed by Elizabeth Bellinger, widow and executrix of Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, to William Buchanan of St. Helena Parish Merchant,⁷ one of these lots, N^o. 13, had been previously sold to Richard Webb, who transferred his interest to William Buchanan. From the description of the lots in this deed it appears that one street, fronting on the river, was known as the "Bay."

This word "bay" is one which seems very generally to have been applied in Lower South Carolina at that period in Towns on rivers or water courses, to the streets which fronted directly on the water.

Very few transfers of lots appear on record, and there is little except the scanty notices in the public statutes to show anything of the history of the Town.

An Act was passed 25 May, 1745,⁸ for founding and establishing a Chapel of Ease at the Town of Edmondsbury. This statute recites; that a petition had been presented, stating that the Town or Village of Edmondsbury on Ashepoo River was very conveniently situated for a Chapel. This Chapel was commenced in 1753, and built of brick and sufficiently finished in 1760 as to be used for divine worship.⁹ It fell down in 1810 and was replaced by a wooden building.¹⁰

By the Act of 11 Sept., 1779,¹¹ a public ferry was established over Ashepoo river, where Ashepoo bridge stood, and vested in Edmund Bellinger, Jr., in trust for the estate of Benjamin Webb, dec^d. and Ann Bolton.

By the Act of 19 Decr., 1807,¹² it was enacted "that

⁷M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A. A., p. 45.

⁸General Statutes, Vol. III, p. 652.

⁹Dalcho, p. 371.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 373.

¹¹General Statutes, Vol. IX, p. 272.

¹²Ibid, p. 429.

"a toll bridge shall be established across Ashepoo river "opposite the Town of Edmondsbury in St. Bartholomew's Parish at the same place where the bridge commonly called Ashepoo bridge was formerly erected."

This bridge evidently did not long hold its own against freshet, for on 7 Decr., 1808,¹³ an Act was passed providing that a public *ferry* be established on Ashepoo River, at the place laid out for the Town of Edmondsburgh, where the late toll bridge in William Skirving and Phineas Smith stood. And in December, 1815,¹⁴ another Act provided that the ferry on Ashepoo river at the village of Ashepoo otherwise called Edmondsberry, should be re-established and vested in the widow and children of Phineas Pierson.

The place thus seems to have long retained the name of the Town or Village of Edmondsbury, but it is probable that all it retained was the name, and that beyond the Church and possibly the residence of a ferryman there were no other buildings.

It is put down on de Brahms map of 1757 as a village, but is not noted as such on Mouzon's map of 1775, or on Mills' Atlas of Colleton County, published in 1826, or even mentioned in the account of Colleton County in Mills' Statistics of South Carolina, published in 1825. Divine service continued to be held in the Church at Edmondsbury until the War Between the States. About the close of that war, the Church was destroyed by fire, either started by accident or set by one of the parties of the vandals who were then under the direction of the United States military commanders ravaging the lower part of the State, and it has never been rebuilt.

All that now marks the site of the Town are the ruins of the Church and the graves that surround it.

The map of the old Town published with this article

¹³Ibid., p. 436.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 479.

is taken from the map in the office of the Historical Commission at Columbia and is evidently the map approved by the Council at the meeting held 28 May, 1742.

JACKSONBOROUGH.

The old town of Jacksonborough was laid out about the same time as Radnor and Edmundsbury—between 1730 and 1740.

On 28 August, 1701, a grant of 400 acres on the south side of the South Edisto or Pon Pon river was made to John Jackson.¹

The main high road from Charleston, or Charles Town, to the southward as established in 1711,² crossed the Edisto river at a point opposite this tract of land granted to John Jackson. That portion of the Edisto river, from the point where it reaches Edisto Island on the coast running up for some 20 miles, and above the ferry which was afterwards well known as Parker's Ferry, was commonly denominated the Pon Pon river. The Pon Pon river was really only the lower part, the last 20 miles or thereabouts, of the South Edisto, or Edisto river.

By the Act of 12 June, 1714,³ a bridge was ordered to be built over the South Edisto river at the most convenient place on South Edisto River at the plantation of Capt. John Jackson.

By the Act of 9 Decr., 1725,⁴ it was provided that the ferry theretofore established at the plantation of James Wrixham be removed and established at the plantation of Mr. John Jackson, across the Pon Pon river.

On 9 April, 1734, another Act,⁵ directed the commissioners to rebuild a bridge over the Pon Pon river,

¹Grant Boat, 38 (Proprietary Grants,) p. 403.

²General Statutes, Vol. IX, p. 14.

³Ibid, p. 33.

⁴Ibid., p. 64.

⁵Ibid., p. 86.

where the bridge formerly stood at the plantation of Capt. John Jackson. This last bridge also must have lasted not a long time, for in 1751⁶ an Act recited that the bridge formerly built over Pon Pon river had been destroyed by a flood or rising of the river, and directed the commissioners to build a good and substantial bridge over the Pon Pon, not far from where the old bridge stood.

By the will of John Jackson, made in March, 1737, and probated in May, 1748,⁷ he empowers his executors to sell "any of my lands or Town lotts not yet disposed off in Jacksonborough which my said executors shall "think fitt."

Whether this John Jackson was the same as the original grantee of the 400 acres or a descendant of the same name the record so far as examined does not disclose.

On 16 March, 1757,⁸ his executors, viz, his wife, Jean Jackson, who had by marriage become Jean Harley, and his brother, George Jackson, conveyed to Gideon Dupont, for £773 currency of South Carolina, 290 acres adjoining the village of Jacksonborough, being part of the original grant of 400 acres out of which the village was taken.

By an Act in 1779⁹ a public ferry was established over the Pon Pon river, near Jacksonborough; and by the Act of 26th February, 1786,¹⁰ the Commissioners of the Parishes of St. Paul's and St. Bartholomew's were directed to build a bridge over the Pon Pon at Jacksonborough.

In December, 1803, an Act was passed,¹¹ which recites that the bridge across the Pon Pon at Jacksonborough

⁶Ibid., p. 156.

⁷Probate Court, Charleston County, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 43.

⁸M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Y. Y., p. 66.

⁹Statutes of So. Ca., Vol. IX, p. 271.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 312.

¹¹Ibid., p. 408.

had been carried away by the frequent passing of rafts down the river.

Lieut. Anthony Allaire, of the American Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Patrick Ferguson, on the march from Savannah to join the army under Sir Henry Clinton, in March, 1780, makes the following mention of Jacksonborough in his diary, under date of 22nd March, 1780: "After crossing, continued our march to "Jacksonborough, a village containing about sixty "houses, situated on Pon Pon, or Edisto river. The "most of the houses are very good; the people tolerable well to live; some large store houses for rice, "from which they convey it by water to Charleston "market. In short, it is a pleasant little place, and well "situated for trade, but the inhabitants are all Rebels—"not a man remaining in the town, except two, one of "whom was so sick he could not get out of bed, and the "other a doctor, who had the name of a friend to Government."¹²

Jacksonborough is not mentioned in de Brahm's map of 1757, but is on both Mouzon's maps of 1775 and the reprint of 1794.

The place attained a temporary eminence when in January, 1782, the Legislature of the State was there convened—Charleston being then in the hands of the British. It was this Legislature which passed the famous confiscation and amercement Act, and for a short period Jacksonborough attained the dignity of the seat of government and the place of publication of a newspaper.

This soon passed, but Jacksonborough continued to be the County seat of Colleton County, where the Court House and Jail were located until 1817, when the County seat was by statute changed from Jacksonborough to Walterborough.

¹²King's Mt. and Its Heroes, by Draper, p. 487.

The village seems then, as other low country villages of the time situated in unhealthy localities, to have gradually gone to decay. In Mills' Statistics of South Carolina, published in 1826, it is stated: "The old "court-house and jail are still standing, and two or "three dwellings," and in Mills' Atlas, published in 1825, it is still noted as a village.

The construction of the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, in 1859, has given a new life to the village; a village of the same name, but not on the same site as the old. The old village of Jacksonborough was located on the public road about a half mile from the present railway station on the railroad about which the new village has grown up.

The writer has been able to find no map of Jacksonborough. One existed, for the deeds refer to lots as marked on the map or "model" of the town, but no copy is now to be found among the records in Columbia.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE
PROVINCE OF SOUTH CARO-
LINA, 1692-1700.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

May 9, 1682,* James Witter appeared before Robert Gibbes and made oath that he was present and saw Maurice Mathews and James Moore sign a deed conveying property to Magnus Pople. Recorded December 11, 1682. (Page 339.)

December 6, 1682, Magnus Pople, shipwright, of Carolina, conveyed to Anthony Shory a tract of land which had been conveyed to him by "Maurice Mathews & James Moore, of ye pvince of Carolina aforesd Esqrs." * * "by one Certaine Writeing or Lettr of Attorney undr the hands and seales of James Jones & his Wife, bareing date the 3d day of August (1681)" in consideration of £20, reciting that this land had been "taken up by & granted unto ye sd James Jones & Elizabeth, as by the Record of the grant thereof now remaining in ye Registrs office may appear ffifty Acres of the sd Plantation lately sold by the sd James Jones Unto James Witter of sd pvince Marrinr, Conteyning Two hundred and thirty Acres of Land or thereabouts" * * "and being upon ye South side of James Towne Creek", bounding on the creek, lands of John Foster, Hugh Wigglesworth, Thomas Shory and the fifty acres sold to James Witter, being 230 acres. Witnesses: — Samways, — Atkinson and J. Oldys." Recorded December 11, 1682. (Pages 339-340.)

December 8, 1682, "Peaceable and quiett possession of Turff and Twigg" of the above mentioned premises

*Several pages from an earlier volume were bound in here, when the volume was rebound many years ago.

was given unto Anthony Shory by Magnus Pople. Witnesses: William Pharoah and Mrs. Wilkeson. (Page 340.)

August 31, 1682, Joseph Smith and Thomas Gun, cooper, entered into a contract. Recorded December 22, 1682. (Page 340.)

Commission [written in Latin] from John, Lord Berkeley, Palatine of Carolina, to James Colleton, brother of Sir Peter Colleton, constituting him a Landgrave of Carolina. Recorded January 20, 1682/3. (Page 341.)

May 10, 1682, Philip Doldridge conveyed to John Beresford an island containing seventy acres of land, which he had bought from Philip Brady, bounded by lands of John Norton and Capt. Robert Daniell. Recorded January 23, 1682/3. (Page 342.)

October 3, 1679, Joseph West, Governor, granted to Anthony Shory a tract of 200 acres of land on "Wampacheroone Creeke." Signed by Governor West, and William Fuller, Richard Conant and William Owen, members of the Council. (Page 343.)

March 20, 1782, "William Earle of Craven Pallatine and the rest of the true and absolute Proprietors of the province of Carolina", through the Governor and Council of the Province, granted unto John Stevens lot No. 23 in Charles Town. Signed by James Moore, Joseph Morton, John Archdale, Maurice Mathews and Arthur Middleton. Recorded May 12, 1683. (Page 343.)

June 4, 168 [last figure gone], the Proprietors, through the Governor and Council, granted to Paul Grimball a tract of thirty acres of land on Cooper River. Signed by Maurice Mathews, John Godfrey, Joseph [name gone] and Arthur Middleton. [The page is much mutilated, and other names might have been torn out.] Recorded October 26 [year gone]. (Page 343.)

May 5, 1683, John Sullivan, for £20, conveyed to Christopher Smith, merchant, 150 acres of land on Ash-

ley River, originally granted to him by the Lords Proprietors. Witnesses: John Beresford, Thomas Holton and Ralph Marshall. Registered May 11, 1683. (Page 344.)

Will of Mary Crosse, widow, made August 28, 1698, and proved before Governor Blake, November 10, 1698, gave son, William Bayley, the corner lot in Charles Town, which was formerly "Capt. John Clapps whereon ye. great house stands yt. he lately lived in", together with the house and all other buildings thereon, also half of a tract of land near "Bermudas Town", containing fifty acres, which she had purchased with her son, Capt. Charles Basden, also another lot in Charles Town, which had formerly belonged to Capt. Clapp, whereon Capt. John Flavell then lived, together with all houses thereon, during his lifetime and at his death to go to her daughters, Mary Basden, widow, and Susannah Rawlins; gave daughter, Mary Basden, one half of a lot in Charles Town, next Capt. Rhett's, where Mr. Buckley had lately lived, and fronting the wharf where testatrix then lived; gave daughter, Susannah Rawlins, the other half of said lot; directed that her three lots near the Market Place in Charles Town be divided into three parts, to wit: the front to "Broad Street alias Cooper Street" and the front to the little street that runs by Dr. Franklin's and Mr. Simonds's to be divided into thirds, then said lots to be divided by straight lines running northward and southward; gave son, William Bayley, the third part of the lots which lay westward for life, to go to Mary Basden and Susannah Rawlins at his death; gave easternmost third of the lots to Susannah Rawlins; gave the third part of the lots, which lay between the other two, to Mary Basden; directed the half town lot purchased of Henry Samways, and lying southward of the two lots that were formerly Capt. Clapp's, to be sold to pay her

debts; gave her two daughters all of her household goods; gave Mary Basden an Indian girl, Rayner; gave son and daughters all of her shop goods and all property not mentioned in the will, to be equally distributed among them; appointed William Bayley and Mary Basden and Susannah Rawlins, executor and executrixes. Witnesses: Mildred Shory, Ann Pawley, Edith Hyrne, Jonathan Armory. Recorded by Henry Wigington, D. S., March 6, 1700. (Part on page 345 and the rest on page 368 of the present volume, the pages having been so mixed in rebinding.)

Will of Edward Rawlins, of Charles Town, Carolina, made September 24, 1699, and proved June 17, 1700, before Governor Blake, gave wife, Susannah Rawlins, all of his estate, real and personal, for life, allowing her the privilege of selling, or disposing of it, as she should have occasion, for her maintenance and the bringing up of his children, and at her death the estate was to be distributed equally among such of his children as were then living, and in case all of his children should die it was to be divided equally between the children of Charles Basden and William Bayley, gentleman; appointed wife Susannah executrix, and after her death Robert Daniell, James Stanyarne and Capt. Job Howes were to act as executors. Witnesses: John Buckley, Capt. William Smith, John Cock, Jr., William Welch. Recorded by Henry Wigington, D. S., June 17, 1700. (Pages 346-347.)

October 6, 1685, the undernamed officers of the Province took the following oath:

"Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed doe promise to beare faith and true allegiance to our Sovraigne Lord King James the Second his heires and Successors and fidelitie and submission to the Lords Proprietors and the forme of Government by them established by their Fundamentall Constitutions"

Joseph Morton, John Godfrey, Robert Quarry, Paul Grimball, Stephen Bull, John Farr, Barnard Schenck-
ingh, Humphrey Primatt, Richard Conant, Richard
Baker, Benjamin Blake and William Dunlop. On No-
vember 19th, Joseph Morton¹ subscribed to the same
oath.

October 6th the same oath was taken by the
following: Joseph Oldys, William Popell, J. Dugué, P.
Bacot, Anthony Poitevin, D. Trezevant, P. Dutartre,
René Rezeau, Jo: Alexander and John Hamilton. Octo-
ber 12th by James Gilbertson; 13th, by Phineas
[undecipherable], Rogers; 20th, by I. Fleury; 31st, by
Adam [undecipherable], [undecipherable], Royer, Gyles
Russell, Joseph Blake, William Bower, William Peter;
November 21st, by Peter DuMoulin; May 6, 1686, by
William Brockkus. October 15, 1686, Andrew Percival
took the following oath: "I doe hereby promise to bare
faith & true alliegiance to or: soveraigne Lord King
James ye second & fidellity to ye Lordes Proprietors
of Carol—according to ye fundamentall Constitucons,
dated ye XXIth: July 1669". The same oath was taken
by John Francis de Gignilliat, January 20, 1688/9; by
George Pawley, January 22nd; by Daniel Carty, Feb-
ruary 14th; by D. Hooglant, April 13, 1689. (Pages 347
and 348.)

March 2, 1695/6, William Edwards, planter; John
Bray, planter; William Fuller and Thomas Gerie re-
turned their inventory and appraisement of an estate,
and Edwards made oath to that effect before John
Beresford and Bray to the same effect before William
Smith. Recorded by Charles Odingsells, Deputy Sec-
retary. (Page 349.)

Will of Paul Grimball, Esq., of Edisto Island, Colle-
ton County, made December 13, 1695, and proved be-
fore Thomas Cary, Secretary, February 20, 1696, gave

¹The first signature is that of Joseph Morton, the Governor, the
last that of Joseph Morton, son of Governor Morton.

wife, Mary Grimball, his plantation on Edisto Island, containing sixteen hundred acres of land, with the buildings thereon, for life, at her death to go to his son, Thomas Grimball; directed Thomas Grimball, in consideration of receiving the plantation aforesaid, to pay, within one year after his wife's death, to his daughters, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Linkly and Providence Grimball, £10. each: gave son-in-law, Christopher Linkly, and his wife, Ann, his four hundred acres of the eight hundred acres of land which he and Linkly had purchased in copartnership from the Lords Proprietors, said Linkly paying to testator's son, John Grimball, £10. one year after testator's death; gave wife, Mary, all rings, plate and jewels, with her choice of feather beds, one bolster, two pillows, two pairs of sheets, a blanket, curtains, counterpanes, a ring, and a negro girl, Ginny, and one-third part of the remainder of his personal estate, and, besides the foregoing, legacies to the value of £40, "which shee hath made of severell things yt. I gave her ye benefitt of & yt. shee shall not bee accountable for the same"; gave the remaining two-thirds of his personal estate to his children, Thomas and John Grimball, Mary Hamilton, Ann Linkly and Providence Grimball, to be equally divided among them; appointed wife, Mary, sole executrix. Witnesses: James Williams, Jonathan Amory, Mary Mullins and Sarah Powys, "when Mr. Grimball gave to ye. Honble. ye Governr. Archdale a good ring to be pd. by his executor as a token of his respect." Recorded by Odingsells, D. S., February 22, 1696. (Page 352. The recording of the will of Paul Grimball was started on page 350, but so much as had been recorded was scratched out and the recording done on page 352. Page 351 is blank.)

Will of Robert Adams, of Carolina, "Phisition", made June 18, 1694, and proved before Governor Blake, June 16, 1697, gave son, Robert Adams, in England (if alive),

£100., but if dead the bequest was to go to his brother, Thomas Adams, when it should be received from Benjamin Hust, of Carolina, planter, whose bond for £150 was held by testator; gave Benjamin Hust £5; gave Jean Lawson, of Carolina, £8; gave Susannah "Steavins", of Carolina, widow; 40 shillings; gave Thomas Rose, 40 shillings; gave remainder of his estate in Carolina to Samuel Williamson and Richard "Tread", Sr., of Carolina, whom he also appointed his executors. Witnesses: Francis Filding, Nicholas Marden, John Jones, Thomas Rose. Letters testamentary and a warrant of appraisement were granted to Samuel Williamson and Richard Tradd, as executors and administrators, by Governor Blake, June 16, 1697. (Page 352.)

October 3, 1698, John Birde, William Smith and Abraham Eve executed a bond to Governor Blake for Birde's faithful performance of his trust of executor of the estate of Joan Futter. Witness: Patrick Martin. (Page 353.)

In July, 1698, Governor Blake directed John Birde to administer on the estate of Joan Futter, at the same time directing Capt. Jon: Collins, John Pendarvis, Charles Burnham, Thomas Stanyarne and Daniel Donovan to appraise and make an inventory of the said estate. (Pages 353-354.)

September 5, 1698, John Farr, Abraham Waight and Thomas Farr, acting under a warrant from Governor Blake, dated August 11, 1698, made an inventory and appraisement of the estate of Margaret Morris. (Page 354.)

November 11, 1698, Judith Royer, Capt. J. F. Gignilliat and Jonas Bonhoste executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Royer's faithful performance of her trust as administratrix of the estate of Noë Royer. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 355.)

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

RECORDS FROM THE ELLIOTT-ROWAND BIBLE.

ACCOMPANIED BY AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST THOMAS
ELLIOTT AND OF SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

By Mabel L. Webber.*

This Bible, which is a folio, and was printed in 1715, is now the property of Mrs. S. Lewis Simons, of Summerville, S. C., who has kindly allowed the several family records which it contains to be copied and printed.

It appears from a careful examination of the Bible, that it was originally the property of Thomas Elliott, of St. Paul's, (1699-1760) and became the property of the Rowand family through his daughter, Mary Elliott, who married, first Robert Mackewn, Jr., and second Robert Rowand.

The earliest records are all copies, fragments of the originals existing still in the Bible, which has been mutilated by time and use.

An account of the first Thomas Elliott and of his descendants for two or three generations is here prefixed to the records as of interest in giving the ancestry of some of the people recorded in the Bible.

Thomas Elliott, a Quaker, of Berkley County, sometimes called Thomas Elliott of "Long Point," from his plantation of that name on Charles Town Neck, came to South Carolina prior to April 24, 1696, for on that date he receives a grant of land, "Being Cypress Swamp . . . Colleton County, North Branch of Stonoe River," bounded on one side by land already his.

He married first, according to the family tradition, Mary Gibbes, but nothing has yet been found to con-

*The Editor is greatly indebted to Mr. D. E. Huger Smith for invaluable assistance in this work, and for the extracts from the Quaker Records in Philadelphia, which were sent to Mr. Smith by Mr. George Vaux, of that place.

firm or refute this tradition. That he had a wife, Hebzibeth, (or Hebzibah) who died September 27, 1719, is proved by extracts from the Quaker Records in Philadelphia, which also give us the date of his next marriage to Ann Clifford, whom he married May 1, 1721.¹ She was possibly a widow, as Thomas Elliott mentions a son-in-law, Thomas Clifford, in his will, this term being often used for stepson in the earlier records. Thomas Elliott died leaving will dated 9 June, 1731, and proved 21 January, 1731/2.² He had issue:

1. Ann. 2. Rachel. 3. Thomas. 4. William.
5. Joseph. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Martha. 8. Hepzibah.
9. Beulah.

1. ANN ELLIOTT, born April 15, 1695 [Bible Record]. Married first Jonathan Fitch, who died 30 October, 1723 [St. Andrew's Register].³ She married second Roger Saunders, as whose wife she was baptized May 15, 1726, with two of her children by Jonathan Fitch, Thomas and Stephen Fitch. [St. A. Reg.] Roger Saunders was buried October 13, 1741 [St. A. Reg.]. By him she had a son, Thomas

¹Hephzibeth Elliott, wife of Thomas Elliott, Sen., died on 27th of the 7th month, 1719, and was buried in her husband's, Thomas Elliott's plantation, on Stono. . . .

Thomas Elliott, Senr., and Ann Clifford tooke each Other in marriage at Meeting of the people called Quakers and others, in Charles Towne, So. Carolina, the 1 of ye 3d Mo. 1731, and certificate was signed the same day, according to order.—Record of Quakers in S. C., now in Philadelphia.

²Will of Thomas Elliott, of Berkeley Co.—Son Thomas, lot on Bay, with all the bridge or wharf and houses thereon.

Grandson Stephen Elliott, son of William, deceased. Grandson William Elliott, son of William. Son Joseph Elliott. Son Thomas Elliott, plantation at Stono, where he now lives. Daughter Beuler Elliott. Daughter Anne Saunders. Daughter Elizabeth Butler. Daughter Martha Fairchild. Son-in-law Wm. Clifford. Grandson Thomas Fitch. Grand-daughters Elizabeth and Mary Elliott, daughters of Son William, deceased. Wife Ann. Son Thomas Ex'or. Dated June 9, 1731. Proved Jan. 21, 1731.

³Will of Jonathan Fitch mentions Son Jonathan, Son Thomas, Son Stephen, wife Anne Fitch—my 3 children, Jonathan, Thomas and Stephen. Ex'ors wife Ann, Friend Thomas Smith, Wm. Cattle, Thomas Wareing, and bro-in-law Thomas Elliot, Jr., dated, 24 Oct., 1723. Proved 5 Oct., 1724.

Saunders, who was baptized November 12, 1727 [St. A. R.] She married the third time—Waight, surviving him, she died in 1748, and was buried December 18 [St. A. Reg.]⁴

- 2 RACHEL ELLIOTT, born December 18, 1697. She apparently died without issue before her father's will was made. A deed of gift from Thomas Elliott to his son-in-law, Richard Godfrey, of 300 acres, and dated July 28, 1718 [Probate Ct. 1722-26, p. 232] would make it seem possible that either Rachel Elliott married Richard Godfrey, or that a previous wife of Thomas Elliott was a widow Godfrey when she married him.
3. THOMAS ELLIOTT, born January 15, 1699; was buried December 25, 1760 [St. A. Reg.]⁵ He married first, April 2, 1720, Beulah Law.⁶ Married second, August 17, 1727, Susannah ———; with her he conveyed lands, March 4, 1734/5 [M. C. O., Bk. N. p. 331.] He married January 30, 1744, Elizabeth Bellinger, widow of Edmund Bellinger, and daughter of Shem Butler [St. A. Reg.]

⁴Will of Ann Waight, widow, mentions—Sister Martha Fairchild, Cousen (Sic) Mary Fairchild, Cousen Ann Fairchild, Kinsman Tobias Fitch. Kinsman John Fitch. Kinsman Jonathan Fitch. Kinsman James Fitch. Kinswoman Mary Ann Paurineau [Peronneau], daughter to Tobias Fitch, Kinswoman Susanna Butler, daughter to Joseph Fitch. To Thomas Stock, son of Samuel Stock, in care of Mrs. Mary Woodhard [Woodward], until he is of age. Granddaughters Ann and Isbella Fitch. Ex'ors Brother Thomas Elliott, Kinsman Thomas Elliott, Jr., and Jehu Elliott. Dated November 28, 1748. Proved 10th March, 1748.

⁵Will of Thomas Elliott, Sr.—Son Jehu. Daughters Mary McKewn and Sarah Elliott. Son Charles Elliott. Granddaughter Mary Bellinger Elliott. Sister Martha Man and her two youngest daughters. Son Thomas Elliott's widow Claudia. Ex'ors. Sons Jehu and Charles, and son-in-law Robert McKewn, Jr. Dated Jan. 6, 1756. Proved Jan. 23, 1761. Codicil, dated Dec. 22, 1756, mentions daughter Sarah Stanyarne.

⁶"Thomas Elliott, Junr., and Bulah Law, Tooke Each Other in Marriage att the publique Meeting House of the people called Quakers, in Charlestown, So. Carolina, the 10th day of Ye 2nd Mo. (called April), 1720, and a certificate was signed the same day, according to order."—Quaker Records.

Issue:

- I. Mary Elliott, born March 30, 1721, d. y.
- II. Thomas Elliott, known as Thomas Law Elliott, born February 23, 1724, died December 10, 1756 [St. A. Register].⁷ He married 1st May 19, 1746 [St. A. R.], Mary Bellinger, daughter of Edmund Bellinger; and 2nd, Claudia ———, daughter of Mary McKewn, widow, by whom he had no issue. She survived him and married 2nd, George Inglis, April 29, 1759 [*Marriage Notices . . .* by A. S. Salley, Jr.] Thomas Law Elliott had two children by his first marriage, Thomas, who died young, and Mary Bellinger Elliott, who married Barnard Elliott, April 27, 1766, [*S. C. Gazette and Country Journal*, Ap. 29, 1766], and died Dec. 11, 1774 [*S. C. and Am. General Gazette*, Dec. 19, 1774].
- III. Jehu Elliott, born Dec. 13, 1728, will proved Jan. 1, 1762.⁸ He married first, May 1, 1757, Mary West [St. A. Reg.], and second, Sarah——. He had no issue.
- IV. James Elliott, born Oct. 27, 1730, d. y.
- V. Charles Elliott, born Nov. 20, 1732, d. y.
- VI. Mary Elliott, born Feb. 20, 1735. She married first, Robert Mackewn, and second, Robert Rowand. See the Bible Record for dates, issue, etc.
- VII. Charles Elliott, born Aug. 17, 1737; will

⁷Will of Thomas Law Elliott, dated Dec. 6, 1756; proved Feb. 25, 1757; mentions Wife Claudia, Son Thomas Elliott, Daughter Mary Bellinger Elliott. Brothers Jehu Elliott, Charles Elliott, and Robert McKewn, Jr.

⁸Will of Jehu Elliott mentions Wife Sarah; Brother Charles Elliott; Sister Mary McKewn; Sister Sarah Stanyarne; Brother-in-law Robert McKewn, Jr.; late Father Thomas Elliott; Aunt Martha Man; Martha Booth; Mary Bellinger Elliott. Dated September 29, 1761; proved January 1, 1762.

proved Jan. 18, 1783.⁹ He married, first, Jane Stanyarne, daughter of Joseph Stanyarne, whose will, proved June 5, 1772, mentions his grand-children, Charles and Jane Elliott, "children of Charles Elliott by his late wife, my daughter Jane Stanyarne." Charles Elliott married, second, Ann Ferguson, daughter of Thomas Ferguson. Of his two children, Charles died young, and Jane Reily married Col. William Washington, April 21, 1782 [See Bible Records].

VIII. Joseph Elliott, born Jan. 1, 1739, d. y.

IX. Sarah Elliott, born Nov. 30, 1742; married Archibald Stanyarne May 19, 1759, [*Marriage Notices . . .* by A. S. Salley, Jr.]. She died Oct. 27, 1767.

- 4 WILLIAM ELLIOTT, born May 13, 1703, died intestate, administration was granted to his widow Elizabeth, February 28, 1731. He married Elizabeth Emms, daughter of Ralph Emms; she married, second, Jeremiah Miles and had a daughter, Susannah, who married James Parsons, [*S. C. Gazette*, June 4, 1753]. Elizabeth Miles married, third, Elisha Butler, Sept. 24, 1738, [*St. A. R.*]¹⁰ William Elliott and Elizabeth Emms had issue:

I. Mary, died young.

II. Stephen Elliott, who married Elizabeth Butler, April 23, 1749 [*St. A. Reg.*], and died without issue, as is shown by his will, dated Dec. 28, 1750.

⁹Will of Charles Elliott—Wife Ann Elliott; daughter Jane Ryly Elliott; Niece Sarah Johnstone; Friend Elizabeth Pickering. Dated Jan. 11, 1781; proved Jan. 18, 1783.

¹⁰M. C. O. L. L. 98.—Deed of gift by Elisha Butler and Elizabeth, his wife, to "our sons, Stephen, and William Elliott," dated Oct. 28, 1738; and M. C. O. L. L. 186, deed of gift "to our son, William Elliott," with remainder to the heirs of his body, failing which to our daughters, Elizabeth Elliott and Mary Elliott.

III. William married, first, Sarah Mullryne, April 11, 1756 [St. Helena's Register] She died Mar. 28, 1757. He married, second, Mary Barnwell, Aug. 6, 1760, [St. H. R.], by whom he had issue. His will was proved Aug. 3, 1783.¹¹

IV. Elizabeth Elliott married William Butler Dec. 1, 1738. [St. A. R.], and had issue:¹²

5 JOSEPH ELLIOTT, born August 15, 1705; married Sept. 2, 1724, Edith Whitmarsh [St. A. R.] she was buried March 24, 1738/9, as the "widow of Joseph, son of Thomas Elliott". [St. A. Reg.] Joseph Elliott's will was dated Dec. 17, 1738¹³. He had issue:

I. Mary Anne Elliott, baptized 1735; married Francis Rose Feb. 23, 1743. She died March 3, 1756, leaving issue.

II. Joseph Elliott, bapt. 1735, married Sarah——, and had issue.

III. Sarah Elliott, bapt. 1735, married Jeremiah Savage.

¹¹Will of William Elliott, the Elder.—Wife Mary; Son William, dwelling house, etc., at Beaufort; Sons Ralph and Stephen (minors); Thomas Savage; William Carson, Ex'ors, Stephen Bull, of Sheldon, Nathaniel and John Barnwell, Josiah Tatnell, Thomas Savage, James Parsons, Son William, when 21, and Nephew George Parsons, when 21. Codicil appointed Thomas Butler, of Ogeechee, son of Joseph Butler, Ex'or and guardian of children. Dated Feb. 30, 1778; proved Aug. 3, 1783.

¹²Will of Elizabeth Butler, Widow, of Ogeeche.—Miss Jane Butler; brother William Elliott; nephews William Elliott and George Parsons, plantation called the farm on Charles Town Neck; plantation in Georgia called Silk Hope; land near Fort Argyle, on Ogeeche River. Daughter Mary Elliott Savage; residue to "all my grandchildren." Nephews William, Ralph and Stephen Elliott. Trustees and Ex'ors, Jeremiah Savage, Thomas Savage and James Parsons, of Charlestown. Dated Nov. 21, 1775; proved 23 Oct., 1780.

¹³Will of Joseph Elliott Mentions—Son Joseph; Son Thomas; Daughters Mary Anne and Sarah; Mother Ann Elliott; Wife Edith Elliott; Brother Thomas Elliott. Dated Dec. 17, 1738.

IV. Thomas Elliott, baptized 1735; died 1768 without issue.¹⁴

6 ELIZABETH ELLIOTT, born July 19, 1707; married, first, December 19, 1723, Thomas Butler. She was baptized with five children as the wife of Thomas Butler, July 23, 1734. [St. A. Reg.] She married, second, Robert D'Arques. He was buried May 2, 1748, [St. A. Reg.], and his will, dated April 22, 1748, left all his property to his wife, who married the third time, June 19, 1750, Robert Yonge, [St. A. Reg.], by whom she had no issue. His will, dated Nov. 12, 1751, and proved Dec. 20, 1751, mentions besides his wife, his adult son, Francis Yonge, and a daughter, Lydia Fuller. Elizabeth Elliott and Thomas Butler had issue:

- I. Thomas Butler, baptized July 23, 1734, died unmarried, and was buried March 6, 1746/7. [St. A. Reg.]¹⁵
- II. Mary Butler, baptized July 23, 1734, married May 25, 1742, Richard Wright; married, second, Jan. 17, 1747, Elisha Butler; she was buried July 18, 1750, [St. A. Reg.]
- III. Ann Butler, baptized July 23, 1734, died 1745, [St. A. Reg.]
- IV. William Butler, baptized July 23, 1734.
- V. Elizabeth Butler, baptized July 23, 1734.
- VI. Sarah Butler, baptized May, 1737.

¹⁴Will of Thomas Elliott, of St. Bartholomew, planter, Sister Sarah Savage, wife of Jeremiah Savage, one-third of whole estate. Nephew Richard Rose, Nieces Elizabeth and Sarah Rose, daughters of Mr. Francis Rose, one-third. Nephew Gilbert Elliott, Nieces Edie and Sarah Elliott, son and daughters of my late brother, Joseph Elliott, remaining third. Ex'ors, Francis Rose and Benj. Fuller. Dated Feb. 3, 1768; proved 13th June, 1768.

¹⁵Will of Thomas Butler, of St. Bartholomews.—Mother Elizabeth Butler; Sister, Mary Wright; Sister Elizabeth Butler; Sister Sarah Butler, Ex'ors, Mother Elizabeth Butler, and sister Mary Wright. Dated March 3, 1746/7; proved July 5, 1748, when Elizabeth D'Arques, late Elizabeth Butler, qualified.

- 7 MARTHA ELLIOTT, born August 16, 1711; married William Fairchild, March 24, 1727, [St. Philip's Reg.]. She married, second, Feb. 2, 1748/9, John Man, [St. Andrew's Reg.]. Issue by her first husband:
- I. Ann Fairchild married Alexander Walker June, 1765, [Hayne Record], and had issue.
 - II. Mary Fairchild.
 - III. Henry Elliott Fairchild, born June 17, 1739, [St. A. R.].
- Issue by second husband:
- IV. Elizabeth Man, born Sept. 5, 1750; married David Scott, Feb. 10, 1774.
 - V. Beulah Man, born Jan. 15, 1753.
- 8 HEPIZIBAH ELLIOTT, born December 22, 1716, not mentioned in her father's will; she apparently died young.
- 9 BEULAH ELLIOTT,¹⁶ born September 19, 1719; married Thomas Rose, Jan. 12, 1733, [St. P. R.]. They had issue:
- I. Ann Rose, born July 20, 1739. She married James Fitch, and had a daughter, Beulah Elliott Fitch, who in 1786 was the only surviving descendant of Thomas Rose and Beulah Elliott, [See M. C. O. R., 5. p. 347.]
 - II. Hepsibah Rose, born Aug. 6, 1746, [St. P. R.], married James Christie, Nov. 24, 1768; left no issue.

¹⁶Hepsibah and Beulah Elliott were evidently the children of Thomas Elliott, by his wife "Hepzibeth." From a much mutilated deed in the Mesne Conveyance Office [Book I, p. 392,] which recites the will of Nathaniel Law, and mentions his six children, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Hepzibah, Beulah, and Ann Law, it looks possible for Hepzibah, the wife of Thomas Elliott, and Beulah Law, the first wife of his son, Thomas, to have been sisters. Unfortunately, the will of Nathaniel Law is missing, and the deed above mentioned is, for all practical purposes, undecipherable.

[The following note was received from Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., too late to be put in the proper place]:

January 23, 1689/90 "Thomas Elliott Carpenter & William Elliott Brick layer Exer^{cs}. of W^m. Cooke gen^t. dec^d. James Stanyarne & Thomas Booth executed a bond to the Governor for their proper administration of the estate aforesaid. (Records Ct. Ord. 1672-1692, P. 384, Office Hist. Commission, S. C.)

BIBLE RECORDS.

Ann Elliott was born in April: 15th, 1695.

Rachael Elliott was born in Decemb^r. 18: 1697

Thomas Elliott was born in Janua^r. 15: 1699.

William Elliott was born in May: 31: 1703.

Joseph Elliott was born in August: 15: 1705.

Eliz^h. Elliott was born in July: 19: 1707.

Martha Elliott was born in Aug^t. 16: 1711

Hep^h. Elliott was born in Dec^r. 22: 1716.

Beulah Elliott was born in Spe^t. 19: 1719.

Susannah Elliott was born in November y^r. 20. 1711

Susannah Elliott was marred August ^y 17 : : 1727

Thomas Elliott Sen^r. was born in Jenuary 15th. 1699.

Mary Elliott was born in March 30th 1721.

Thomas Elliott was born in February 23: 1723/4.

Jehu Elliott was born in December: 13: 1728.

James Elliott was born in October 27: 1730.

Charles Elliott was born in November 20: 1732.

Mary Elliott was born in February: 28: 1734/5.

Charles Elliott was born in August: 17: 1737.

Joseph Elliott was born in January: 1st: 1739.

Sarah Elliott was born Novem^r. 30: 1742.

¹My Mother died y^r 24 day of March in y^r year 1742
 —[?] aged —6 & Jehu B—r [?] died August y^r. 5
 1732, aged 23 [?].

¹These items are on a separate piece of paper, pasted in the Bible.

Charles Elliott Sen^r. was born 17th August 1737

Charles Elliott was Born Tuesday 9th December 1760

Jane Reily Elliott was Born Monday 14 March 1763

Jane Washington was born Friday August 1st 1783

Jane Washington was married to J. H. Ancrum— Nov^r.
1801 at Sandy Hill.

William and Jane Washington's nuptials were solemnized
on Sunday the 21st day of April 1782

William Washington was born 17th September 1785

William Washington was married to Martha Blake Nov^r.
1807

Brig^r. Gen^l. Washington died on Friday 16th March 1810

William Washington died on Saturday 27th February 1830
and was interr'd in the family Burial Ground.

M^{rs} Martha Washington the wife of William Washington
died on the 28th of September 1830 and was interr'd
in the family Burial Ground alongside of William
Washington

Mrs Jane Washington the wife of Gen^l Washington died
on the 14th December 1830 in her 69th year of her Age
— She was interr'd in the family burial Ground along-
side of her son William Washington.

William Washington was born at the corner of South Bay
and Legare St on the 24th day of March in the year
of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and ten.

The nuptials of Pinckney Lowndes and Margaret Wash-
ington eldest daughter of William Washington Esq^r
were celebrated in the next house to the corner of
Lamboll and Legare S^{ts} on the 17th. day of May in the
year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Twenty
nine.

William Washington Ancrum was born in Church S^t on the
31st of March in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hun-
dred and eight — The nuptials of Tho^s D Condy and
Jane Washington Ancrum, eldest daughter of James
H Ancrum Esq^r. were celebrated at the corner of

Church and Fort St^a on the 18th. day of April 1826 AD— Charles Elliott Condry was born on day of January and died on day of April 1827 Mary A Condry was born on 9th September in the year 1828 AD

Jane Washington Lowndes was born on the 24th day of February in the year 1830 in the next house to the corner of Legare & Lamboll S^{rs}.

The nuptials of D^r. S. B. Rush Finley and Mary H. Ancrum second daughter of J. H. Ancrum were celebrated at St Michaels Church on the 21st day of January in the year 1828. and the aforesaid Mary departed this life on the 2[—] of July in the year 1828 and her mortal remains were deposited in the Perrenau [Sic] in the Circular Church yard

Robert Mackewn Ju^r was married to Mary Elliott the 1 Day of March 1753

Susannah Mackewn was Born 28 March 1754

Sarah Elliott Mackewn² Born: 26 February: 1756

Mary Mackewn. Born 25 Sept: 1758

Elizabeth Mackewn. Born 22 of Aug^t. 1759

Ann Mackewn Born 13 Sept: 1760

Robert Elliott Mackewn Born: 11 January 1763

Robert Mackewn Born: 18 June: 1764

Susannah³ Dide the 8 of April 1778

Mary - - Dide the 7 of October 1758

Elizabeth - - Dide the 19 November 1759

Ann - - - Dide the 28 of March 1762

²Marriage] Andrew Johnston, Esq.: to Miss Sarah Elliott Mackewn, Daughter of the Deceased Robert Mackewn.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*; March 2, 1772.

³Married] Dr. George Haig to Miss Susanna Mackewn, Daughter of Robert Mackewn, Esq; deceased.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*; May 1, 1769.

Robert Elliott Dide the 23 of January 1763

Robt Mackewn Dide the 26 of January 1765

Thomas Elliott Sen^r. Dide 23 of December 1760

born 4 June 1738 Robert Rowand was married to Mary Mackewn 12 Sept^r 1765 by Rev^d M^r. Robt Cooper

Harriett Elliott Rowand born Friday 25 July 1766 between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M. — Chrestened by Rev^d. M^r. James Tonge on Sunday 22nd Feby 1767 at Sandy Hill.

Mary Rowand was born Sunday 9th October 1768 about 1 o'clock P. M. — Christened by Rev^d M^r Alex^r Hewit on Sunday died at Tom Cain's Stono Sunday 28 May 2 o'clock P. M. 1769—buried by Rev^d. M^r. Tongue.

Charles Elliott Rowand was born Thursday between 3 & 4 o'clock P. M. 8th August 1771 — Chrestened Monday 11 Novem^r.-1771 by Rev^d Alex^r Hewett M^{rs} Wels[?] M^{rs}. Elliott, Sukey, M^r Webb D^r Haig [rest illegible.]

Robert Rowand was married to Mary Mackewn 12 Sept^r. 1765 by the Rev^d. Robert Cooper

Harriett Elliott Rowand born 25 July 1766 between 1 & 2 o'clock A. M. christened by the Rev^d. John Tonge on Sunday 22 Feb^y 1767 at Sandy Hill.—

Mary Rowand was born on Sunday 9th October 1768 about 1 o'clock P. M. christened by the Rev^d. Alex^r. Hewatt on Sunday — Died at Tom Cain's Stono Sunday 28th May 2. o'clock P. M. 1769. buried by M^r Tonge —

Charles Elliott Rowand was born 8th. August 1771 on Thursday between 3 & 4 o'clock P. M. christened Monday 11th. Nov^r. 1771 by the Rev^d. Alex^r. Hewatt—

Charles Elliott Rowand was married to Henrietta Sommers (the Eldest Daughter of John Sommers) at Golden Grove in the Parish of S^t. Paul Stono on Thursday the 1st. of December 1796 between 7 & 8. o'clock P. M. by the Rev^d. George Buist. —

Henrietta Sommers Rowand the first born of Charles Elliott & Henrietta Rowand was born in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street Charleston on Monday the 16th.

of October 1797 was Christened on Sunday by the Rev^d. M^r. Buist — She departed this Life (in the same Room she first drew her Breath) on Monday the 23rd. Sept^r. 1799 about twenty two minutes after four o'clock in the Afternoon and on Tuesday the 24th Sept^r Prayers were read over her in the front Room down Stairs by Mr. Buist after which her Body was conveyed in a Boat to the family Burial Ground at Stono where it was interred among her Ancestors— She fell a Victim to the fever called the Black Vomit which then raged violently in Charleston . —

Charles Elliott Rowand was born on Friday the 25th day of October 1799 in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street about half an hour after six o'clock in the Morning and was Christened on Sunday the of November 1799 by the Rev^d. M^r. Buist.

Robert Rowand was born on Friday the 10th. of April 1801. about 20 Minutes after nine o'clock P. M. in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street and was christened on Sunday the 3rd of May by the Rev^d. D^r. Buist— R. R. had the Thrush in the Mouth— July 24th. On Friday the 24th July he departed this life about 20 Minutes after four in the Afternoon— in Hasell Street N^o. 39, the next day his Body was conveyed up to the family Burial Ground at Stono where he was interred and placed along side of his Sister H. S. Rowand.

Mary Rowand the Wife of Rob^t. Rowand and Mother of Harriott Elliott Maxwell and Charles Elliott Rowand was taken sick of a violent Nervous Fever on Sunday the 28th. day of March 1802. and departed this life on the Saturday following the 3rd day of April 1802— Prayers were read over her in the front Room down Stairs in Friend Street by the Reverend D^r. Buist after which conveyed to the family Burial Ground at Stono where she was interred among her ancestors — Aged 67 years 1 Month & Six days—

Robert Rowand was born at New Haven, Connecticut on

Wednesday 15th Sept^r. 1802 between 7 & 8 oclock P. M. and was christened on Sunday the 4th. Dec^r. 1802 in Charleston S^o. Carolina by the Rev^d. D^r Geo. Buist. —

John Sommers Rowand was born on Tuesday the 26th. day of August 1806, about 20 Minutes after nine oclock in the Morning in the front Room up Stairs N^o. 2 Friend Street — and was christened on Sunday the 21st. Sept^r. 1806 out of the large Bowl— by the Rev^d. D^r. Geo. Buist— Charleston S^o. Carolina. —

Mary Elliott Rowand was born on Sunday the 17th July 1808, about 2 o'clock in the Morning in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street — and was christened by D^r. Geo. Buist out of the large Bowl on the 31st. July 1808. — NB D^r. Buist died of a few days illness of a bilious fever on the 31st. day of August 1808.—

Martha Sommers Rowand was born on Thursday the 24th of August 1809 at about half after 2. o'clock A. M. in the front Room up Stairs in Friend Street— christened at the Horseshoe by the Rev^d. Montgomery Adams in April 1810.

Thomas Elliott Rowand was born on Friday the 7th of January 1814 at 8 o'clock in the Morning in the Front Room up Stairs in Friend Street and christened on the 27th. of February by the Rev^d. M^r. Leland— NB. The large Bowl was made use of.—

Robert Rowand—the father of Harriott Elliott Maxwell & Charles E. Rowand was taken ill on Saturday the 11th. of May 1816 at Poplar Grove, with a shivering & chilliness which brought on the fever, on Monday the 13th was removed to Charleston, on Thursday 16th. confined to his Bed and terminated his existance in N^o. 48 Meeting Street on Saturday the 25th. May [illegible] being exactly that day fortnight he was taken sick— He was interred in the Scotch Church yard on the 26th in [illegible] spot he had long before chosen and a Monument [illegible] — A large & respectable

train of friends accompanied the corpse to [illegible.]
aged 73 [illegible]

- 1832 Martha Sommers Rowand was married to Alfred Rose Drayton on Thursday the 8th day of November 1832 by the Rev^d Aurthur Buist.
- 1833 Robert Rowand was married to Eliza Maria Bee on Thursday November 7th 1833 by The Rev^d. M^r. Fran^s Rutledge
- 1834 Alfred Tidyman Drayton was born in Rutledge Street on Thursday 4 December 1834 at 8 o'clock in the morning—He was chrestened in St Paul's Church by the Rev^d Chrestian Hanckel on the 7th Jan^y- 1835—God fathers and god mother C. E. Rowand and A. R. Drayton— Hester T. Drayton.
- 1835 Rob^t Fra^s. Rowand was christen'd March — 1835 by the Rev^d. D^r. Dalcho— He was born on Jan^y 12th 1835—God fathers C. E. R—[owand?] M^{rs} Labruce & Miss S. B [illegible.]

Family of T. Y. S. Rowand & C. M [illegible]

- 1874 Lottie Elliott Rowand born 5 June 1874 in Charleston S. C. at 3 P M.— died Jan. 28 1894
- 1876 Thomas Young Simons Rowand born August 19th at 1 O'clock in Philadelphia Penn.
- 1878 Eliza Sommers Rowand born September 10th at 1 o'clock in Charleston

Caroline M. Rowand D [illegible]
Lottie Elliott Rowand D [illegible]
T. Y. S. Rowand D [illegible]

HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE GRAVESTONES IN THE CHURCH YARD OF OLD ST. PAUL'S, STONO.—The original parish of St. Paul was created under the Church Act of 1706, and the Parish Church, built under the provisions of that Act, was located on a high plat of land near New Cut on a piece of 30 acres of land donated by Landgrave Edmund Bellinger. "New Cut" is the cut that connects the Stono River with Wadmelaw River and the site of the old Church is near a small creek running out of the Stono River and is immediately on the bank or bluff of high land where it rises above the marsh on the mainland or Colleton County side of Stono River.

The Parish Church was built of brick on this spot in 1708 with a parsonage and outbuilding which latter were destroyed by the Indians in the Yemassee war of 1715. The creation of the parish of St. John's Colleton in 1734 out of the Parish of St. Paul left the old Parish Church in an inconvenient place for the residents of the residue of the Parish, and in 1756 the Parish Church was moved to a more central spot near the road leading from Rantowles ferry to Parker's ferry across the Edisto River. Nothing now remains of the old Church "on the salts" near New Cut except the foundations of a brick church in an irregular mass or mound and the following gravestones:

Here lyes Buried
y^e. Body of M^{rs}.
Sarah Seabrook,
dec^d. June y^e. 16th., 1715
in the 47 year
of her age.

Here lyes the
Body of M^r.

Robart Seabrook,
 dec^d. Dec^r., y^e. 7th.
 1710, in y^e. 59 year,
 of his age.

Here lyes y^e.
 Body of M^r.
 Benjamin Seabrook
 Son of Mr. Robart
 & Sarah Seabrook,
 Dec^d. Jan^r. y^e. 7th., 1717,
 in y^e. 19 year of his age.

These three gravestones are all of a dark slate with foot-stones of the same material marked with the initials of the respective names and were on the 19th. March 1899, in good preservation.

Alongside of these stones were two others of some softer, whitish stone deeply buried in the earth and apparently so decomposed by weather and moisture as to have nothing legible left.

On the other side of the old foundations from the stones above mentioned was the following one:

In Memory of
 M^{rs}. Amerinthia Lowndes
 the affectionate
 and much beloved wife
 of Mr. Rawlins Lowndes,
 of Charles Town, who lies buried here
 at her own particular Desire
 near her deceased Parents
 Jn^o. Tho^s. & Mary Elliott
 of this Parish—She died the 14th.
 of Jan^r., 1750—Aged 21 years.

This last stone is a hard brown sandstone, and the inscription on it is as clear and distinct as the day it was cut.—*Contributed by Mr. Henry A. M. Smith.*

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MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B.—These Magazines are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.



Explanation

The Barony lies all South of the Ashley river. The exterior boundaries are those of Col. Herbert's map of the barony made in 1766 except that low workings and courses of the river are conformed to later maps. The boundaries of the barony are demarcated by solid black lines. This Interior subdivisions by broken black lines. This and this Floods by double dotted lines. This Savannah lands Marsh

General topography and swamps, streams, branches, ponds, galls, woods, fields, &c. &c. are not delineated or marked.

Contiguous and adjoining roads and settlements are set down from various maps and deeds, many of later date, and giving names and locations as of the present date.

- Compiled in 1906 -

Scale. 4 inches = 1 mile.
1 inch = 1320 feet.



M. A. P.

showing the location and boundaries of the Signory of St Giles commonly called Ashley Barony on the South side of the Ashley river in South Carolina granted 18th March 1695 for 12000 acres to Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury, with sketch division lines showing the subdivisions anterior to 1780 - and with some adjoining and contiguous roads and settlements.

Compiled from old maps and deeds by Henry A. M. Smith.
Reduced One-Third of Original Size

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. XI.

APRIL, 1910.

No. 2.

THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

The term "Barony," as frequently used in relation to estates in South Carolina, has been both misunderstood and misapplied. It did not mean merely an estate of a large number of acres, nor was it a "barony" although held by a person however wealthy or prominent unless he was one who, by his official dignity in the province, was entitled to hold a barony.

According to the Fundamental Constitutions as originally adopted by the Lords Proprietors, a signiory and a barony consisted each of twelve thousand acres.¹ A "signiory" was the estate of a Proprietor, and each of the eight Proprietors was entitled to a signiory in each county. A "barony" was the estate of a Landgrave or a Cassique. Each Landgrave (and there was to be one for each county) was to have four baronies, and each Cassique (and there were to be two for each county) was to have two.² The term barony was thus in strictness applicable only to the estate of twelve thousand acres granted to either a Landgrave or a Cassique as an estate attached to his title and dignity. With the passing of the dominion of the Lords Proprietors, when the Crown took over the colony, there passed also the existence of Proprietors and the provisions for Landgraves and Cassiques.

¹*Carroll's Hist. Coll. of S. C.*, Vol. 2, p. 363.

²*Ibid*, p. 364.

No more such dignities were conferred and lands could be no longer granted as signiories or baronies.

As the Proprietors transferred their interests to the Crown in 1729, for an estate to have been strictly a barony it must have been either actually granted or agreed to be granted before that date to either a Landgrave or a Cassique.

I.

THE ASHLEY BARONY.

The Ashley Barony, so called, was properly the "Signiory" in Berkeley County granted to the Earl of Shaftsbury, one of the Proprietors.

Of all the Proprietors who embarked in the enterprise of developing the magnificent territory in North America undertaken to be given to them by King Charles II, none took a more active and zealous interest than Anthony Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftsbury. In addition to his contribution to the common stock or capital subscribed by the several Proprietors, he endeavored on his own part, and as his individual undertaking, to take up estates and cultivate and settle plantations.

He at one time contemplated coming out in person and joining in the settlement.

In the very first instructions given by the Lords Proprietors to Gov^r William Sayle, in charge of the intended settlement, and dated 26th July, 1669, they direct him:³

"12. Yoⁿ are to cause y^e Land to be laid out in
 "Squares containeing each 12000 acres, every of w^{ch}
 "Squares that shall be taken up by a Propriet^r is to
 "be a Signiory. And each Square that shall be taken
 "up by a Landgrave or Cassique is to be a Barrony,
 "and each of those squares w^{ch} shall be taken up or
 "planted on by any of the people shall be a Collony,
 "And reserved wholly for y^e use of y^e people as they
 "come to setle, keeping the proporcon of twenty-
 "fower Collonyes to eight Signorys & eight Bar-
 "ronyes."

³*Collection of S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. 5, p. 121.

These instructions were in accordance with the provisions of the Fundamental Constitutions, but it was much easier to prescribe methods of survey and plotting on paper in England than carry them out on the spot amid the rivers, swamps, morasses and forests of South Carolina.

It was never attempted. To lay out the territory as prescribed was wholly beyond the means or the power of the infant settlement.

For purposes of common defence and of common support it was necessary that the settlers should be in as close proximity and touch with each other as was compatible with the pursuit of their occupations, and as soon as the settlement was established grants of land were made preferably in close neighborhood.

In the case of Carolina, when the lands nearest the main settlement—Charles Town—were taken up, the more distant lands were granted out, but on no discernible system. Grants of land were as a rule made irregularly and in spots, as suited the fancy or selection of the person receiving the grant.

The land in South Carolina was not laid out nor taken up in squares, nor were signories and baronies of 12000 acres laid out for the Proprietors, Landgraves and Casiques. The grants at first were for comparatively small amounts in acres. The first grant for so large an acreage as exceeded 5,000 acres, is the grant of this Signiory to the Earl of Shaftsbury.

A small tract of land, or plantation, was settled at the very beginning for the joint account of the Proprietors on the west (or south) side of the Ashley River, where the present village of Marysville stands.

This, however, was settled more to be worked as a farm or plantation for the purpose of supplying food, of experimenting on proposed objects of agriculture, and of demonstrating to the settlers the method of profitably utilizing their lands.

Lord Ashley very early took steps to have a signiory allotted to him, to be cultivated as his individual estate.

On 15th Dec^r, 1671, he wrote to Sir John Yeamans, then just appointed Governor of the Province.⁴

"I desire you would doe me the particular kindnesse to
"take with you M^r Mathews my Deputy M^r West and
"Captain Halsted if hee be there and with them take
"up for me a Colony of 12000 Acres in some conve-
"nient healthy fruitful place upon Ashley River."

And on the next day—the 16th December, 1671—he wrote to Capt. Halsted:⁵

"I have writt to Sir John Yeamans to take you and
"M^r Mathews with him and to take me up a Colony on
"Ashley River I would have it a commodiouse pleas-
"ant Place in a healthy and fruiteful soyle wherein I
"very much depend upon your skill and assistance."

On the same day he wrote to M^r Maurice Mathews, notifying him that he had appointed him his Deputy in South Carolina,⁶ and,

"In particular I desire you would consult with Sir
"John Yeamans and that he and you would togeather
"lay out for me 12000 of fruitfull healthy Land in the
"most convenient place for a pleasant seat upon the
"River Ashley"

The formal appointment of Maurice Mathews as Deputy for Lord Ashley bears date 18th Decr., 1671.⁷

On 15th Jany., 167½, Lord Ashley wrote to M^r Mathews:⁸

"The bearer hereof M^r Man is one whom I have
"sent over with a designe to imploy there; and 'tis not
"unlikely he may be an assistant to you in the man-
"agement of that Plantation I desire to have theire
"upon my owne private account, the care and gov-
"ernment whereof I intend to intrust to you as my chief
"overseer."

⁴Ibid, p. 362.

⁵Ibid, p. 365.

⁶Ibid, p. 363.

⁷Ibid, p. 362.

⁸Ibid, p. 375.

And again on 20th June, 1672, (having in the meantime been created Earl of Shaftsbury) he wrote to Mathews:⁹

"I desire you to choose out for me a commodious
"Signiory to plant on when I am sattisfied of your
"choice I intend to stock it and to lay out a good deale
"of money in making a Plantation for myselfe, the
"ordering whereof I intend to commit to your care."

And on 25th June, 1672, to M^r Joseph West:¹⁰

"I would alsoe desire your care in the choice of a
"Signiory for me either on Ashley or Cooper River in
"a place of the greatest pleasantness and advantage
"for health and profit which must be where there is
"high Ground neare a navigable River and if it be
"above the tydes flowing 'tis the better."

Matthews had some time prior to these letters made an exploration of the Ashley River, which he had described in a letter to Lord Ashley, dated 30th August, 1671.¹¹ He went by land towards the head of the river:

"About 30 miles or more vpwards wee came Among
"the Cussoo Indians our friends; with whome I had
"been twice before; from whome taking a point of
"the Compass We steered towards the head of the
"river; y^t after noone as wee traviled we found Cypress
"trees innumerable, very tall and large, they y^e have
"ye best skill here say it is the very best sort itt was
"not above 3 hours before wee came to the river
"which wee found very narrow & betweene & upon
"A continued Rock Like Barbadoes sandstone, there
"about We saw Cedar & Cypress in noe small numb;
"this done wee came home & y^e next day after went
"up again by Watter in A boate and in one tide went
"up farther then the aforesaide shallop had been. Be-
"tween 20 or 30 mile up from y^e Towne in this Journey

⁹Ibid, p. 399.

¹⁰Ibid, p. 406.

¹¹Ibid, p. 335.

"we saw severall excellent savanas containing A vast
 "quantity of Land; in one about 500 Acres wee saw
 "dide & y^t which wee call in England Withy: y^e
 "marshes of each side cease; & the river is wholly be-
 "tweene & upon A Rock, very good Land, timber
 "abundance & cheifly while oakes, Cedar much near
 "y^e water side, & not a little Cypress, when wee went
 "up About 60 miles from the rivers mouth wee were
 "stopt by trees y^t Lay thwart y^e River throwne downe
 "by weather or fallen by age, wee did severall times
 "carry our boate over the trees; but y^e Tide spent and
 "night approaching & our victuals not soe much as
 "wee thought wee came back."

The instructions of the Earl to Matthews were carried out, for at a meeting of the Grand Council, held March 4th, 1672/3,¹² it is entered that,

"Capt: Maurice Matthews reports that he has
 "marked 12000 acres of land for my Lord Ashley on
 "the first bluff bank upon the first Indian plantacon on
 "the right hand in the Western branch of the North
 "river commonly called y^e Mulberry tree; and alsoe a
 "sevanoe with the land about it for about 3 or four
 "miles above the passable tree that lyes over Ashley
 "river both which the Grand Councill have resolved be
 "so reserved till further orders."

The location of the "passable tree" in March, 1672/3, cannot be now definitely settled. It was no doubt one of the trees encountered by Matthews in August, 1671, which lay "thwart" the river. If the land so marked by him and reserved by the Grand Council was the same as afterwards granted to the Earl of Shaftsbury, then if it ran three or four miles above the passable tree, it would place that tree at about the "Booshooe" bluff, the site of the future village of Dorchester, where the old fort now stands. Here the river narrows considerably, and while, for some distance below, the marl (which Matthews likens to "Barbadoes

¹²*Journal of Grand Council*, published by Hist. Comⁿ. of S. C., p. 55.

sandstone") is evident first on one bank and then on the other, yet at Dorchester and above the river runs "wholly" between banks of marl in a bed scooped, as it were, out of the marl.

The land reserved on the western branch of the Cooper River at the "Mulberry tree" was not granted to the Earl of Shaftsbury; but was in 1679 granted to another Proprietor, Sir Peter Colleton.¹³

On the 18th March, 1675, a formal grant for 12,000 acres on Ashley River was issued to Anthony, Earl of Shaftsbury, which supposedly included the land marked by Matthews and reserved by the Grand Council in March, 1672/3.¹⁴

For some reason the Earl of Shaftsbury does not seem at first to have taken very kindly to his signiory on Ashley River, but inclined to establish himself elsewhere.

On 23^d May, 1674, he writes to M^r West:¹⁵

"Though by the great tracts of land taken up upon
"Ashley River; whereby there is little convenience left
"to those who would come thither, and that smale care
"was taken by the people there to set apart for me a
"comodious Signiory who had designed to come and
"plant amongst them. I am driven to seeke out some
"other new place to setle in."

And on the same day to Maurice Matthews:¹⁶

"My thoughts were to have planted on Ashley
"River but the people tooke soe little care to allow
"or provide me any accomodacon neare them having
"taken up for themselves all the best conveniencies on
"that river and left me not a tolerable Place to plant
"on nearer then two Miles from the Water that I am
"forced to seeke out in another place and resolve to
"take me a Signiory at Edisto River."

¹³Grant Bk., Vol. 38, p. 15.

¹⁴Grant Bk., Vol. 38, p. 1.

¹⁵*Collection Hist. Society of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 446.

¹⁶*Ibid*, p. 448.

The place selected by him was on Edisto Island (then called Locke Island), and the person selected to take it up was M^r Andrew Percivall. Percivall seems to have been some sort of connection of the Earl of Shaftsbury. In the letter to Matthews the Earl describes Percivall as one¹⁷

“Who hath a Relacon to my Family.”

Percivall was not only to take up a signiory for the Earl,¹⁸ but he was also to make a settlement there for the Lords Proprietors, and was to be independent of the Government at the settlement on Ashley River.¹⁹

M^r Henry Woodward was directed to treat with the Indians of Edisto for the island and buy it of them.²⁰

This projected settlement at Edisto Island seems to have soon been abandoned. It was difficult enough to protect and keep going the infant settlement at Ashley River, and another small independent community was impossible. Even as late as 1686, after the Province had had sixteen years of growth, the Spaniards were able, with the assistance of their Indian allies, to destroy the Scotch settlement at Port Royal and ravage and plunder the plantations on Edisto Island.

It is probable that Percivall himself on his arrival in the Province recognized the futility of the projected enterprise. Nothing seems to have been done on Edisto Island, and the only lasting reminiscence of this plan of the Earl's is the following, which the writer gives only as a suggestion, viz.: from time as long as oral tradition can go that part of Edisto Island nearest the mainland on the South Edisto River has been known as the “borough.” No explanation of the use of the term as applied to that part of the Island has ever been given to or found by the writer, and he has only been able to conjecture that it originated in this scheme of the Earl of Shaftsbury, in 1674, for an independent settlement and town on Edisto Island.

The Ashley River signiory seems then to have been

¹⁷Ibid, p. 448.

¹⁸Ibid, p. 443.

¹⁹Ibid, p. 443.

²⁰Ibid, p. 445.

taken up and placed in charge of Percivall as early at least as October, 1674.

Henry Woodward, in his account of his Westoe voyage, written to the Earl under date of 31st December, 1674, states that he began his voyage from the head of Ashley River on 10th October, 1674.²¹

"Haveing received notice at Charles Towne from M^r
 "Percyvall y^t strange Indians were arrived at y^r
 "L^{dships} Plantation, Immediately I went up in y^r
 "yawle were I found according to my former con-
 "jecture in all probability that they were y^e Westoes
 " * * * * *

"The tenth of Oct^{ber} being Saturday in y^e afternoon I
 "accordingly set forth * * We travelled y^e remain-
 "ing part of y^e afternoon West & by North through
 "y^r L^{dships} land towards y^e head of Ashley River pass-
 "ing divers tracks of excellent oake and Hickery land
 "wth divers spacious Savanas * * * * y^e weather
 "continuing wett wee tooke up our quarters having
 "steered exactly by Compass from St Giles Plantation
 "according to y^e forenamed Course."

After describing his voyage, which lasted into November, he adds:

"& y^e 6th of y^t Instant in safety I arrived at yo^r Hon^{rs}
 "Plantation at y^e Head of Ashley River."

The formal grant of the Signiory of 12,000 acres is dated 18th March, 1675.

The Earl seems to have thought it advisable to establish his title by a purchase from the Indians occupying the land. The Cussoe, or Kussoe, or Cussoo, Indians occupied the territory on the south-west side of the Ashley River near its head, about opposite Booshooe, or the future village of Dorchester, over to the Edisto River and down to Stono River. On 10th March, 1675, a deed of grant was obtained²² from

²¹Ibid, p. 456.

²²Office Hist. Comⁿ Bk., 1683-1690, p. 10.

"Wee the Cassiques naturell Born Hears & Sole owners & proprietors of great & lesser Cussoe lying on the "River of Kyewah the River of Stonoe & the freshes "of the River of Edistoh"

of all the territory called 'great & lesser Cussoe.' to the Right Honourable Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord Baron Ashley of Wimborne, St. Giles, Lord Cooper of Pawlett, and the rest of the Lords Proprietors. The consideration was "a valuable parcel of cloth, beads and other goods and manufactures."

King Charles II had already granted the land irrespective of the claims of the existing occupants. The Earl of Shaftsbury supplemented this grant by a peaceful title from Indians.

In so doing he preceded William Penn, whose celebrated treaty and purchase was in 1682. Penn obtained a grant from King Charles II for the great domain of Pennsylvania in like manner as the Proprietors of Carolina had obtained their grant. Following the example of Shaftsbury in the case of the Cussoe Indians, Penn also obtained a title by purchase from the Delaware Indians, the Lenni-Lenape. The consideration paid in each case was, so to say, trifling when compared to the territory acquired. Unfortunately for Shaftsbury, he has had no historian, and especially no Benjamin West. A huge live oak at the Cussoe settlement would have become as famous as the elm tree at Shakamaxon, and Shaftsbury (or Percivall for him) might well have been depicted with a benignant smile extending to a number of unclothed red men a few strings of blue grass beads as the price of their homes and heritage.

The signiory was called St. Giles (the Earl of Shaftsbury was Lord Baron Ashley of Wimborne, St. Giles, and the family seat was St. Giles in Dorsetshire) or Cussoe. On 9th June, 1675, the Earl addresses a letter to "M^r Percivall at St. Giles Plantacon on Ashley river in Carolina."²³

The Earl also forwarded settlements in his neighborhood. Andrew Percivall himself took up a grant for 2,000 acres

²³*Collect^{ns} Hist. Soc. of S. C.*, Vol. 5, p. 465.

a few miles higher up Ashley River at a place called "The Ponds," but by him "Weston Hall."

Jacob Waight, a quaker, recommended by the Earl to the Governor and Council in a letter dated 9th June, 1675, took out a grant for 764 acres on Ashley River south of and adjoining to the signiory.

John Smith, also recommended by the Earl, 14th June, 1674, and afterwards created a Cassique by the Lords Proprietors, took out a grant for 1,800 acres at Booshooe, (afterwards Dorchester) on the Ashley River opposite the signiory; and Robert Smith, also highly recommended by the Earl, took out a grant for 600 acres on the Ashley River, also opposite the signiory, at the place afterwards known as Oak Forrest.

It will thus appear how active the Earl of Shaftsbury was in his endeavours to settle the colony.

At a meeting of the Grand Council held 14th July, 1677, it was resolved²⁴

"that if any of the nation of the Westoes happen
 "at any time henceforth to arrive upon the Borders of
 "this settlement either by the way of St. Gyles als
 "Cussoe, the plantation of M^r Andrew Percivall, or
 "the plantation of Capt. William Walley managed by
 "M^r James Moore or by the way of Sewee where the
 "Sewee Indians are seated, that the said M^r Percivall
 "and y^e said M^r Moore as the said Westoes shall hap-
 "pen to come to their habitations or pass through their
 "Plantations doe take care to lett them know that they
 "are not to proceed farther into the settlement."

And at another meeting of the Council 1st June, 1680, it was resolved that:²⁵

"Capt ffuller shall take and receive into his care and
 "Custodie y^e publick powder att Cussoe house there
 "formerlie Intrusted under y^e care of M^r Andrew
 "Peircevall"

The Earl of Shaftsbury was forced to fly from England

²⁴Journal of Grand Council, p. 82.

²⁵Ibid, p. 84.

in 1682 and died in exile 21st January, 1683. His troubles and difficulties at home no doubt put an end to his efforts and expenditures on his Carolina investment. To what extent he settled it and where was the exact site of "Cussoe" house, it is impossible now to say. Probably it was at the spot where Wragg afterwards established his residence. The map attached to the grant is non-existent, or at least is not to be found among the records in Columbia.

The earliest map known is that made in 1716 by Col: Herbert, when the property was sold to Wragg. The property at the Earl's death supposedly descended to his son, the second Earl, at whose death it went to the latter's eldest son, the third Earl, who, on the 20th July, 1698, transferred his proprietorship, including the signiory of St. Giles, to his brother, the Honourable Maurice Ashley. What was done with the estate in the meantime in the way of utilizing it does not appear.

Andrew Percivall returned to England in 1694 and appears to have soon after died there.²⁶

On 3^d August, 1717, the Honourable Maurice Ashley conveyed the property to Samuel Wragg.

M^r Samuel Wragg was a merchant of means and standing, who had been for some time connected with the Province. As early as 1712 he was a member of the Provincial House of Commons, and in April, 1717, had been appointed a member of the Council under the Proprietary Government in Governor Robert Johnson's administration. On acquiring the property, or just before, he had in November, 1716, a plat made of it by Col: John Herbert.

Shortly after acquiring the property he subdivided it. On 6th August, 1720, he conveyed to Jacob Satur,²⁷ for £300 sterling, 3,000 acres, and on the same day he conveyed, also for £300 sterling, 3,000 acres to Alexander Skene,²⁸ retaining 6,000 acres for himself, on which he established his residence.

At his death in 1750 the property went to his son, William Wragg, who was one of the most eminent and opulent

²⁶*Collection S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. 5, p. 440.

²⁷M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, p. 7

²⁸*Ibid*, p. 317.

citizens of the Province. He had been educated in England and filled many of the prominent posts in the Province, was a member of the Provincial House of Commons and of his Majesty's Council, was appointed Chief Justice, but declined the office.

He was a consistent and loyal supporter of the Crown in the struggle preceding the Revolution. For his attitude, and especially his refusal to sign the non-importation agreement, he was by the General Committee, appointed by the Revolutionary Provincial Congress, ordered to confine himself to his barony on Ashley River. He was later compelled to leave the Province. On his voyage to Europe in 1777, the vessel was wrecked near the coast of Holland, and he was drowned whilst endeavoring to save the life of an infant son.

A small tablet to his memory is on the wall of Westminster Abbey.

At his death the property passed to his son, William, who left two daughters, one of whom married the Hon. William Loughton Smith, some time member of Congress from South Carolina, and also at one time Minister from the United States to the Court of Portugal. To the latter's son, William Wragg Smith, the property went. M^r William Wragg Smith was a gentleman of education and culture, who contributed by his investigations and publications to the knowledge of the botany of the low country of South Carolina. He died in 1875 without children, the property having continued in the same family 158 years, from 1717 to 1875.

The family residence was, it is said, destroyed in 1865 during the civil war. After that it became the site of a phosphate mining establishment, so that the old garden, fish ponds, etc., around the old house have been practically obliterated, and the whole spot marred by the remnants of the old sheds and machinery, and an unseemly heap of detritus washed off the phosphate in its preparation for market. A few handsome oak trees survive. The family graveyard is on the edge of the high land between the site of the old mansion and the river. There are the remains

of an old brick fence around the graveyard. In the north-east corner are the broken parts of the foundation of a monument. On this once lay a thin marble slab. This slab (in 1899) was broken into small pieces which, when put together, showed the following inscription:

Under this Marble
lieth the Body of Samuel Wragg Esquire
who
Having in 1717 purchased the Tract of Land
called Ashley Barony
and
dying the * * * * * day of November 1750
* * * * * ve Directions
To have h * * * * mains deposited in this Part of it.
The filial Piety of William Wragg
towards the best of Fathers
caused this inscription to be made

In the centre of the lot was a truncated marble pyramid which had been overturned and lay on its side, and on which was the following:

Here lie the Remains of
M^{rs} Henrietta Wragg
who died on the 3rd day of January
1802 aged 64 years and 28 days
She was the widow of
William Wragg Esq^r
who on his passage from
Charleston to Europe in 1777
was cast away on the coast of
Holland and drowned.
Here are also deposited
the remains of
William Wragg Esq^r
Son of the above mentioned
William and Henrietta
Wragg
who departed this life on the
6th day of August 1803
aged 33 years and 7 months

And in the northwest corner is a slab on a brick foundation with the following:

M^{rs} W^m Loughton Smith
Born May 14th 1774. Died Feby 6th 1852
To the fondest of mothers

Elizabeth Wragg
Born March 17th 1773. Died May 24th 1849
In memory of a Kind and affectionate Aunt

M^{rs} E. O. Lowndes and W^m Wragg Smith have consecrated this spot.

At the death of M^r William Wragg Smith, in 1875, the estate was substantially in extent as it had been retained and established by Samuel Wragg the original purchaser. Two pieces had been conveyed away, viz, in 1766 William Wragg had conveyed off some 1,082 acres from the southeastern portion, which was subsequently known as the "Salt Hill" plantation, and about the same time, or a little later, a plantation of some 600 acres on the Ashley River was also separated from the estate. This last became the "Uxbridge" plantation, the residence of the Hon. John Matthews, Governor of the State in 1783.

By the census of 1790 it appears that, notwithstanding the ravages of the war, William Wragg still had settled on his barony some 200 slaves.

Owing to the long ownership by the Wragg family the property was sometimes referred to as the Wragg barony; its proper title was as has been stated the "Signiory of St. Giles," although commonly styled the Ashley Barony.

Alexander Skene, to whom Samuel Wragg sold 3,000 acres in 1721, was also a man of prominence in the Province.

He had originally come from Barbados and was a member of the Council with Samuel Wragg in 1717, and afterwards took a prominent part in the overthrow of the Proprietary Government in 1720. He early conveyed away a

tract of 1,000 acres from the southern part of his purchase to William Douglas,²⁹ who transferred it to John Walter, of Woking Park or Tooting, County Surrey, England, and in 1727 he also conveyed 300 acres to Thomas Gadsden,³⁰ the ancestor of the Gadsden family of South Carolina.

The 1,300 acres remaining Skene continued to hold. He apparently called his plantation "New Skene,"³¹ and at his death it passed to his son, John Skene.

John Skene died in 1768. He bequeathed to the Commissioners of Fortifications³²

"All my Great Guns for the use of the Magazine
"and Fort at Dorchester, Reserving to the officers (for
"the time being) of the St Georges Troop the Liberty
"of using them on any Public day Especially on his
"Majesty's birthday and the 23rd of April"

To Miss Judith Wragg he bequeathed his gold watch and seal with "my dear Mother's Coat of Arms, viz^t—a Buck's head the Motto Lucio sed no Uro" (sic); to the church wardens of St. George's Parish, his large silver cup and his large Bible with brass clasps; his other large Bible to the Parish Library.

His real and personal property he devised to his friend, William Wragg, Esq. William Wragg in 1770 sold the 1,300 acres to William Haggatt, who renamed it "Haggatt Hall." William Haggatt was an Englishman, who married Elizabeth Walter, the daughter of William Walter, and grand daughter of John Walter, of Woking Park. She had been educated in England, where she married Haggatt.

After Haggatt's death the property was acquired by Samuel Wainwright, who further subdivided it, conveying off 200 acres to William Morgan, and also disposing of 398 acres opposite the Town of Dorchester, which was subsequently owned by Thomas Waring, of Pine Hill, and called the "Laurels." The remaining 700 acres Samuel Wainwright in 1784 devised to his nephew, Richard Wain-

²⁹M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, p. 53.

³⁰Ibid, Bk. I, p. 178.

³¹Memo. Bk., Vol. 5, p. 129.

³²Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1761-1777, p. 235.

wright, as "Haggatt Hall." The name Haggatt Hall still survives locally, but corrupted to "Hackett's Hill."

The 1,000 acres acquired by John Walter was called "Wampee" plantation, and was devised to his son, William. John Walter owned considerable real estate in South Carolina, viz.: a plantation called "Red Bank," on the Cooper River, and a tract of 12,000 acres, called Walter's Barony, on Day's Creek, or New River, in Granville, now Beaufort County. William Walter devised the "Wampee" plantation to his son, John Alleyne Walter, who was for a time a lieutenant in Col. William Moultrie's regiment, and married Jane Oliphant, the daughter of D^r David Oliphant, a member of the Council of Safety, a prominent figure in the Revolutionary councils, and director of the general hospital in the Continental army under Lincoln at the siege of Charleston.

The 3,000 acres sold to Jacob Satur soon underwent great subdivision. Satur was a merchant, and disposed of it rapidly, selling the bulk in 1721 to William Wallace for £5,900 currency, equivalent to about £843 sterling, and the tract was broken up into comparatively small plantations, which frequently changed hands.

The other plantations, viz., Wragg's, Uxbridge, Salt Hill, Haggatt Hall, The Laurels, Wampee, and the 300 acres of Gadsden, remained practically intact as estates until the close of the civil war—that political, financial and social cataclysm which completely broke up the landed system and society of low-country South Carolina.

The map published with this article is a map showing the lines of the signiory according to Col. Herbert's map of 1716, with the later subdivisions and adjacent roads and settlements.

RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

(Continued from the January number.)

MARRIAGES.

1770.

John Jones C Town Mary Sharp S. Jacksonburg Dec^r
28-69

Edw^d: Lightwood C Town Elizab: Peronneau S C Town
Jan 1st.

Jn^o Blott C T Ann Parks W Jany.

W^m. Morgan C T Mary Chanler S C Town Jan 1st

Rob: Cripps Mary Trail [?] S Jan^y.

Jn^o Mathewes Goosecreek Sally Scott S. Boston Jan

W^m Carson C Town Rebecca Lloyd S. C Town Jan 9th

Rev^d Hugh Allison C Town Dorothy Smiser S C Town
Jan 11th

Daniel Bourdeaux C Town Martha Smith S C Town
Jan 11

Nathan¹: Greene Hiltonhead. Susan^b: Chanler S C Town
Jan 15

¹alias Samuel (Timothy) Elias Jaudon Mary Dixon S
P W^{ms} Feb.

John Simpson Georgia Elizabeth Dale S S^o Carolina March

W^m Doughty C Town Rachel Porcher S C Town Feb:

Benj^r: Mathewes C Town Sarah Sams S Jh^s: Isl^d: Mar:

James S^t John C Town Eliza: Boomer S C Town Mar

Captⁿ: Tho^s Heyward of y^e Ship Martin Ann Sinclair S
C Town Mar

Joseph Bee James Island E Sandaford S Ja^s Island Mar

W^m Glen C Town Martha Miller S S^t Thomas April 5th

Thomas Smith S^t Bart Hannah Cochran S S^t Bart Apr: 19

John Saunders S^t Bart Elizabeth Palmer S S^t Bart Apr: 26

¹Married] Mr. Elias Jaudon, to Miss Mary Dickson, Daughter of the deceased Capt. Thomas Dickson.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, Feb. 14, 1770.

John Law Connecticut Mary Glover W S^t Bart May 6
 Joseph Brailsford P William Eliza: McPherson S
 P. William May 3

James Carson Esq^r Johns Island: Ann Stuart Beaufort
 May

John Robert [Indian Land] Elizabeth Dixon May
 Bryan Cape C Town Mary Hetherington W S^t Thomas
 May 13

James Hume Georgia Mary Tannard S Georgia May
 David Gillespie A B C Town Mary Rogers W C Town
 May 14

Capt: Edw^d Darrell² Bermuda Ann Smith S C Town
 May 15

Robert Rose S^t Andrew Rebecca Rivers S S^t And^m:
 May 10

Tho^s: Rose^s S^t Andrew Mary Ann Clerk Sanders S
 S^t Pauls May 26

William Saunders S^t Bart: Eliza: Saunders S S^t Bart
 June

Ulysses McPherson P Williams Sarah Laird⁴ S C Town
 June

Samuel Hopkins C Town Frances Dandridge⁵ W C Town
 June 21.

Mark Morris C Town Margaret Tew S Ja^s: Island
 June 14

Jn^o Chestnut Sarah Cantey S S^t Johns June

Charles Johnston C Town Mary McKenzie⁶ S C Town
 June 17

Jonathan Sarazin C Town Sarah Prioleau⁷ W C Town
 June 22

George Flagg C Town Mary Anderson⁸ S C Town July

²Married.] Captain Edward Darrell, to Miss Ann Smith, Daughter of the Rev. Josiah Smith.—*S. C. and American General Gaz.*, May 23, 1770.

³Married.] Mr. Thomas Rose to Miss Mary—Anne Clark Saunders, Daughter of the deceased Joshua Saunders Esq; of St Bartholomew's Parish.—*Ibid*, May 30, 1770.

⁴Only child of Mr. John Laird.—*Ibid*, June 15, 1770.

⁵Widow of W^m. Dandridge.—*Ibid*.

⁶Only child of Mr. Robert Mackenzie, Merchant.—*Ibid*, June 22, 1770.

⁷Widow of Elijah Prioleau, Esq.—*Ibid*, July 25, 1770.

⁸Daughter of Mr. John Anderson.—*Ibid*.

William Hopkins C Town Eliza: Welch S C Town
Aug 12
William Air C Town Mary Stephenson S C Town
Aug 2
Thomas Jervey C Town Grace Hall S C Town Aug
John Waring C Town Charlotte Williamson W^o Ditto
Sept. 16
Stephen Miles Cainho Mary Roche S^t Tho^s. Sep 22
David Guerard Santee Martha Barnwell S Beaufort
Sep 16
James Leslie Hobcaw Mary Stokes W C Town Sep 22
Peter Delancy Esq^r C Town Elizab: Beresford S C Town
Oc^r 2
D^r James Weems Moore C Town Susan^b: Jones S S^t
Pauls Octo: 4
John Wilkie Jane Hext W^o Edisto Oct:
Joseph Smith N. York Elis: Gordon C T Oct:
James Taylor B. binder C To Ann Chopard S C Town
Oct^r 1
James Jordon Overs: S^t Bart Sarah Christie S S^t Bart:
Oct:
Elias Horri Esq^r P George Elizab: Brandford S C Town
Nov^r 15
Alexander Mazyck C Town Charlotte Broughton S
St John's Nov^r 15
Edward Kirk Merch New Province Charlotte Bennit
C Town Nov^r
Andrew Lord Merch^t C Town Ann Gadsden W C Town
Nov^r 22
James Boswood: Bl: Smth Edmundsbury Mary Jack-
son S Jacksonburg Sep^r 20
*Dan^l Huger C Town Sabina Elliott C Town Nov 1
Thomas Screven Eleanor Hart March
Isaac Peace Elis: Gibson S Barbadoes Aug^t
Joseph Bee Jas Island Elis: Sandaford Ja^s I Oct^r
[Above line erased in original.]
Peter Simons S^t James S Mary Greenland S Dec^r
John Ruberry Elis. Wilkie Nov 1 [1772]

^oWidow of Champernown Williamson.—Ibid, Sep. 17, 1770.

^oWidow of Alexander Hext.—Ibid, Oct. 31, 1770.

*See note on opposite page.

George Greenland C Town Martha Simons S S^t Ja^r
San Dec

*Stewart Nicolas Elis Frederick S— Nov^r 1

W^m Shepherd Elis: Steel

*Chas Harris Elis: Christie S. Dec. 31

*James Bryan Mary Sanks S June 16

1771.

Major Pierce Butler 29th Regi^t: Mary Middleton Spin
Beaufort. Jan^r: 10

John Brewton Mercht C Town Mary Weyman Spinster
C Town Jan^r: 8

Andrew Broughton C Town Sarah Glaze S C Town
Jan^r:

John Potter Shoemaker C Town Sarah Hinds S C Town
Jan^r:

Rob^t Williams Jun^r: Att^r C Town Ann Roper S C Town
Feb: 7

Arnoldus Vanderhorst Esq^r C Church Elizabeth Raven S
C Town March 5

René Peyre Planter S^t Stevens Elizabeth Cantey S March

John Nevin Attorney C Town Ann Baker March

Edward Forshaw. Taylor Jacksonburg Elizabeth Price.
Widow S^t Barth: March 20

William Scott Jun^r. Mer C Town Elizabeth Legare S
C Town April 2

Nathan Tart Planter C Church Frances Garden S S^t
Thomas April

Peter Spence D^r Jacksonburg Frances Brown Geo: Town
April 7th:

Isaac Chanler M D. C Town Sarah White Ap^l:

Michael Muckinfus 73 C Town Susannah Mollosou 51
W. S^t George April

William Roper Esq^r Att^r C Town Hannah Dart S C
Town May 5th

Daniel Heyward Planter S^t Helena Marg^t Heyward S.
C Town May

*Daniel Huger, Stewart Nicholas and James Bryan were married in 1772, and Charles Harris in 1773.—See *Marriage Notices in The South Carolina Gazette* . . . by A. S. Salley, Jr.

Thomas Bull Carpenter C Town Sarah Simons S C Town
May 12

John Linning Planter C Town Mary Rivers S Wappo
May 30

Henry Crouch, Clerk C Town Josepha Watson S. Eng-
land May 30

John Fraser C Town Mary Stobo S Willtown June 23
D^r Benj: Willply Combahee Sarah McGaw S C Town
July

Benjamin Wigfall Plan: S^t Thomas. Martha Dutarq: S.
Aug^t: 1

Col^l. Daniel Heyward Plan. S^t Helena Elizabeth Sim-
mons S C Town Sept^r: 8

Acquilla Miles S^t Peter — Dunn W. Purysburg Sept^r.
Edward Simons C Town Lidia Ball S. Goose creek.
Octo^r. 18

William Swallow Merch: C Town Sarah Prince S Oct^r 26
Robert Porteous Merchant Beaufort Ann Wigg S. Beau-
fort Nov^r:

John Glen Esq^r. Att^r: Savannah Sarah Jones S
Savannah Nov^r

Paul Trapier Jun^r: Plant: Geo Town Elizabeth Foissin S
C Town Nov^r.

James Wakefield Merch^t: C Town Sarah Cannon S C Town
Nov^r. 26

William Garner Planter S^t Pauls Sarah Murray S. S^t
Bart: Dec^r.

Audeon S^t John Planter Mary Law W S^t Bart Oct^r 31.
W^m. Oswald, Planter S^t Bart Tamer Perkins S S^t Bart
Nov^r 12.

Barnet Talor Mary Lennox S Dec^r:

John Brown Jn^o Island Elis Graves Ja^s Island Feb^r 7th
Col^o. Cha^s Christopher Rowe Orangb^s. — Chevilette W.
Orangeb^s July

Francis Bayle Frances Minott S Sept^r:

Charles Imrie Elis: Russell W. Sept^r

Edw^d Germane Sara Cahusac S Nov^r

Jn^o Miott Frances Harden S Nov^r

1772.

W^m. Wilson, Merchant C Town Mary Hervey Sp: C
 Town Jan^r:
 W^m Hort. Factor C Town Alice Gibbes S C Church Jan^r:
 Peter Fayssoux. M. D. C Town Sarah Wilson S
 C Town Jan^r: 29
 John Screven. Planter Ja^r. Island Patience Holmes S
 Johns Isl. Feb:
 Andrew Johnston. Planter P. George Sarah McKewn S
 S^t Pauls Feb. 25
 Ja^r. Ballentine. Merch^t. C Town Sarah Buchannan S
 Mar: 6
 Edward Gunter. Apothec: C Town Martha Mellichamp S
 S^t And^w. March 29
 Blake Leay White, Carp^r. C Town Elisabeth Bourquin S
 Apr^l: 7
 John Smith Merchant C Town Susan- Richardson S
 C Town Apr^l:
 Joseph Hunt Planter S^t Bart: Mary Gray S. S^t Bart:
 May
 Tho^s. Lynch Jun^r Planter Santee Elizabeth Shubrick S
 C Town May 14th
 W^m. Price Merchant C Town Ann Nicolls Widow C Town
 May 13. "T says 23^d
 Jn^o Woodberry Merch^t C Town Sarah Anderson S.
 May 14
 Joseph Slann Planter Slanns Isl^d: Jane Baron S S^t Pauls
 May
 James Brisbane Planter C Town. Sarah Stanyarne S
 Johns Isl May 24th
 Stephen Bull Esq^r: Planter Sheldon Ann Middleton W
 Beaufort May 24
 Alex^r Moultrie C Town Charlotte Lennox S C Town
 May 27
 Tho^s. Horry Planter Santee Ann Branford S C Town
 June 13th

¹¹Refers to Peter Timothy's paper, *The South Carolina Gazette*.

- Captⁿ. Jn^o Somers Planter S^t Pauls Martha Roper S
C Town June 22^d
- James Stanyarne Planter S^t Pauls Susannah Scott S
S^t Andrew June 25th
- Jn^o Simson Esq^r Planter Georgia Ann M^cKensie S Savan-
na July
- Charles Smith S^t Bart: Mary Blinco S^t Bart: July 2^d.
Benjⁿ: Cattel Planter S^t Andrews Mary McCall S.
Philadelphia July:
- W^m Hull Planter Euhany Sarah Field W Chehaw Aug^t
Ja^s Strickland Innskeeper C Town Elisabeth Henning-
ton S C Town Aug 30
- Richard Shubrick Planter St Pauls Susannah Bulline S
Goosecreek Oct^r: 1.
- W^m Bower Watchmaker C Town Catherine Lind W
C Town Oct^r:
- Philip Tiddyman Silv: Smith C Town Esther Rose S.
C Town Oct^r. 13
- Richard Proctor Planter S^t Helena Ann Vinson S
S^t Barth Oct^r:
- Rob^t Miles Planter Stono Elizabeth Smith S Stono
Oct:
- Dan^t Huger Planter C Town Sabina Elliott S— C Town
Oct^r:
- Hobson Pinckney C Town Elizabeth Quash S S^t Tho^s
Nov^r 22^d
- Alex^r. Chovin Factor C Town Mary Tart S S^t Tho^s.
Nov^r
- Benj: Huger Esq^r Planter C Town Mary Kinlock S
C Town Dec^r 1st:
- Josiah Perry Esq^r Planter S^t Pauls Sarah Lowndes W
S^t Bart Dec^r 17th
- Cha^s Matthews Corslett. Ass^t. Judge Ann Grimké S C Town
Dec^r 17
- John Dart Esq^r Attorney C Town Henrietta Somers S
C Town Dec^r 20
- D^r Alex^r. Baron C Town Sarah Cleiland S C Town
Dec^r 31.

Robert Hurst Goosecreek Jane Egan Bl. river Sept^r
 W^m Burnside Mary Carter S Oct^r
 John Ruberry Elis Wilkins S Nov^r
 Stewart Nicolas Elis Fredirick S Nov^r
 D^r John Wells Jn^o Isl^d Mary Winburn Jn^o Isl^d Dec^r
 Leonard Askew Sarah Ellis S Dec^r
 Sam^l Stent Rachel Rivers S Dec^r
 Sam^l M^cCorkel Grizel Keir [?] S Ja^s Isl^d July
 Rich^d Gough E Barnwell S 1772
 Capt Benj Darrel Kesiah Boone W Jan^r
 Robert Mackay Augusta — Chilcotte W Rh^d Island
 Jan^r
 Sam^l Maverick C Town Lidia Turpin S C T Jan^r
 Joseph Turpin C Town Hannah Caskin S C T May
 Geo M^cIntosh Georgia Ann Houston S Georgia May
 Tho^s Ashby S^t Stephens Ann Peyre S S^t Stevens May

1773.

Peter Stevenson Planter C Town Mary Jones Snelling S.
 C Town Jan^r: 7th
 Tho^s Crafton Karwon, Merch^t 25 Mary Marion 65 S^t
 Thomas Jan^r: 16¹²
 Alex^r. M^cKensie, Patroon Sarah Whitle W Jacksonburg
 Feb: 9th
 Tho^s Bee Esq^r. Planter & Attorney C. Town. Sarah
 M^cKensie W. C. Town March 16th
 Hon^{ble}: Rawlins Lowndes. Planter C Town Sarah Jones
 S C Town Feb: 25th
 Rob^t Ladson Esq^r Planter & Attorney C Town Sarah
 Fleming S C Town March 18th
 Joseph Hamilton 68 Edisto Elis: Dunmire 61 Edisto
 March
 James Smith, Merchant C Town Ann Thomas S. S^t Tho^s.
 March 18
 Tho^s. Eveleigh. Merchant C Town Ann Simmons S.
 C Town March 23

¹²A few days ago Mr. Thomas Crafton Karwon, of Pedee, merchant, aged twenty-five years, was married to Mrs. Mary Marion, relict of the late Mr. James Marion, of St. Thomas's parish, aged sixty-five years.—*S. C. Gazette*, Jan. 21, 1773.

W^m Johnson. Planter Longbay Ann Smith S. S^t Pauls
March 20th

Doct^r: Thomas Elder Charlotte Hartley S. S^t Tho^s. April
Benjⁿ: Smith Planter Goosecreek Cather: Ball S. S^t
Johns April

Tho^s Heyward Esq^r: Plant: & Att^y C Town Elisa: Mat-
hews S C Town April 20th

Alex^r Inglis Merchant Georgia Mary Deas S. C Town
April 27th

James Cusack Customhouse Beaufort. Ann Brown S
Goosecreek April 29th

W^m Hazard Wigg Planter. S^t Helena Esther Hutson S.
S^t Barth: May 11th

James Jamieson Merchant C Town Rebecca Simons S
C Town May 25

Rich^d Estis¹³ Mary Hickey S^t Bart May 22^d

Charles Dalton Planter S^t Bart: Mary Packer [or
Parker?] June 13

And^w Hewatt Wine merchant C Town Cath: Elliott¹⁴ W.
C Town June 19.

George Swadler Planter S^t Barth Mary Balfour W C
Town June

Oliver Cromwell Taylor C Town Elisa: Warham S.
C Town July 15th

Alex^r Hogg C Town Eunace Brisbane W. C Town
July 18

W^m Harvey, Waggoner S^t Bart: Mary Wheatly W
Jacksonburg July 19

¹³Married.] Captain Richard Estes, to Mrs. Mary Hickey.—S. C. *Gazette and Country Journal*, Tuesday, June 1, 1773.

¹⁴She was Catherine Brisbane, daughter of William Brisbane, and became the second wife of Joseph Elliott, March 24, 1763. [*Marriage Notices* . . . by A. S. Salley, Jr.] This is the Joseph Elliott, (Son of Joseph No. 5), mentioned on page 62 of the January issue of this magazine. He died May 2, 1767, "at his plantation on the river May". [*S. C. & American General Gazette*, May 8, 1767.] He had issue by his first wife Sarah—(who died in Sept., 1762) Gilbert, born 1756, buried Oct. 22, 1760, Edith, born Jan. 6, 1759; Sarah, born Dec. 11, 1760; Gilbert, born Jan. 27, 1762; By his second wife Catherine Brisbane, he had James, born Feb. 12, 1764. His three eldest children, Edith, Sarah, and Gilbert, were christened Jan. 12, 1772, as the children "of Joseph Elliott and Sarah his wife deceased." Catherine, wife of Joseph Elliott, was christened May 23, 1765. [Data from St. Andrew's Register.]

John Harmon, Baker Jacksonb:^e Martha Peter W Ditto
July 22^d

Rev^d Edward Jenkins S^t Barth Susan: Reid W S^t Barth
July 31st

Doct^r: Sam^l Greville C Town Mary Pendarvis S S^t Pauls
Aug^t.

Jn^o Kenward S^t Augustine Mary Eli: Welchuysen S
C Town Aug^t: 17

John August Mary Cook S Camden August 10th

Jehu Wilson Planter S^t Pauls Ann Stevens W S^t Barth:
Sept^r:

David Gaillard, Planter Joanna Dubois Sept^r:

Richard Chitteh. Clerk Jacksonb:^e Elis: Saunders S S^t
Barth Sept^r 23^d

C C Pinckney Esq^r: Plan: & Att^y. C Town Sarah Mid-
dleton S C Town Sept^r: 28

Jn^o. Lewis Gervais, Merchant C Town Mary Sinclair S
C Town Oct^r: 7

W^m Milligan. Merchant C Town Rebecca Stoll S C
Town Oct^r: 5

John Wilson: Merchant C Town Mary Bonneau S. C
Town Oct^r: 12

Tho^s: Powell, Printer C Town Mary Brown S. C Town
Nov^r 3

Thomas Farr C Town Eliz: Waring S C Town Nov^r 18

John Edwards, Merchant Beaufort Mary Barksdale S
Spring Isld. Nov^r.

W^m Ladson Planter S^t Pauls Jane Freer S Johns Isl^d.
Dec^r

Joseph Stanyarne Plant. S^t Pauls Mary Hartley W. S^t
Pauls Dec^r 9

Williamson Butler. Overseer. S^t Bart: Ann Monro S^t
Barth Dec^r 24

Jn^o Edwards Esq^r Merchant C Town Rebecca Holmes W
C Town Dec^r: 30

D^r Mathew Kennedy Jacksonb:^e: Ann Glass S. S^t Pauls
Apr^l. 8th

Thomas Hutson Esther Maine Oct^r: 21

Sam^l Johnson Mary Ficklin S Jan^r

John Brockington Mary Fowler S May
 D^r Tho^s Elder S^t Tho^s Char. Hartley S S^t Thos May 1
 [Above line erased in original.]
 James Darby Shipyard Marg^t Elliott S S^t Philip May 4
 James Bentham C Town Eleanor Philips W. Jamaica
 May 5
 James Coachman Peedee Ann Johnson W. C Town
 May 6
 George Mullins S^t Pauls Sarah Cattell S. June
 Rev^d Jas Stuart Prince Geo Ann Waties W Sept^r
 Lewis Lestargette C Town Elis: Burnham Elliott S
 S^t Philips Sept^r.
 John Cross C Town — Strother S C Town Dec^r

1774

John Berwick C Town Ann Ash W S^t Pauls Jan^r 2
 Mathurin Guerin S^t And^w Mary Peacock S C Town
 [Jan] 7
 Rob^t W^m Powell C Town Alice Hopton S C Town
 [Jan.] 11
 Alex^r M^cQueen C Town Elis: Fuller S S^t And [Jan.] 14
 W^m Somersall C Town Sarah Crostwaite W. P W^{ms}
 Jn^o Miles S^t Bart Kesiah Perry W S^t Bart [Jan.] 17
 Ja^s Green Williams Elis: Tomlinson W Jn^o Isl^d [Jan.] 25
 John Prioleau P. W^{ms}. Jane Broadbelt S P W^{ms}
 James Neilson C Town Hester Singletary S [Jan.] 30
 Cap. Arthur Clarke Diligence Packet Cath: Inglis S.
 C Town Feb: 3
 James Ohear C Town Ann Gordon S C Town [Feb.] 10
 Jn^o Allen Walter Ash: River Jane Oliphant S C Town
 Rev^d Rob^t Smith S^t Philips Sarah Shubrick S C Town
 [Feb.] 17
 D^r Cha^s Drayton C Town Esther Middleton S C Town
 [Feb.] 24
 Nathan Legare C Church Elis: Daniel S C Town
 Donald Bruce Orangeb^s Marg^t Lockhart S Oranb^s Feb:
 Edward Rutledge C Town Harriet Middleton S C Town
 March 1

Daniel Singelton S^t Barth: Ann Bowler S S^t Bart
[Mar.] 7

Peter Cooper D^o— Mary Stevens W D^o [Mar.] 10

Edmond Cossens Amelia Rachel Jones S S^t Bart

Frederick Burks S^t Bart: Ann Taun [?] S^t Bar^t
[Mar.] 13

Philip Hext S^t Bart Susan. Webster W. S^t Bart

Jacob Millagan C Town Marg^t Bennet S March

Rev^d Oliver Hart C Town Ann Grimball W C Town
April 5

Jn^o Remington Jun^r C Town Sarah Donavan S C Town
[Apr.] 6

Nicholas Lechmere Col^r. Beaufort Cath Deveau S Beau-
fort [Apr.] 10

John Hall C Town Mary Ann Dodd C Town [Apr.] 10

John Creighton Q^t House Mary Murray S [Apr.] 13

Edward Stacey S^t Bart: Hester Little S. S^t Bart April 24

Francis Smith S^t Bart Sarah Hull [April] 28

Benjⁿ Reynolds Sarah Smelie W Ap^l:

Gideon Tilghman S^t Bart Mary Pounds May 4

Nicolas Eveleigh C Town Mary Shubrick S C Town
[May] 5

Rich^d: Bohun Baker S^t Andrew Elis: Miles W S^t Bart

James Rantowle C Town Elisabeth Ives S

Rev^d James Henderson Edisto: Hannah Sands W
C Town

Keating Simons C Town Sarah Lewis S Goosecreek
June 9

Charles Ramadge C Town Frances Swallow W C Town
[June] 28

D^r Tho^s: Tudor Tucker C Town Esther Evans S S^t
George [June] 30

James Donnom S^t Bart: Jane Pepper W S^t Luke

Richard Lushington C Town Charity Ball W. C Town
July 9

Benjⁿ Coachman S^t George Rebecca Singellton S S^t
Bart

W^m Hannahan Edisto Mary Rippon S Edisto

- Tho^s Ferguson S^t Pauls Elis: Rutledge W C Town
Aug^t 4
- Joseph Scott Aet 18 Edisto Catherine Adams Aet 12
Edisto
- John Boomer C Town Elisabeth Cleator W. C Town
[Aug.] 11
- James Stevenson Elis: Eccles W. S^t George [Aug.] 14
- John Dutarque C Town Lidia Gaillard S S^t Stevens
[Aug.] 24
- D^r Nathan¹: Brownson Georgia Elis: Martin W. S^t
Bart:
- Jeremiah Boower C Town Christina Miller S Sep 6
- Jn^o Wilson Aet: 20½ Edisto Mary Rake W. Aet 79½
Edisto [Sept.] 7
- Josiah Bonneau C Town Susan. Eberson S S^t Bart
[Sept.] 20
- Nathan¹. Hall Georgia Mary Gibbons
- Patrick Murray — Oats S C Town
- Joseph Atkinson C Town Mary Burrows S. C Town
Oct^r 13
- Thomas Rose S^t Andrew Mary Blake S C Town
- John Imrie Marg^t Esmand W Oct^r 2
- William Easton Susannah Knowlin S. G Town
- Job Palmer C Town Sarah Morgan S [Oct.] 23
- Thomas Middleton Crowfield Mary Gibbes S. Jn^o Island
Nov^r
- Captⁿ Jn^o Sommers S^t Pauls Martha Perry S. S^t Pauls
- Hawkins Martin S^t Pauls — Vanderhorst S. C C P.
[Nov.] 21
- Tho^s Broughton S^t Johns Elis: Lesesne Dan¹ Is^d:
- Charles Cogdell Jane Wilkie W
- David Rhind C Town Elis: Cleiland S. C Town Dec^r 22
- Tho^s Karwon Cath: Bonneau S
- William Webb S^t Bart Marg^t Doyley S. C Town

1775.

William Elliott¹⁵ Beauft: Mary Cuthbert W. Georgia
Jan^r.

Rich^d Howley C Town Sarah Fuller W S^t And^m

Paul Mazyck C Town — Hamon S Ireland

D^r David Ramsey C Town Sabina Ellis S C Town Feb: 9

Jn^o Purvis 96 Ann Pritchard Orangb:

Jacob I'on C C P. Mary As [h] by. S^t Tho^a

George Heriott G Town Sarah Tucker S C Town

William Allston Jun^r P George Rachel Moore S

Daniel Hall C Town Susannah Mathewes S. Jn^o Isl^a.

[Feb.] 21.

Andrew Cummings Mary Baker S

Capt: Isaac Burton Ann Remington S C Town

George Jn^o Fardo C Town Elis: Godfrey S S^t Bart:

Ja^a. Hamden Thomson C Town Elis. Mary Trezevant S.

C Town

Rev^d James Latta Jn^o Island Sarah Wilson S. March

John Lintot Mary Runnel S

John Bradwell Elis: Lloyd S [Mar.] 30

Rowland Rugely C Town Hamilton Dawson S. [Mar.]

16 or 18.

Plowden Weston C Town. Mary Ann Mazyck S. C Town

Mar.

John Drayton Ash: River Rebecca Perry S S^t Pauls

Daniel Holmes Elisab: Freer S Jn^o Island

Rob^t Moncreef C Town Mary Dewar S C Town Apr¹ 2

¹⁵Married] William Elliott, Esq; of Beaufort, to Mrs. Mary Cuthbert, widow of James Cuthbert, Esq; late of Georgia.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, January 6, 1775.

Mrs. Cuthbert was Mary Hazzard, daughter of Col. William Hazzard and his wife Elizabeth. She married first, Feb. 22, 1738, Edward Wigg, he died in 1755. She married second, Feb. 24, 1758, James Cuthbert, and had issue by both these marriages. [Data from St. Helena's Register.] This was William Elliott's third marriage also; his earlier marriages with Sarah Mullryne and Mary Barnwell are given on page 62 of the Jan. number of this magazine. For the ancestry of Mary Barnwell, see this magazine, V. 2., p. 52. Wm. Elliott left issue by his second wife, Mary Barnwell; I. William, Jr., b. July 9, 1761; married 22 May, 1787, Phoebe Waight, daughter of William Waight and Phoebe Jenkins. II. Ralph Emms Elliott, b. Feb. 7, 1764; married Susannah Parsons Savage. III. Stephen Elliott, b. Nov. 11, 1771; married Esther Wyllly Habersham. [Dates from St. Hel. R.]

Hext Prioleau C Town Marg^t Williams S C Town 9
 John Bush C Town Mary Miles W S^t Andrew 20
 Benjⁿ Webb S^t Bart: Ann Doyley S C Town Mar: 14
 W^m Burt C Town Ann Jones S
 Edward Legge Ash: Ferry — Waldren W. S^t George
 [Apr.] 30
 Paul Porcher Jun^r S^t Peter Jane Jackson S. S^t Bart:
 May 6th
 Sam Eaton Providence Jenkins W
 Hamilton Stevenson J—— Murray S
 John Cordes S^t Johns Judith Banbury S C Town
 D^r W^m Clarkson Ann Hutchinson
 Jacob Tobias C Town Rachel Dacosta S C Town
 James Bentham C Town Mary Hardy S
 David Burger C Town Cath: Cleator S
 John Frierson Walne Davis S
 John Raven Mathewes C Town Elis: Holmes S C Town
 June
 John Glaze Dorchester Marg^t McNeil W. Dorchester
 Rev^d Moses Allen C C Par Elis: Odinsell Georgia July.
 Sam^l Jaudon Elis: Atkinson S
 Col^o Pearce Pawley G Town Constant Michau W
 Rob^t Sutton Marg^t Guerry S S^t Tho^s.
 Charles Shephard S^t Bart Elisabeth Gibbes S C Town
 Aug^t 27
 Thomas Ellis C Town Ann Glaze S. C Town
 Benj Smith Goosecreek Sarah Smith S C Town
 Capt: Tho^s Tucker C Town Mary Flin W G. Town
 Philotheos Chiffelle C Town Rebecca Hutchenson S^t
 Bart Sept 17
 Jervis Henry Stevens C Town Elisabeth Davis S. Dec^r
 D^r James Clitherall C Town Elisabeth Smith W. C Town

(To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.)

NOTES ON SOME COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND THEIR FAMILIES.

By M. Alston Read.

Sir John Yeamans, baronet, born 1610?—died 1674,
Landgrave and Governor of Carolina.

Arms: Sable, a chevron between three cronels of spears
argent. *Crest*: A dexter arm holding a spear proper.¹

The will of Sir John Yeamans, now printed in full for the first time as far as I am aware, gives valuable material for his family history, which has not been used even in the most recent published accounts of himself or family. On the other hand, the results of recent work on Yeamans has appeared in print too late to be incorporated in the latest history of South Carolina—that of General McCrady. It therefore seemed advisable to bring the whole of this material together in this magazine, particularly as the printed material referred to is not readily accessible.²

All the historians of South Carolina, as well as Oliver in his recent *History of Antigua*,³ where he gives an extensive pedigree of Yeamans, follow the account of John Burke in his *Extinct Baronetcies*,⁴ who makes Sir John Yeamans, and his brother, Sir Robert Yeamans (who was also a baronet), sons of Robert Yeamans, royalist Alderman of Bristol, who, for trying to deliver up the city to Prince Rupert for the King, was hanged in 1643, by order

¹Burke, "*Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*"; also "*General Armory*."

²For the public career of Sir John Yeamans, and the offices held by him, see;—*Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Volumes I, II, III, which contain abstracts of State Papers in the Public Record Office, London, which relate to South Carolina; *Ibid*, Vol. V, *Shaftsbury Papers*, edited by Langdon Cheves, Esq; *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, American and West Indies*, London, (for the period desired); *Colonial Records of North Carolina*, Volumes I and II; as well as the various Histories of South Carolina, particularly that of Gen. McCrady.

³*History of Antigua*, by Vere L. Oliver, three volumes—

Vol. III, p. 268.

⁴*Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland*. By John Burke, 2nd Edition, 1844—See "*Yeamans of Bristol*."

of Nathaniel Fiennes, Governor of Bristol for the Parliament. Burke goes on to say of Sir John Yeamans, the subject of this account, that "in consideration of the loyalty and death of his father [he] was created a Baronet in 1664-5, and settled in Barbadoes." The English scholars, however, who have prepared the accounts of Sir John Yeamans, "baronet, and colonial governor," and of Robert Yeamans, "royalist," for the *Dictionary of National Biography* [British], say that "both these affiliations are fictitious." Mr. A. F. Pollard in his article on Robert Yeamans or Yeomans (d. 1643), royalist,⁵ says that he "came of a numerous Bristol family," was a "well-known merchant and alderman of Bristol, and in 1641-2 served as sheriff." "He is said in the royalist accounts to have left by his wife, a kinswoman also named Yeamans, eight very young children, and a ninth was born posthumously. The eldest son is said to have been Sir John Yeamans (q. v.), and the second Sir Robert Yeamans, who, like his brother, was created a baronet on 31 Dec., 1666, and died without issue, being buried in St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, on 7 Feb., 1686-7. But both affiliations are fictitious; Sir John was born not later than 1611, and Sir Robert was baptized on 19 April, 1617, and both were apparently sons of John Yeamans, brewer, of Redcliffe, whose will is dated 1645. Many other members of the family are mentioned as taking prominent part in local affairs at Bristol and at Barbados. (*Cal. State Papers, Dom. and America and West Indies*, 1660 sqq. passim.) The only child of the royalist, whose relationship to him is established, is his daughter Anne, who married Thomas Curtis, the quaker of Reading, and interceded for George Fox's release in 1660 (*ib. Dom.*, 1660-1, p. 455; Fox, *Journal*, 1891, i, 479). Other members of the Yeamans family were quakers, and one of them married Isabel, daughter of Margaret Fell, and step-daughter of Fox (*ib. passim*; Smith, *Cat. Friends' Books*, p. 968).⁶

⁵See Vol. LXIII (1900); under *Yeamans*.

⁶References given by Pollard—"The Severall Examinations and Confessions. . . . London, 1643 4^{to}; *The Two State Martyrs*, London, 1643, 4^{to}; Addit. Ms. [Brit. Museum] 24121, ff. 366, 368; Rushworth's Collection, III, ii, 152-154; Lists of Sheriffs, 1898; *Cal. State Papers, Dom.* 1640-3, p. 462; *Clarendon's Rebellion*, ed. Macray,

Mr. J. A. Doyle gives the following personal items in regard to Sir John Yeamans, in his article for the *Dictionary of National Biography*:—"Eldest son of John Yeamans (d. 1645), brewer, of Bristol, was born at Bristol and baptized at St. Mary Redcliffe on 28 Feb., 1611. He attained the rank of colonel in the royalist army, and about 1650 migrated to the Barbados. In July, 1660, he was on the council of that colony. In 1663 a number of planters in Barbados made arrangements with the proprietors of Carolina for establishing a colony at Cape Fear. The proprietors, by the exercise of their influence at Court, secured a baronetcy for Yeamans, conferred on him 12 Jan., 1664-5, and on 11 Jan., 1665, they appointed him governor of their colony - - - - - When in 1667 Locke drew up for Carolina a fantastic paper constitution entitled the 'fundamental constitution,' - - - Yeamans was created a landgrave.⁸ - - - In April, 1674, the proprietors superceded Yeamans, - - - and in the same year he returned to Barbados, where he died in August. Sir John's considerable wealth in Barbados passed to his son, Major Sir William Yeamans, second baronet, and great-grandfather of Sir John Yeamans, of Barbados, whose son, Sir Robert (d. 19 Feb., 1788), was the last baronet."⁹

In corroboration of the authors quoted from the *Diction-*

Vii, 53; Gardiner's *Civil War*: i, 99; *Hist. Mss. Comm.*, 5th Rep. App., p. 323; *Commons' Journal*, iii, 97; Duke of Portland's Mss., i, 47, 107, 114, 118; Warburton's *Prince Rupert*, ii, 140-1; Leyer's *Memoirs of Bristol*, i, 408; Washbourne's *Bibl. Glouc.*, Vol. ii, pp. xl, clii; Hunts' *Bristol*, pp. 146-9; Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*; *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, ii, 94-5, V, 307-8, 431."

⁸Vol. LXIII (1900), under Yeamans.

⁹An error in date—McCrary gives it correctly—1671. (See List of Landgraves, p. 717 of *So. Ca., under Prop. Govt.* Also *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies*, 1669-1674, p. 190. 1671, April 5. "Draft patent for a Landgrave of Carolina to Sir John Yeamans." [*Shaftsbury Papers*, Section IX, Bundle 48, No. 78].") See also, *Coll. S. Ca. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V, *Shaftsbury Papers*, p. 314—note.

⁹Doyle's references—"Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*; *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, 1884, ii, 95, and 1894, v, 307, 431; *Colonial State Papers*, Ed. Sainsbury; Carroll's *Historical Collection of South Carolina*; McCrary's *Hist. of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, 1887, pp. 8, 69, 75, 79, 81, 82, 122, 131, 139, 141, 150, 154-8, 160-5, 171, 345; Brown's *Sketch of the Hist. of South Carolina*; Hewat's *Hist. of South Carolina*, 1779; Winsor's *Hist. of America*; Appleton's *Cyclop. of American Biography*."

ary of *National Biography*, it is worth adding that the statement that Sir John Yeamans was one of several "very young children" in 1643, is shown to be absurd by the fact that his son, William Yeamans, was a *Major* of militia in 1664, and if only 21 years of age at that date, he, William Yeamans, would himself have been born in 1643.¹⁰ Again, Burke's statement as to the reason for Sir John Yeamans being created a baronet is shown to be wrong by the following abstract of a letter: "1665, Jan., 11., Cockpit. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Sir John Yeamans. Having received a good character of his abilities and loyalty from Sir John Colleton with an assurance that he will vigorously attempt the settling of a Colony to the southward of Cape Romania, they have prevailed with His Majesty to confer the honor of a Knight baronet upon him and his heirs, and by their commission which goes with his son they have endeavoured to comprehend all interests," etc."¹¹

Sir John Colleton was himself one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina; he died in 1666, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Peter.¹² The family was related to General George Monk, Duke of Albermarle, also one of the Lords Proprietors, as is shown by the following letter to the Governor of Barbadoes: "1663, Aug. 31, Duke of Albermarle to Lord Willoughby. - - - Has written to his *own cousins* Modyford and Peter Colleton to promote the *Carolina* plantation,"¹³ The influence of this connection was amply sufficient to secure a baronetcy for Yeamans.

Oliver¹⁴ give nothing of value as to the ancestry of Sir John Yeamans, merely repeating the old statement that he was the son of Robert and Anne Yeamans, and even gives erroneous dates in connection with Sir John himself, as he

¹⁰See articles of agreement between the Lords Proprietors of Carolina of the one part "and Maio^r W^m Yeamans of Barbadoes for an on the behalfe of S^r Jn^o Yeamans Barr^o his father," and others of Barbadoes—7 Jan., 1664, pp. 29-33, *Collections of the So. Ca. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V, *Shaftsbury Papers*.

¹¹*Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 269.

¹²See McCrady, *So. Ca. under Prop. Govt.*, p. 715; and this magazine, Volume I, "The Colleton Family in South Carolina."

¹³*Cal. State Papers, Colonial series, American and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 157.

¹⁴*History of Antigua*, Vol. III, p. 268.

states that he was Governor of Carolina until 1680, and was dead by 1686!

Doyle has given us nothing in regard to the marriages and issue of Sir John Yeamans in his critical article for the *Dictionary of National Biography*, merely naming his son and heir, Sir William Yeamans, the second baronet. Burke, however, says—"he married first a daughter of Mr. Limp, by whom he had a son, 1 William, his heir; and secondly, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. John Foster," and had issue by her. This is corroborated, or perhaps simply repeated, by Oliver in his *History of Antigua*,¹⁵ who gives, married *first* "a daughter of Limp," by whom his son and heir, Sir William Yeamans, who married "Willoughby, daughter of Sir James Browne, Knt., she was of St. Lucy's and St. Peter's Parishes, 1676-80." By her Sir William had a son and heir, Sir John Yeamans, third baronet, who married "Margaret, dau. of Philip Gibbes, of Barbadoes, Esq.; aet. 45 and of St. Peter's, 1715; remar. William Foster, Esq.," etc., etc. Sir John Yeamans the first baronet, married *secondly*, "Margaret, dau. of Rev. John Forster of Barbados," by whom he had—"Robert Yeamans of Barbados, heir to his uncle, Sir Robert Yeamans 1686," married "Elizabeth, dau. of Elisha Mellows, Esq." issue.

How incomplete these two accounts are, the will itself will show. Oliver gives quite an extensive pedigree of some of the later generations, but seems to have done no original work among the public records of Barbadoes for his earlier generations.

The following record of the will of Sir John Yeamans appears on pages 2-7 of Registrars Records, book for the years 1675-1696—(Office of Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.).

"Decemb^r ye 13th 1675

"A trew Coppye of y^e Last will & testament of S^r John Yeamans Kn^t: & Barron^t: Late of Carolina deceased: proved and approved of by S^r W^m: Yeamans Barr^t: Sone

¹⁵Vol. III, p. 268.

& hey^r: to ye saide dceased & sole Execut^r in ye s^d will Nominated (by ye name of W^m: Yeamans Esq^r) as by the attestacon of S^r Jonath Attkins Gov^rnor of Barbadoes where unto he have set his hand & caused his Majt^{ies}: great seale apoynted for s^d Barbad: & oth^r y^e Caribbe Islandes to be afixed: together wth s^d S^r: W^m: Yeamans his Letter of Attorney to Coll Joseph West & Lt: Coll John Godfree or eith^r of them attested wth: his hand & Seale, brought before proved & approved of by Coll Joseph West Gov^rno^r: of this north pte of ye Province of Carol y^e 14th of Sep^r: 1675.

“In the name of God Amen

I S^r John Yeamans Barron^t: being ready to Imbarque my selfe to y^e Province of Carol, & well consid^ring y^e Incertanty of humane Condicon by Extraordinary hazards y^t accompany such und^rtakings doe therefore for y^e settling my worldly concernm^{ts}: declare this my last will & Testam^t in manner following, hereby revoakeing all form^r will what-soev^r

first I will that all ye depts I duely owe bee paide Justly & wth: all dillgence & paid by my execut^r here aft^r: named Item in y^e first place as is my affection I give & bequeath unto my deare wife y^e Lady Margeret Yeamans in full recompense of hir Dower Thirty thousand pounds of Muscavados sugar anually from y^e day^e of my death dureing hir natural Life & also dureing that terme aforesaide I give & bequeath to hir y^e entire use of y^e house where in I now dwell, together wth: all ye Landes belonging thereunto Cont: about forty five acres, bounding upon y^e Lands of Hen: Mills Esq^r:; Thomas Merricke Esq^r: & the Landes that L^t: Coll Berrenger dyed seized: togeth^r allso wth: all ye houses & Edifices thereon beeing Provided allways that my s^d deare wife shall make habitacon thereon, & not lease it out & to bee the place — hir abode whensoever she please, soe that she continue — [*corner of page worn off*] Item I doe bequeath allsoe dureing my deare wifes life natural life [sic] theise negroes following (vide) old Hannah & hir children Jupeter litle Tony & Joane allso I give and bequeath unto hir y^e eight milch cowes w^{ch}: have

ben accustomed to be milked about y^e house & all the hogs turkeys, Ducks & fowles, that I have att p^{re}sent in aney p^{ar}te of my possessions and my will is that the p^{ar}ticular of Stock in this last clause expressed shall bee in hir absolute power & disposall from the date of these presents, and allsoe all y^e furniture of my saide dwelling house & household stufe whatsoev^r: All my Plate Jewells, Rings, money, linen bedding & all Utensills in my saide dwelling house being or thereunto belonging, and allsoe my coach & y^e fower horses & Harnesse & allsoe y^e Choyce of aney one of my horses fit for rideing for hir owne use to bee & rem^{ain}e [sic] to hir & hir hey^{rs} forever in recompence of the care & education of hir children & in full consideracon of hir Dower: Item I give & bequeath unto my said wife all the negroes young & old that L^t: Coll Berringer dyed possessed of & that came to hir afterwards by right of Administ^rcon & to mee by Intermarriage wth: hir togeth^r allsoe wth: all the increase. Item my will is allsoe that ye custody of all my Children unmarried & und^r y^e age of twenty one yeares & till they shall attaine it shall bee in my deare wife: & that she educate them in such mann^r as shall seeme fit to hir Judgemen^t, & they prove Capable of & notwth: standing y^e provision I have already made & ye Charge thereof may be lesse felt by my deare wife my will is that Execut^r hereafter named provide att his owne charge one decent Suite of Apparrell for each of my Children yearly, the same to bee delw^rd to my sade wife for their use Item I give & bequeath to unto [sic] my Daught^r: Willoughbye one hund^d & twenty thousand pounds of Muscavados Sugar to bee paide by my Execut^r wthin ten yeares aft^r hir mariadg^e or when she Arive to y^e age of twenty one yeares, w^{ch}: — [rubbed] first hapen. Item I give & bequeath unto my Sone Ro — [gone] two hundrd thousand poondes of good Muscavadoes sug^r to — [gone] by my Execut^r when hee shall arive to y^e age of twenty one yeares Item I give & bequeath to my Daughter Anne one hundrd and twenty thousand poondes of good Muscavados Sug^r to be p^d. by my Execut^r wthin two yeares aft^r: hir marriage or when she comes to y^e age of twenty one yeares w^{ch} of them shall

first hapen. Item I give & bequeath unto my two sons George & Edward each of y^m one hundrd & fivety thousand poundes of good Muscavadoes Sug^r to be paide to each of them when they or each of them shall Arive to y^e age of twenty one yeares by my Execut^r. Item I give & bequeath to my wives daughter. [sic] Margaret forever 17^{thoud} poundes of Muscavadoes Sugar wth: in three yeares to bee paid by my execut^r after hir marriadge or shee attaine to y^e age of twenty one yeares w^{ch} shall first hapen. Item I give and bequeath unto my wives Sone John forty thousand poundes of Sug^r wthin three yeares next aft^r he shall attaine to ye age of twenty one yeares. Item I give unto my daughter [sic] Mrs ffrances Hackett now wife of Rob^t: Hackett Esq^r: wthin fower years after my decease twenty thousand poundes of Sug^r to buy hir a ring by my executor. Item I give to my wives Daught^r: [sic] M^{rs}: Ma — [*worn away*] Maycoke five thousand poundes of Sugar to buy hir a ring to bee paide by my Execut^r. Item I give to my wives son Symon the choice of my horses for his owne use, and to be deliv^{ed} by my Execut^r. Item I give to my nephew Samuel Woorey twenty thousand poundes of Sugar to bee paid by my execut^r wthin three yeares after my decease in furth^r Lieu of his time sp — wth: mee. Item my furth^r will is that If my wife dye before my children or aney of them arive to theire Age or time of mariadge as aforesaid, that then my Execut^r doe pay yearly ev^y yeare five thousand poundes of Musc^o sugar for each of them maintenance & education to whomsoever my saide wife shall Apoynt to have y^e Custody of them, or for want of such Apoyntment to whomesoev^r: shall have them in Custody to edu— educate [sic] them & maintaine them untill they Arive respectively to their Age or dayes of marriadge. Item I make my Sone William Esq^r [sic] my whole & sole Executor for y^e paym^t: of my debts & legacies herein menconed & for ye due & punctual pf of all oth^r matters that to ye duty of an Execut^r belonges and doe bequeath unto my saide Sone all my Estates real and psonall undisposed of in this my will wth all reversions and remaind^{rs} to him & to his hey^{rs}: for ever upon expresse condicon that

hee doe punctually pforme all y^e bequests and ord^{rs} in this will expressed And to this my last will & testam^t I have put my hand & Seale this twentyeth day of Maye in the yeare of o^r Lord one thousand six hund^{ed} seventy one

Test

John Yeamans (Seal.)

Will Browne

Tho: Bamfield

Nich^o: Carteret

Item I doe farth^r will that my deare wife have my vessell Ketch caled by y^e name of the Hopewell now in a voyage to Virginia & expected hith^r to enjoye for hir and heyres for ever. Item I give & bequeath unto my s^d deare wife two pcells of land containing twenty acres ten acres in each the one I bought of Phelps bounding on M^{rs} Sandiford, & on Thomas Jones the oth^r bought of James Mast^{rs} and Henry Jones bounding on M^{rs} Gay, my broth^r ffost. and on Rob^t: Clifton, to hir & her hey^{rs} forever. To this Addicon allsoe of my last will annexed to the oth^r sheet I have hereunto set my hand & Seale this 20th day of May 1671.

Sealed & deliv^{ed} these
two sheets conteyneing
my will in ye prsence of

John Yeamans (Seal.)

W^m Browne

Tho: Bedingfield [sic]

Nich^o Carteret.

“Barbadoes.

“By his Excellency

“M^r W^m: Browne this day psonally apeared before me and made oath on the holy Evangelists that hee did see S^r Jn^o: Yeamans Barron^t: Signe Seale & publish this will as his last will and testament and that he was att ye doeing thereof of sound & disposing memory to the best of this Deponents Knowledge given und^r my hand y^e first day of Decemb^r 1674

Jonathan Attkins

“A trew Coppy attested
ye 15^o days of June 1675

p Edwyn Steede Dep^{ty}
Secret^y

“Barbadoes

By his Excellency

“These are to certifie all whome theise psents shall concerne that upon the fiveteenth day of June in y^e yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundrd seventy & five, and y^e seven & twentyeth yeare of ye Reigne of o^r Sov^reigne Lord Charles y^e Second by y^e Grace of God of Engl Scot-land ffrance & Ireland King defend^r of y^e ffaithe &^{ect}: psonally apered before mee John Prysse aged twenty five years or thereabouts, Clark to Edwyn Steede Esq^r Dep^{ty} Secretary of y^e aforesaid Island and made oath on ye Holy Evangelists, that the annexed pages copyes of ye last will & Testamen^t. of S^r: John Yeamans Barron^t: and of y^e lett^r testamentary thereon both attested und^r ye hand of y^e say^d Edwyn Steed, were by him sayde John Prysse examined & compared wth: y^e Recordes now remaining in the sayde Secretaries office, & that they are trew copyes of ye sayde Recordes in testamony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & caused His Maj^{ties} great Seale appoynted for this & oth^r ye^e Carribbee Islandes to bee to theise p^rsents afixed the day & yeare above wrighten

J Atkins

To all whome theise p^rsents shall come or may concerne.”

[Ibid, page 7]

“Barbadoes.

“By his Excellency”— Know y^e— that 1st Dec. 1674, before mee the last will & testament of S^r John Yeamans Bar^t. dec’d was proved — & therefore S^r W^m Yeamans Bar^t., son & heir to s^d dec’d & sole Exec^{or} is admitted to take into his custody & admin^r all estate of s^d- dec’d 2nd Dec. 1674.

Jonathan Atkins

A copy attested by

Edwyn Steede Dep. Sec.

15 June 1675.

[Ibid, page 8.] I, “S^r William Yeamans Barron^t: heire & sole Execut^r: of the last will & testam^t of S^r John Yeamans Barron^t: deceased”, appoint “well beloved friends

Coll Joseph West & L^t: Coll John Godfrey" my lawful
Attorneys in the Province of Carolina — 16 June 1675.

[witnesses]

Will Yeamans

William Mayers

Dorcas Smith

Carolina.

By the Governor.

The aforesaid Wm. Mayers this day made oath
before me that he saw said S^r. W^m. Yeamans sign etc. the
above power of Attorney. At Charles Town, 8th Sept.
1675.

Joseph West.

The will above given shows us that Sir John Yeamans
mentions a *brother Foster*. This accords with the statement
of Burke and Oliver, before given, that Sir John's last
wife was born Foster. The will, however, shows even more
clearly that, at the time of her marriage to Yeamans, she
was the widow of Lt. Col. — Berringer, of Barbadoes;
unfortunately the Christian name of her first husband does
not appear. The only mention of a person of that sur-
name (in the records now accessible to me) *prior* to the date
of the will, is that of "Benj. Beringer," who signs his name
to the "Declaration of the Representative Body of Bar-
badoes," Nov. 5th, 1651, as member of the Council for that
Island.¹⁶ In this document the Council and seventeen mem-
bers of the Assembly announce their intention to "man-
fully 'stick' to Lord Willoughby, their Lord Lieut.-General,
and fight under his command in defense of his government"
against the Parliamentary forces sent to reduce the Island.

The wording of the will is too loose and ambiguous for
us to be positive that the minor children mentioned by Sir
John, were by this last marriage to Margaret Berringer,
widow; they may have been his children by a former wife.
That his last wife survived him is shown by the following
grant, recorded on page 11 of the same book in which the
will is to be found:

"The Coppy of a grant to y^e Lady Margaret Yeamans
for one thousand and seaventy Acres of Land bareing date
y^e ninth day of Feby 1674/5.

"John Lord Berkely Pallatine" and the Lords Proprie-

¹⁶*Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574-1660, pp. 364-5.*

tors of the Province of Carolina, "hereby Grant unto Margaret Lady Yeamans, Widdow a Plantacon" of 1070 acres of land now in possession "of y^e s^d Lady Margaret Yeamans," bounding upon "Yeamans his Creeke in Ittawan River," etc., etc., 9th Feb. 1674. Joseph West Gov^r.

The "Margaret Lady Yeamans" of the above grant, married shortly afterwards James Moore, as is proved by the public records of the State; he subsequently became Governor of South Carolina. The use of "Lady" as the title given to the wife and widow of Sir John Yeamans, baronet, is particularly interesting. As the wife of an English baronet her correct title was Dame, I believe; but Sir John was also a Landgrave of Carolina, and under the Proprietary government at least, the use of "Lady" to designate a Landgrave's wife was by no means rare. The use of the latter title by Sir John Yeamans in his will in referring to his wife, and its use in the grant just cited was, therefore, not incorrect. The land grant just cited brings up another point of interest—"Yeamans his Creeke." This is the well known *Goose Creek* of later days, as a deed of Edward Middleton's, dated 26 May, 1680. shows, for therein he describes a plantation he is selling as "scituate upon ye south side of Goose Creek, alias Yeamans Creek, in this province." The substitution of Goose Creek for the older name commemorating the connection of our first governor with the colony, can only be regretted, though Yeamans Hall, on Goose Creek, long the residence of descendants of Landgrave Thomas Smith, has carried the name down to the present day.

As before indicated, it is impossible to assign the known children of Sir John Yeamans to their respective mothers with any degree of certainty. But if the date of his migration to Barbadoes—"about 1650"—is correctly given by Doyle, then Sir John must have married his first wife in England, and must have had by her at least two children who reached maturity; a third child was probably hers, and one or more of the rest may also have been by the first wife. The following table gives the best approximation I am able to make at present:

By the first wife, ————— Limp,

I. William Yeamans, his heir, second Baronet; a Major in the Barbadoes militia, 1664-5 (see ante), he was therefore at least of age, and probably several years older at that date, hence born 1643 or earlier. He remained in Barbadoes, rose to the rank of Colonel, was member of Assembly, etc.¹⁷ He married Willoughby, dau. of Sir James Browne, Knt., and had issue (Oliver).

II. ————— Yeamans. I have not been able to recover the Christian name of this son, but the following notice of him is to be found in the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial series:¹⁸— "1668, Sep. 15. Barbadoes. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington— Complains of some - - - This serves only to give account that a son of Sir John Colleton's last week killed a son of Sir John Yeamans in a duel: is informed both had their swords drawn, but Colleton by flying has incurred more guilt than otherwise he might. Presumes it will amount to a forfeiture of his estate, and unless his crafty father has provided for such accidents, is informed this brother has a third part of it, it being equally divided among the three brothers. This country generally say that estates so gotten ought to return to the King; though it his duty to acquaint his Lordship that Colleton's brother, Sir Peter, might by no indirect way surprise his Majesty or his Lordship." "1669, March 2, Whitehall. Petition of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt., [to the King], for the estate of John Colleton, planter in Barbadoes, forfeited to his Majesty by killing one Yeamans, a planter there, with reference to the Commissioners of the Treasury to give order for it to him in such

¹⁷See *Cal. State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies*; also *Coll. S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol V.

¹⁸*Cal. State Papers, Colonial Series, American and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 613.

manner as they shall find necessary."¹⁹ Whether this son left issue is unknown to me.

- III. Frances Yeamans, married Robert Hackett, Esq. This daughter was married at the time her father made his will in 1671, if she was only sixteen and just married, she must have been born about 1655; she was quite probably a child of the first wife.

Possibly by the second wife,—Margaret, widow of Lt. Col. Berringer, and, according to Burke and Oliver, daughter of the Rev. John Foster of Barbadoes. These children following were at least under age at the making of their father's will, and were left in the guardianship of his wife, Margaret; it is, however, not positively clear from the will that they were her children.

- IV. Robert Yeamans. Said by Oliver to have been a son of Sir John by Margaret, and to have been heir to his uncle, Sir Robert Yeamans, Bart., who died 1686-7. Married Elizabeth, dau. of Elisha Mellows, Esq., issue.

- V. George Yeamans,

- VI. Edward Yeamans.

- VII. Willoughby Yeamans. [a daughter]

- VIII. Anne Yeamans.²⁰

Sir John Yeamans *may* have had other children besides those shown in his will, for the absence of a child's name from a will does not prove that such a child never existed, as it may have been portioned off on reaching maturity, and hence have had no further interest in the estate. It is, therefore, barely possible that the "Mr. John Yeamans," who was in Carolina contemporaneously with Sir John Yeamans, was his son. Mr. Langdon Cheves says of him in an editorial note to the Shaftesbury Papers: "Came from Barbadoes? 1671, was chosen to Parliament 1672,

¹⁹Ibid, Volume for 1669-1674, p. 10. For an account of "*The Colleton Family in South Carolina*," see this magazine, Volume I.

²⁰The succession of the children as given here, is, of course, arbitrary.

was Surveyor 1673, and of the Council 1674-1675."²¹ That he was some near relative, in all probability, is shown by the following item from the Journal of the Grand Council of South Carolina:²² 28 April, 1677, "Mr. John Yeamans Attorney for Dame Willoughbie Yeamans Guardian to S^r. John Yeamans a minor," etc., etc. What became of him, and whether or not he left descendants in South Carolina is not known to me. He may possibly have been the son of another member of the family in Barbadoes, whose name has some slight connection with the Province of Carolina, see—"Articles of Agreement had and made betweene - - - the Lords Proprieto^{rs} of the Province of Carolina of the one part and Maio^r W^m Yeamans Barbadoes for and on the behalfe of S^r Jn^o Yeamans Barr^o his father - - - Robert Gibbs - - - Henry Milles - - - Tho: Maycoke - - - John Gibbs, Basill Gibbs, - - - John Godfrey - - - W^m Forster Thomas Merricke, John Merricke, - - - Rob^t. Hacket, - - - John Forster - - - John Forster [again] - - - *Edward Yeamans*, - - - Niccolas Browne - - - & himselfe Adventuro^{rs} to and Setlers of some part of ye Province aforesaid And of all others y^t shall Adventure setle and plant in the said Province of the other part as followeth," etc.²³ The Edward Yeamans here mentioned was probably identical with the Edward Yeamans noticed in the following papers: "1667. Feb. 18. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. - - - Warrant to Francis Tyrwhitt and Capts. Edward Yeamans and James Walker to impress the Gilded Lion, brought in prize by one of his Majesty's frigates, for service in the Leeward Isles, and with John Reid to make inventory of her arms and ammunition, &c."²⁴ Again on Jan. 13, 1675, we find noted in the Minutes of the Assembly of Barbadoes—"A new Bill for Imposition on liquors,

²¹*Coll. So. Ca. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V, *Shaftesbury Papers*, p. 426, note 1. See also, same work, pp. 329, 408-9; 391, 452, 473, 453-4, 456, 463, 469, 471-5.

²²*Jour. Grand Council of S. C.*, 1671-80, edited by A. S. Salley, Jr., for the Hist. Comm. of S. C., 1907, page 81.

²³*Coll. of the S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V, *Shaftesbury Papers*, pages 29-30; the whole list is there given, which has been abstracted here for names mentioned in connection with Yeamans.

²⁴*Cal. of State Papers, Colon. Ser., American and West Indies*, 1661-1668, p. 447.

drawn by the Clerk, as the former Act is near expired. That the said Bill be in force for 12 months; that Lt.-Col. Wm. Bate be Treasurer and Majors John Hallett and Edw. Yeamans, Capt John Johnson, and Francis Bond or Edward Hussey, Comptrollers; and that the Bill pass." Possibly the Public Records of Barbadoes would show the relationship existing between these early members of the Yeamans family settled there.

The will of Sir John Yeaman is further interesting as throwing some light on the time of his arrival in Carolina in the year 1671. McCrady says:²⁵ We do not know exactly when Sir John Yeamans arrived in Carolina. On the 15th of November, 1670, he writes from Barbadoes to the Lords Proprietors, - - - He was still there in the early part of the year 1671, - - - And Lord Ashley addressed him there in April - - - As late as May the Proprietors instructed Captain Halsted if he traded at Barbadoes to consult Yeamans there. It appears, however, from a letter of Governor West to Lord Ashley that he had arrived in the colony, at the latest, early in July, and had expected to have been at once recognized as Governor by reason of his being a Landgrave." Cheves says:²⁶ "Sir J. Yeamans arrived in Carolina from Barbadoes about 1 July, 1671." The will of Sir John was dated 20th May, 1671, and the opening clause informs us that "being ready to Imbarque myselfe to y^e Carol," he makes his will to settle his affairs. This still further reduces the limits of the period in which his arrival in Carolina must have taken place.

²⁵*So. Ca. under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719, pages 154, 155.*

²⁶*Coll. S. C. Hist Soc., Vol. V. Shaftsbury Papers, page 329, note.*

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

(Continued from the January number.)

December 16, 1698, Mary Carter, Henry Harris, Love Williamson, Simon Valentyn, Edward Loughton and Henry Burge executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Carter, Harris and Williamson's faithful administration upon the estate of Thomas Carter, late of the Province. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 356-357.)

December 26, 1698, a warrant of appraisement for the foregoing estate was directed to Alexander Parris, Simon Valentyn, Edward Loughton, Abraham Eve and William Popell. (Page 357.)

March 15, 1698-99, Thomas Mann, Edward Loughton and Samuel Ward executed their bond to Governor Blake for Mann's faithful administration upon the estate of Joseph Rider. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 357-358.)

The same day a warrant of appraisement for the same estate was directed to William Smith, merchant; George Logan, Alexander Parris, William Popell and Simon Valentyn. (Page 358.)

Thomas Perriman, John Birde and Soloman Legaré executed a bond to Governor Blake for Perriman's faithful administration of the affairs of the estate of Thomas Valley. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 359.)

January 24, 1698-99, Landgrave Joseph Morton, James Stanyarne and Capt. Edmund Bellinger executed a bond to Governor Blake for Landgrave Morton's faithful administration of the affairs of the estate of his brother, John, "late of this Province deceased." Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 360.)

Governor Ludwell issued a warrant for a town lot to Robert Seabrook, September 26, 1692; for one to Peter le Chevalier, October 19, 1692; for one to James Du Gue, Sr., October 20, 1692; for one to James de Bourdeaux, October 20, 1692; for one to Jonas Bonhoste, October 20, 1692; for one to Peter le Chevalier, October 20, 1692; for one to James de Bourdeaux, October 19, 1692. (Page 361.)

November 25, 1692, Governor Ludwell directed Stephen Bull "to cause to be admeasured & Laid out unto Hannah English Widdow" 500 acres in Berkeley County, formerly belonging to John Farr, deceased, and "now by ye: sd: Hannah English bought and purchased of & from ye: Rt: honoble: ye: Lords Propts: as by the Receiver Generalls receipt dated ye: 25th day of November 1692". (Page 362.)

November 25, 1692, Governor Ludwell directed Stephen Bull, surveyor, to lay out unto "Monsr: Anthony Boureau two hundred & twenty acres of Land due to him for ye:— arrivall of himselfe & Joane his wife above Sixteene yeares of age, Isaac his sonne Joane his daughter & Lewis Naudin his Servt: under Sixteene years of age ye: 29th. November 1686." (Page 362.)

A similar warrant was issued January 12, 1692-3, for land to be laid out to Thomas Huburd, carpenter. (Page 362.)

"Instructions Joseph West Esqr: one of the Landgraves & Governor: of that part of our Province of Carolina that lyes South & West of Cape ffeare" are recorded on pages 363 and 364.

March 20, 1689, John Godfrey conveyed real estate to Henry Symons. Witnesses: Joshua Hobson and Joseph Oldys, the former of whom proved the same before Robert Gibbes, March 5, 1691-2. Registered May 20, 1692, by Jonathan Amory, Deputy Register. (Page 365.)

In 1692, Findla Martin conveyed property unto Edward Rawlins, of Carolina, victualler. Witnesses: Jonathan Amory and Joshua Hobson. Registered July 1, 1692, by Jonathan Amory, Dep. Reg. (Page 365.)

Thomas Smith, as attorney for Landgrave James Colleton, conveyed property to Edward Rawlins. Registered by Jonathan Amory, Dep. Sec., July 1, 1692. (Page 366.)

John Moore of Carolina, gent., in conveying lands, recited that William, Earl of Craven, Palatine of Carolina, and the rest of the Lords Proprietors had granted unto John Francis Gignilliat a plantation containing 800 acres, July 12, 1690, and that Gignilliat had conveyed the same to him, August 4, 1690, and that Col. Andrew Percival, of Weston Hall, in the province of Carolina, had conveyed to him part of a tract of eleven acres, fronting to the Mill Creek and formerly the property of one Barnard, deceased. (Page 366. This record is very much mutilated.)

January 30, 1699-1700, Governor Blake directed Mrs. Sarah Rhett to administer on the estate of Mrs. Ann Amory and have an inventory and appraisement thereof made. (Page 367.)

The same day Joseph Blake, "Governour and Ordinary", appointed "Sarah Rhett wife of Capt. William Rhett", guardian of Sarah Amory, infant and orphan of Jonathan Amory, merchant, committing to her the maintenance, schooling, clothing, and educating of the said infant. (Page 367.)

April 23, 1680, Charles Buckley conveyed property to Thomas Clowter. Witnesses: Thomas Hutton, William Brockus and John Boone. Sarah Buckley renounced her dower, December 20, 1680, in the presence of Richard Conant and John Boone. Recorded, August 9, 1684, by John Beresford, Register. (Page 369. This is only the end of the deed. Page 368 contains the first part of the will of Mary Crosse, an abstract of which has been published.)

October 20, 1680, Nathaniel Wigmore, of Carolina, planter, in consideration of £10, to him paid by Thomas Clowter, conveyed to him 55 acres of land bounded by lands of said Clowter, Henry Simmons, Charles Buckley and said Wigmore. Witnesses: "James Paply" and John Tomson. Ann Wigmore renounced her dower. Re-

corded August 9, 1680, by John Beresford, Register. (Pages 369-370.)

December 7, 1683, Barnard Schencklingh, of Carolina, gentleman, in consideration of £50. sterling, conveyed to Thomas Barrington, Esq., of Steeple Bumstede, in the county of Essex, a tract of 270 acres of land, bounded by the eastern branch of the T in Cooper River, by lands not run out and by lands of Jonah Lynch, Esq. Witness: Joseph Oldys. Recorded, August 13, 1684, by John Beresford, Register. (Page 370.)

In December, 1782, Samuel Cotman appointed Gyles Russell and Henry [name partially destroyed], merchants, for the purpose of conveying to John Palmer lands granted said Cotman for bringing over ten settlers. Witnesses: Mary Cotman, Joseph Himons and John Palmer, Jr. Recorded January 13, 1682-3. (Page 371.)

May 2, 1683, Daniel [name torn out] gave John Archdale a receipt for £135. sterling "in full of all accots dues or demands whatsoever from the beginning of the World unto the day of the date hereof." Witnesses: William Collings and Benjamin Elderkin, who at Charles Town on the 10th of May, 1683, appeared before Paul Grimball and made oath that they saw the said Daniel give said receipt. Recorded May 17, 1683. (Page 371.)

December 15, 1680, Philip Brady conveyed to Philip Doldridge a tract of land bounded by lands of John Norton and Capt. Robert Daniell. Witnesses: Edward Mayo, Sr., and other witnesses whose names have been torn out. Recorded January 23, 1682-3. (Page 372.)

July 6, 1680, Governor West and Richard Conant, William Fuller and John Smyth, members of the Council, signed up a grant in behalf of John, Lord Berkeley, Palatine, and the other Proprietors to Matthew Smallwood. (Page 372.)

October 10, 1693, Andrew Percival, for £80. currency of the Province, conveyed to Capt. Charles Basden, of Charles Town, one half of town lot No. 9, reciting that the said lot No. 9 had been granted by the Earl of Craven, Palatine, and the rest of

the Proprietors, to John Mitchell, who, in 1678, for 28s, had conveyed the same to John Cottingham, of Carolina, planter; that Cottingham made a will on the 23d day of December, 1682, nominating Edward Mayo and John Ladson as his executors and directing them to sell his lands and houses for the payment of his debts and for the use of his daughter, Sarah Cottingham; that the said Mayo and Ladson, in 1683, in consideration of £50. sterling, conveyed to said Andrew Percival said one half of the said lot which said half was bounded easterly by Cooper River, westerly on a lot then in possession of Henry Sweeting, northerly on the other half of said lot and southerly on a half lot then in possession of Henry Symonds. Witnesses: John Ladson, William Smith and Jonathan Amory. Proved by oaths of William Smith, vintner, and Jonathan Amory, before William Smith, October 10, 1693. Registered, November 10, 1693, by Jonathan Amory, Dep. Reg. (Pages 373-374.)

October 19, 1693, William Bradley, of Charles Town, in Berkeley County, Carolina, vintner, and Lidia, his wife, the only surviving daughter of Francis and Cicely Tunstead, late of London, tallow chandler, deceased, and heir to the said Cicely, also deceased, whose maiden name was Passhay, in consideration of £50. sterling, conveyed to Capt. Anthony Taylor, mariner, then sojourning in Charles Town, "one Croft or close of Land called Nether Swaynes Croft, conteyning four acres more or less and being near Church field between the Land now or late of Oliver Dixon" * * * "and Two Acres of Arrable Land more or less called Black acres lying and being" * * * "Graystone field in the Parish of St. Thomas in Dudley in the County of Worcester" * * * "late were in the Tenure or Occupation of William Bayley." Witnesses: Robert Gibbes, Isaac Mazicq, Roberts, John Thomson, Nicholas Stapleton and Jonathan Amory. Proved by oaths of Isaac Mazicq and Jonathan Amory. Registered, November 13, 1693. (Pages 375-376.)

Paul Grimbail, Charles Colleton and Thomas Smith in behalf of William, Earl of Craven, Anthony, Lord Ashley,

George, Lord Carteret, Sir Peter Colleton, Seth Sothell, Thomas Archdale and Thomas Amy, Proprietors, granted a tract of land to Nicholas Barlicorn. Registered, October 3, 1693, by Jonathan Amory, (Page 377.)

In 1693 Stephen Bull, surveyor, certified that by virtue of a warrant from the Governor, bearing date June 12th, he had admeasured and laid out to Nicholas Barlicorn, shipwright, town lot in Charles Town, No. 113, on record of the town, bounding northward on a little street that led from the river by the lot of David Maybank into the country; southward upon the lot of Barnard Schencklingh, deceased; eastward upon a street that led by the lots of Chapman Brutell and others and to Capt. Daniell's swamp; westward upon the lot belonging to said Schencklingh, the form and shape of which lot could be found in "Grand Modell" of the town then in the Surveyor's office. Registered October 3, 1693, by Jonathan Amory. (Page 377.)

The final record of Book No. 1. (erroneously marked when rebound, "1692-93") is an agreement, written in French, and signed by James Dugue, Sr., Samuel Dubourdieu and Judith Dugue, and witnessed by Anthoine Bourau, who proved the same, September 15, 1693, Susanne Margueritte De Farcy and P. la Salle. Registered by Jonathan Amory. Dep. Reg. (Pages 377-378.)

SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C., London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

ELIZABETH GORDON, Nightingale Lane, in the parish of St. John, Wapping, Middlesex, widow. Will 3 July 1763; proved 28 April 1767. To my Brother in Law James Gordon £5. To Sister in law Jane Gordon £5. To my Kinsman Richard Moncrief in South Carolina £10. Rest to my Kinsman in Law, David Becanquil of St. John Wapping, Mariner, sole executor. Witnesses: Samuel Blare, John Prince.

Legard, 135.

PHILIP DELEGAL, ESQUIRE, dwelling in St. Peters Port in the Island of Guernsey, Captain of a Company (in the honourable Lieutenant General Parson's Regiment) of Invalids. Will 22 January 1762; proved 14 September 1764. To my wife Eleanor Delegal, living at Phillip's Bluff in the province of South Carolina £200, if she do not survive me, to my daughter Catherine, wife of Mr, Hugh Campbell of South Carolina, mariner. To my eldest son Philip Delegal of Little Agahee in the Colony of Georgia £300. To son John Delegal of South Carolina, mariner, £200 Bank stock, receipt signed by Wm. Catsford. To my two sons George and Edward Delegal, dwelling in Georgia, planters, my land near my son Philip's. To son George £100 Bank stock, receipt signed by Mary Ann Duvaux. To son Edward £100 Bank stock, receipt signed James Scott. To my daughter Margaret, wife of — of South Carolina, Planter, £100 Bank stock, signed Thomas Littlebury. To youngest daughter Sophia, some time since living with her mother in South Carolina, £100. To Poor of St. Peters Port, Guernsey, 10s. Executors beyond the Seas: Wife Eleanor and son Philip. Joint Trustees or agents in Great Britain and Guernsey: Sir John Milne Baronet Bart, lieut. gov. of Guernsey, and Elisha Tupper of said Island. Witnesses:

Andre Migault, George Hawley, and Edward Knight. Proved by Abraham Le Mesurier, attorney for Executors in Georgia.

Simpson, 346.

JOHN DE LAUNE, late of Charles Town in South Carolina, Surgeon, living at present in Stepney, county Middlesex. Will 16 September 1727; proved 24 May 1727. All my estate to my cousin Robert Aubert of the old Artillery, Watch maker, and to my cousin Anne de Launay of Stepney to the use of my wife Mary de Laune and I desire my cousin Anne de Launay to live with her and take care of my said wife in the sorrowfull condition she is in. At my wife's decease as follows: To Robert Aubert £200. To said Anne de Laune £3000. To Peter de Laune £200. To Mary de Laune £200. To Susanne de Laune £200 and I divide among them the effects in America which I left to Mr. Isaac Chardon of Carolina to clear up. Executors: Robert Aubert and Anne de Launay. Witnesses: James Miffant, George Schutz, Clerk to Mr. Isaac Delpech, Notary Publick in Threadneedle Street.

Brooks, 145.

JOHN COLLETON of St. George Hanover Square, county Middlesex, Esquire. Will 2 April 1728; proved 24 December 1755. To Elizabeth Colleton an annuity of £200 out of my lands in parishes of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Lucy in the Island of Barbadoes. To my eldest son James Edward Colleton all my plantations, slaves, etc. in Barbadoes. To my son John Colleton all my plantations in South Carolina with stock, slaves, etc. To daughter Anne Colleton £6000 when 21 or married. Executrix: Wife Elizabeth. Witnesses: James Blythman, John Cornthwaite, and Henry Adams. Codicil 26 May 1731. To my wife Elizabeth my house in New Bond Street. To daughter Anne Colleton £2000 over and above the £6000 in my will. Joint Executors with my wife, my son James Edward Colleton, and Edwin Somers of London, merchant. Same witnesses as to will. Proved by James the son and surviving executor.

Paul, 310.

PETER COLLETON of South Carolina. Will 30 November 1740; proved 11 November 1754. To my dear brother John Colleton all my books. To my sister Susanna Colleton my little inlaid cabinet, also £50 to be applied to the purpose of the letter enclosed. Residuary Legatee: Brother Robert Colleton. Executors: Brothers John and Robert. Witnesses: Elianor Sandwell, Nathaniel Lade, William Hopton. Proved by Robert, surviving executor.

Pinfold, 295.

SAMUEL EVELEIGH, late of Charles Town in the Province of South Carolina, Merchant, now residing in the City of Bristol. Will 20 June 1764; proved 30 October 1766. To my Brother in Law George Eveleigh, my sister in law Elizabeth, his wife, and their five children, vizt. Elizabeth, Samuel, Thomas, Catherine, and Ann, £50 apiece. To my son George Eveleigh £6500, 3% Bank Annuities and my executors to manage for him until his apprenticeship with Mr. Remington is expired., and Mr. Thomas Remington of his own free will told me unasked that he would permit him to merchandize or trade a little on his own account, my executors to furnish him with funds to do so. The residue to my son Nicholas Eveleigh with two Negro men I have in South Carolina and my land there consisting of a lott on the Bay of Charles Town, and a tract butting on Combahee River, he is to pay the following little annuities: To Mrs. Elizabeth Newman, relict of Henry Newman, formerly of Arundell in Sussex, deceased, £5. To Mrs. Grace Foster, daughter of Mr. Farr, formerly Inn Keper at Arundell in Sussex, deceased, £3. 3s. To Mrs. Hull of New Sarum in Wilts £3. 3s. Executors and guardians to my two sons George and Nicholas till 21: Sir William Baker, merchant, and Alderman of London, George Austin Esqre, Mr. Benjamin Stead, both merchants lately in Charles Town, South Carolina, but now in England, and my aforesaid Brother in law George Eveleigh. Proved by son Nicholas, all the other executors renouncing.

Tyndall, 369.

HECTOR BERINGER DE BEAUFAIN, Charlestown. Will 27 September 1762; proved 7 February 1767. To my friend Colonel John Schutz £500. To my friend Peter Simons £500. To my friend George Schutz, son of Augustus, £500. To David Rhind of Charles Town £500 current money of this Province and all my books and my share in the Charles Town Library Society. To poor of both parishes in Charles Town £500 current money and my house and furniture including a clock. To William Dockwray, if he shall be my clerk at the time of my decease, £100. To ——— Beaufain, the only surviving son of my late Brother, all the rest of my estate, charging the same with an annuity of £50 a year to my said Nephews' mother and with an annual payment of £50 to my sister Clodre de Beaufain. Executors: George Schutz for my concerns in England, and David Rhind for my concerns in this Province. My pew in St. Michael's Church to the poor. South Carolina By his Excellency Right. Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montagu, Capt. Gen. Gov. and Commander in Chief over the said Province on 17 Oct. 1766. Hon. William Bull Esq. Lieut. Gov. and William Wragg Esqr. swear to the writing of said Hector Beringer de Beaufain. Thomas Skottowe, Secretary's Office, Secretary and Registrar of Province, certifies the copy.

Legard, 36.

(Continued from Volume IX.)

HISTORICAL NOTES.

HOUSE-FURNISHINGS IN 1774.—The following advertisement, taken from *The South Carolina Gazette*, June 6, 1774, is of interest as showing in some detail the manner in which the homes of the wealthy planters and government officials were furnished prior to the Revolution.

The property advertised belonged to Sir Egerton Leigh, Attorney-general, Surveyor-general, President of His Majesty's Council in the province of S. C., and at one time Judge of Admiralty; he was the only son of Peter Leigh, born 1710, died 1759, Chief Justice of S. C. Egerton Leigh married in 1756, Martha, Daughter of Francis Bremar and Martha Laurens, a sister of Henry Laurens. An account of his career will be found in *South Carolina Under the Royal Government*, by McCrady, page 471-481. He left South Carolina for England, June 19, 1774, James Simpson, Esq. being appointed Attorney General during his absence [*S. C. Gaz.* June, 20 *et seq.*, 1774]; and returned in June 1780. He died September 15, 1781, in the 49th year of his age. [*Royal Gazette*, Sept. 15, 1781.]

Will be sold by Public Vendue,
On Tuesday the 28th Day of June Inst.

At Ten o'clock in the Forenoon,
At the House of Sir Egerton Leigh,

All his valuable Furniture

Books, Plate, Pictures, China and other Effects.

The Furniture consists of elegant white and Gold Cabriole Sophas and Chairs, covered with blue and white Silk, Window Curtains to match; one other Set of Sophas and Chairs, covered with black and yellow Figures of Nuns Work in Silk, inlaid Commodes, Card Tables, Several Suits of handsome Chintz Cotton Window Curtains lined and ornamented with Silk Fringe and Tassels, a complete Set of Chintz Cotton Bed Curtains, a curious and superbe India Cabinet, a Rose Wood Desk and Book Case with Chinese Paintings on Glass very masterly executed, Carpets, Beds, Bedsteads, Toutenag Grates, etc.

Also

An elegant large Six-stop Organ, with Ten Barrels, containing near Four Score of the most approved Tunes, consisting of Airs, Minuets, Cotillions, Country Dances, Songs, and Marches, besides Four Pieces of Musick; a fine musical Clock, by *Ellicott*, mounted in Or Molu, and a most elegant and light Coach (which has been used only a few Times) constructed upon a Plan to suit this Climate, with a compleat Set of handsome Town Harness belonging to the same.

The Paintings are by some of the first Masters, viz. *Paul Veronese*, *Carladolsci*, *Jordano*, *Ghisolsi*, *Corregio*, and *Guido*: There are also several excellent Minatures Pictures, particularly one of Queen *Elizabeth*, done in the year 1574, besides many other curious and ornamental Pieces.

Credit will be given, if desired, till June 1775 paying Interest, and giving Security for all Sums amounting to Two Hundred Pounds, or upward and all Purchases under that sum to be paid for in Cash.

N. B. The Negroes will be disposed of at private Sale.

NECROLOGY.

JAMES LOWNDES, of Washington, D. C., a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at Augusta, Georgia, January 15th, 1910.

He was born in Charleston, January 6th, 1835, and was the eldest son of Edward Rutledge and Lucia Guerard Lowndes. He was prepared for College at the well known school of Christopher Coates in Charleston, and was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1854 with the first honors of his class. Having completed his education at the Universities of Berlin, Bonn and Goettingen, he returned to Charleston, entered the bar, and was chosen by Mr. Petigru to assist him in the codification of the laws of South Carolina. On the outbreak of the Confederate war, after a brief service on the coast of South Carolina, he went to Virginia as an officer of the Hampton legion, and took part in the first battle of Manassas. Returning to South Carolina he was appointed Captain of Sharp Shooters, and subsequently served upon the staff of General W. S. (Live Oak) Walker. Accompanying General Walker to Virginia in 1864, he was present at the attack on Newbern, N. C., and was with the General when he was wounded at Clay's Farm on May 20th, 1865. He served afterwards on the staff of General Stephen Elliott, being present at the Battle of The Crater, July 7th, 1864, and surrendered at Appomattox. Coming back to Charleston, he resumed the practice of his profession, and at the same time performed editorial work for a while upon the Charleston News. He was a member of the firm of McGrath & Lowndes, in which Hon. A. G. McGrath was the senior member, and remained with him until the autumn of 1874, when he removed to Washington. He there built up a large practice. In the Court of Claims, in the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts of the District and in congressional practice he was alike successful. He was one of the Commissioners under

the treaty between Spain and the United States of February 10th, 1870. He had retired from practice some years before his death. On April 9th, 1891, he married Laura Walcott Tuckerman, eldest daughter of Lucius Tuckerman, of Boston, who survives him. Mr. Lowndes was much more than a lawyer of learning and capacity. His memory was remarkable and his mind enriched with ancient and modern literature. He had great social gifts, and took a high position in Washington society, in which his personal appearance, his distinguished manners, and literary accomplishments fitted him to shine. Though long absent from South Carolina, his interest in all that concerned the State never abated. His gifts to this Society, and to the Charleston Library Society, and to the Carolina Art Association were frequent and valuable. The Historical Society and those interested in this Magazine have special reason to feel his loss.

JUDGE JAMES ALDRICH, a Curator of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at Aiken, S. C., January 23, 1910.

He was born in Barnwell July 25, 1850. He was the son of James T. and Isabel C. (Patterson) Aldrich and the early part of his life was spent in Barnwell, where his early education was secured.

Soon after the War Between the States he entered Washington University (now Washington and Lee) at Lexington, Va., from which institution he graduated. He was a student there at the time Gen. Robert E. Lee was president.

After his graduation from Washington University he began the study of law in the office of his father in Barnwell. He was soon after admitted to the Bar and came to Aiken to take up the practice of his profession just after that city had been made county seat. December 15, 1874, he was married to Miss Fannie Lebby, of Charleston, who died December 26, 1908. Three children were born of this union, only one of whom survives, Mrs. Huger T. Hall, with whom he resided after the death of his wife.

Judge Aldrich played a prominent part in the politics of the State several years ago. His career began in the

troublesome period of 1876, when he was one of the most conspicuous figures. He, with the Hon. D. S. Henderson, the Hon. Leroy F. Youmans and Major T. G. Barker defended a number of Aiken County citizens in the Federal Court on the charge of participating in the Ellenton riot in the campaign of 1876. A mistrial was the result at the time, and the case was never brought to another trial.

Member House of Representatives from 1878 to 1882 and from 1884 to 1889, when he was elected Judge of the second circuit.

In 1878 Judge Aldrich was elected to the House of Representatives from Aiken County, and was re-elected in 1880. In 1882 he became a candidate in the Democratic Convention for Attorney General, being defeated for the nomination by only a few votes. In 1884 he was again honored with a seat in the House, and was elected to succeed himself consecutively until his elevation, in 1889, to the Bench, on the second circuit, to succeed his uncle, the late Hon. Alfred P. Aldrich. Judge Aldrich was a member of the judiciary committee continuously during his services in the General Assembly.

When Judge Aldrich was elected to his position on the Bench, he was opposed by Gen. James W. Moore, of Hampton, and former Judge J. J. Maher, of Barnwell. He served on the Bench until 1908, when ill health compelled him to resign. His health had been failing for some years, and it was only his realization of his duty that caused him to resign, for he dearly loved the duties of the Judgeship. As Judge, he was ever fair and impartial, and, as a rule, his decisions stood well the tests of the upper Courts, few reversals following his decisions.

When he gave up his duties as Judge, he was succeeded by his cousin, the Hon. Robert Aldrich, of Barnwell, who was the third Aldrich to ascend to the position of Judge of the second circuit.

Judge Aldrich is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Huger T. Hall, of Aiken, and four sisters, Mrs. H. H. Wyman, Sr., of Aiken; Mrs. W. A. Holman, of Charleston; Mrs. Baker, of Clinton, and Mrs. Addison, of Charleston.

Judge Aldrich was a member of St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church, and has frequently served as a warden and a vestryman. He was last year a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. He ever took a great deal of interest in the affairs of his Church.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

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Journal of a Voyage to Charlestown in So. Carolina by Pelatiah Webster in 1765. Edited by Prof. T. P. Harrison, 1898. 50c.

The History of the Santee Canal. By Prof. F. A. Porcher. With an Appendix by A. S. Salley, Jr., 1903. 40c.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume I to IX, 1900-1908. Unbound, \$4.00 each.

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EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B.—These Magazines are \$1.25 each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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No. 3.

COLONEL ROBERT GRAY'S OBSERVATIONS ON THE WAR IN CAROLINA.

The manuscript now printed, was presented to the South Carolina Historical Society in January, 1899, by Professor William James Rivers, through Gen. Edward McCrady. There is nothing to show where the original is to be found, and the only notes upon it are as follows:

"Col. Rob^t Gray's observations on the War in Carolina—
He was Col. of the Provincials, & after the War settled at Nova Scotia."

Gray resided in the Cheraws District, and was a Justice of the Peace for that district in 1776;¹ a Robert Gray was on the roll of a volunteer company of Rangers, Sept. 2, 1775,² from Camden District, if the same he probably went over to the British after 1776.

Robert Gray's property was confiscated by the Jacksonborough Assembly, and he is listed in Class V. in the Statutes at Large, [vol 6.] with "Those who have borne Commissions, Civil or Military, under the British Government, since the conquest of this Province."

Sabine (*American Loyalists*, p. 335) mentions him as holding a royal commission after the fall of Charleston; and we find in the narrative of Col David Fanning (*N. C.*

¹*Journal of the General Assembly; March-April, 1776.* Printed by the So. Ca. Historical Commission, 1906.

²See Vol. 1 of this *Magazine*, p. 196.

State Records, Vol. XXII, p. 229) a further mention of him in connection with the Loyalists in Charleston.

Gray's "Observations" were evidently written in Charleston, sometime in the Spring of 1782, certainly after February 25th, and probably prior to the first of April.

GRAY'S OBSERVATIONS.

The conquest of Charlestown was attended with the conquest of the back country because all the Continental troops in the Southern department were taken in that place except the party under Col Beaufort³ which was soon after cut to pieces at the Wexaws by Col. Tarlton. The people at that time not much accustomed to arms & finding no troops to support them submitted when they saw the Kings troops in possession of the back country. Posts were established at Augusta, Ninety-Six, Camden,^o Cheraw Hill & Georgetown. The conquest of the Province was complete. The loyal part of the inhabitants being in a number about one third of the whole & these by no means the wealthiest, readily took up arms to maintain the British government, the others also enrolled themselves in the Militia party because they believed the war to be at an end in the Southern provinces & partly to ingratiate themselves with the conquerors, they also fondly hoped that they would enjoy a respite from the Calamities of war—and that the restoration of the Kings Government would restore to them the happiness they enjoyed before the war began, with these views on both sides, the Whigs & Tories seemed to vie with each other in giving proof of the sincerity of their submission & a most profound calm succeeded. This was not confined only to the Country within the new established posts. The panic of the Whigs & the exultation of the

³Abraham Buford of Virginia. He was appointed colonel of Morgan's 11th Virginia regiment May 16, 1778. On 29th May, 1780, his command was surprised and cut to pieces by Col. Tarleton at Waxhaw Creek. They had set out for Charleston to relieve Gen. Lincoln, but hearing of his surrender, were on the return march.

[The following note is in the Mss. Copy.]

^oThis post was withdrawn before the battle of Camden & never afterwards reestablished.

Tories produced the same consequences in the back Country beyond the reach of the posts, the people in many places coming in from the distance of fifty miles to take the Oath of Allegiance or to surrender themselves prisoners on parole. All the inhabitants seemed intent upon cultivating their farms & making money great quantities of produce were sent to Charlestown & great numbers of wagons even from the mountains crowded the roads travelling in every direction.

This tranquility was of short duration, the abuses of the Army in taking the peoples Horses, Cattle & provisions in many cases without paying for them, abuses perhaps inseparable from a Military Government disgusted the inhabitants, but this was by no means the principal cause of the disorders which followed, they flowed from another source, the disaffection of the Whigs. the establishment of the Kings government naturally & unavoidably occasioned an entire change of Civil & Military officers throughout the province. A new set of men were elevated into power & place, whilst their predecessors in office were stripped of their consequence & sent to cultivate their plantations. the pangs of disappointed ambition soon made these men view all our transactions with jaundiced eyes, and as Gen^l Gates⁴ approach put an end to the hopes of tranquillity they had at first expected to enjoy, they were in general, especially the Militia officers determined to avail themselves of that opportunity to reestablish themselves in power, never doubting of Gen^l Gates being able to effect it, as, like other men they easily believed what they eagerly wished for. Lord Cornwallis with great sagacity foresaw what followed. he instantly ordered all the leadings Whigs who had been paroled to their plantations, to repair to Johns & James Island.

A great number obeyed while others went off & met Gen^l Gates. the approach of the army seemed to be a signal for a general revolt in the disaffected parts of the back Country, but the speedy & successful issue of the action

⁴General Gates arrived on the confines about the end of July, 1780.

at Camden⁵ put an end to it immediately, and restored tranquillity to the Country.

Lord Cornwallis made some severe examples of the Rebels,⁶ a measure which was become absolutely necessary to deter others from the same conduct, as many of those who had taken up arms again had never had the smallest cause of Complaint, but had been treated with every mark of attention & respect by the Kings officers. A universal panic seized the rebels after the battle of Camden and had Lord Cornwallis had a sufficient army to have marched into North Carolina & to have established posts in his rear at convenient places to preserve his communication with South Carolina & to prevent the rebels from assembling in arms after he had passed along North Carolina would have fallen without a struggle, but the smallness of his numbers soon turned the tide against him. He marched from Camden to Charlotte with the army & at the same time directed Major Fergusson⁷ with the Ninety Six Militia to advance into North Carolina, betwixt his left flank & the Mountains. The rebels despairing of being able to effect anything against his Lordship, resolved to make a grand effort against Major Fergusson, who, although he knew his danger & was ordered to join the army, yet after retreating 60 miles he loitered away two days most unaccountably at Kings Mountain & thereby gave time to the rebel Militia

⁵Battle fought near Camden, August 16, 1780.

⁶See Cornwallis's unjust order, McCrady, 1775-1780, pages 709-710.

⁷Patrick Ferguson, brevet lieutenant-colonel, major 71st Highlanders, inventor of the first breechloading rifle used in the British army, born 1744; (second son of James Ferguson of Pitfours, Aberdeenshire, Senator of College of Justice, and one of the lords commissioners of justiciary for Scotland, by his wife, Hon. Anne Murray, daughter of Alexander, 4th Lord Elibank.) Patrick Ferguson was ordered to Georgia from Stonypoint, with the troops under Major-General Pattison, royal artillery, which penetrated into South Carolina, where he was employed under Tarlton at the Siege of Charleston. On 26th Oct., 1779, Ferguson was appointed major in one of the battalions of the old 71st Highlanders, then serving in America. After the Siege of Charleston he was actively employed in organizing and training the loyal militia of South Carolina. With the army so raised he accompanied Lord Cornwallis in his march through the Carolinas. He was killed at King's Mountain Oct. 7, 1780. *Dictionary of National Biography*.

under the command of Gen^l Williams⁸ to come up with him, the rebels were greatly superior to him in number

He had about 600 Militia & 60 regulars, an action ensued⁹ in which our Militia behaved with a degree of steadiness & spirit that would not have disgraced any regular troops. & the rebels were repulsed three times, but having changed their mode of attack & made an attempt on a small party of North Carolinians on our left flank who were not so well diciplined as the South Carolinians succeeded in breaking them, they soon communicated the disorder to the others & at this critical moment Major Fergusson fell. A total rout ensued.

This unfortunate affair gave a new turn to the War. All the country on Lord Cornwallis' rear was laid open to the incursions of the enemy, who, if they had made a proper use of their victory might have taken both Ninety Six & Augusta, nevertheless the consequences were very important. Lord Cornwallis was obliged to retreat & take a position at Winsburg¹⁰ in the fork of Santee between the Wateree & Congaree Rivers, that he might be at hand to succor Camden & Ninety Six & to cover the country within these posts.

This gave new spirits to the rebel Militia on the Western & Northern frontiers, who began to turn out in great numbers & with more confidence. they were led by Sumpter & Marion who had both been field officers in the South Carolina State troops. the former commanded on the Western frontier beyond Camden & Ninety Six & the latter on the Northern betwixt Santee & peedee.

⁸James Williams, born in Hanova Co., Va., in 1740, killed at King's Mountain, Oct. 8, 1780. He settled on Little River, Laurens district, S. C., in 1773; was member of the Provincial Congress of S. C. in Jan. 1775; was appointed lieut.-col. of militia in 1776, commanded a detachment at the battle of Stono June 20, 1779; defeated the British and Tories at Musgrove's Mills, 18th Aug., 1780, and rewarded by Gov. Rutledge with a commission of Brigadier General. McCrady's *History of S. C.*, vols. 1719-'76 & 1775-'80.

⁹The Whigs had a combined force of 1100 men, the whole number of mounted men chosen to attack Ferguson were 910, besides a squad of unmounted footmen.—McCrady, *South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780*, p. 784.

¹⁰Cornwallis's army arrived at Winnsboro Oct. 29, 1780.—Ibid., page 810.

Both these countries were highly disaffected to us and the people wanted only leaders. It was therefore those people who formed & supported Sumpter & Marion & not any superiority of genius in those officers that formed & called for the Militia in those parts Sumpter was bold & rash, and run many risks from which his good fortune always extricated him. Marion was timid & cautious & would risk nothing, yet both succeeded in their attempts. During all this time the Continental troops in general kept a cautious distance & chiefly made use of Sumpter & Marion, who began to grow extremely troublesom & established a decided superiority in the Militia line—Major Fergussons' loss was now severely felt. The officers of Royal Militia being possessed themselves nor were able to inspire their followers with the confidence necessary for soldiers. While almost every British officer regarded with contempt and indifference the establishment of a militia among a people differing so much in customs & manners from themselves. Had Major Fergusson lived, the Militia would have been completely formed. He possessed all the talents & ambition necessary to accomplish that purpose & set out exactly in that line, he therefore would have achieved with the inhabitants of the country what the other British officers can only effect with important soldiers. the want of a man of his genius was soon severely felt & if ever another is found to supply his place he will go great lengths towards turning the scale of the war in our favor.

The want of paying sufficient attention to our Militia produced daily at this time the most disagreeable consequences. In the first place, when the Rebel Militia were made prisoners, they were immediately delivered up to the Regular Officers, who, being entirely ignorant of the dispositions & manners of the people treated them with the utmost lenity & sent them home to their plantations upon parole & in short they were treated in every respect as foreign enemies. the general consequences of this was, that they no sooner got out of our hands than they broke their paroles, took up arms, and made it a point to murder every Militia man of ours who had any concern in making

them prisoners, on the other hand when ever a Militia Man of our was made a prisoner he was delivered not to the Continentals but to the Rebel Militia, who looked upon him as a State prisoner, as a man who deserved a halter, & therefore treated him with the greatest cruelty.

If he was not assassinated after being made a prisoner, he was instantly hurried into Virginia or North Carolina where he was kept a prisoner without friends, money, credit, or perhaps hopes of exchange. This line being once drawn betwixt their militia & ours, it was no longer safe to be a loyalist in the frontiers. These last being overwhelmed with dismay became dejected & timid while the others increasing in boldness & enterprise made constant inrodes in small parties & murdered every loyalist they found whether in arms or at home. Their irruptions answered the descriptions we have of those made by the Goths & Vandals.

Whilst the inhabitants of Charles Town were amusing themselves with the aspect of the war in the different quarters of the globe, the unfortunate loyalists on the frontiers found the fury of the whole war let loose upon him. He was no longer safe to sleep in his house. He hid himself in the swamps. It was perfectly in vain to take a prisoner, he was either liberated upon parole to commit fresh murders & depredations, or if his character was very notorious, he was sent in irons to Charles Town, where after some months confinement, the witnesses against him not appearing, being deterred by the distance & uncertain of the time at which he would be brought to trial, he pestered the principal officers here with petitions until he was turned loose again, irritated with his confinement, to murder more loyalists. The effect of all this was that the loyalist, if he did not choose to retire within the posts, a ruined Refugee either joined them openly or gave them private intelligence of the movements of our parties for which he enjoyed real protection & was safe to go to sleep without danger of having his throat cut before morning. Had our militia been certain of being treated as prisoners of war by the enemy, many more would have sided with the royal Standard.

It may be said that bad treatment will make them desperate. It has at length had that effect, but for a long time it produced a very contrary one as they did not care to expose themselves in situations pregnant with every danger—and where they fought under peculiar disadvantages. The case of the regulars was very different. When made prisoners they met with the mildest treatment & were always sent to Charles Town upon parole until exchanged.

This mismanagement of the King's officers proceeded from their want of knowledge of the manners of the people. They sometimes interposed in behalf of the Militia, & hanged notorious murderers, but these efforts were not sufficiently frequent to produce any effect. Nothing will ever be able here to put our Militia here on a proper footing, but giving up to them all the rebel Militia when prisoners to be dealt with according to the laws of retaliation, subject however to the control of the commander in chief in the Southern department.

The regulars altho' they take perfect care of their own interests in war, will never take the same care of the militia. It is against all experience. No class of men will consider the interests of another class so attentively as they do their own.

About this time Lord Cornwallis being reinforced by General Lesly marched into North Carolina, but before the subsequent transactions are mentioned it will be proper to take notice of the situation of our affairs in South Carolina at this period.

Lord Rawdon¹¹ was left commanding officer on the fron-

¹¹Francis Rawdon, (1754-1826,) first Marquis of Hastings and second Earl of Moira; was appointed Oct. 20, 1773, to a lieutenancy in the 5th foot, embarking for America. After service in the north and at the Siege of Charlestown, he was employed in keeping the Americans in check until the arrival of Lord Cornwallis, and on 16th Aug, 1780, commanded the left division of the British forces at the battle of Camden. On April 25, 1781, he defeated the Americans under the command of General Greene at Hobkirk's Hill. Rawdon was a stern martinet, and was guilty of several acts of unpolitic severity during the American war. He went so far as to set a price on the head of every rebel. He showed remarkable military ability, and Cornwallis, in his *Correspondence*, vi. p. 97, describes his victory at Hobkirk's Hill "as by far the most splendid of this war."—*Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 25, p. 117.

tiers. His Head Quarters was Camden where he had about 800 men, a body sufficient to afford a detachment superior to the united force of Sumpter & Marion, especially when to that were added about five hundred men under command of Colonel Watson¹² who lay at Wright's Bluff. Besides the other posts at Ninety Six & Augusta, a new one was added at Friday's Ferry on the Congaree river betwixt the former of these places & Camden. These covered the western frontier. A chain of small posts were erected from Camden along the Santee to Monks Corner, to preserve the communication to Charlestown. The first from Camden was the Fort at Mottes house upon the South side of the Congaree river about three miles from the fork of Santee & about a mile from McCords Ferry. The second was Fort Watson at Wright's Bluff on the North side of Santee about 30 miles down the river. The third was at Nelson's ferry on the South side of Santee about 40 miles below McCords ferry, & 20 from Monks Corner, which last was on Cooper river & 30 from Charles Town.

The stores for the army at Camden were sent by water from Charles Town to Monks Corner, from thence waggoned to a landing on Santee near Nelson's ferry where they were embarked in boats for Camden. There was no post [port? R]¹³ to the Northward of Charles Town except Georgetown. The rebel Militia under Sumpter & Marion were now highly elated, & made no dowbt of Lord Cornwallis & his army being *burgoyned* if he should attempt to follow Gen^l Greene into North Carolina, while they reckoned themselves able to cope with Lord Rawdon. This will not appear surprising when it is known that they were so grossly ignorant that at the distance of forty miles from Camden they were continously made to believe that Gen^l Wayne or some other officer had invested Camden, that Lord Rawdon had not more than 300 men & Lord Cornwallis not more than 800 & that General Lesly had been

¹²Col. John Watson; see McCrady, *Revolution 1780-1785*, pages 18, 107, et seq.

¹³This insertion is in the copy, and was probably made by Professor Rivers.

driven out of Virginia with great loss, by a vast army there which was the cause of his coming to South Carolina.

Full of these ideas & confident of being on the strongest side, they were ready for any enterprise; accordingly they were daily joined by many men of influence who had been a few months before admitted to become British subjects, after they had earnestly petitioned for that purpose, which however they only did to prevent their estates from being sequestered whilst their political sentiments remained unaltered, in the same manner as many of our friends go into the country at present & submit to the rebels to save their estates from confiscation.

Daily inroads were now made across the Santee & scarce a public waggons escaped to Nelson's ferry. Almost all the public boats on the Santee were destroyed & the communication with Camden was almost at an end.

All the loyal inhabitants at Ninety-Six district being about one half & living partly betwixt Broad & Saluda rivers, commonly called the Dutch Fork, & in other places of that district, all the inhabitants of Orangeburg District from a few miles to the Southward of Santee to the Salt-ketchers, being almost unanimous in favor of Government were the friendly parts of this province on the South side of Santee, the rest were enemies while Sumpter & Marion gave great uneasiness to our posts in their reach, one McKay¹³ another partisan about Savannah river, & Col. Clark¹⁴ of the ceded lands in Georgia harrassed the Country near Augusta. The rebel militia were now bold & elated, their partisans had hitherto escaped every attempt made to crush them & they were all become familiar with danger.

A few months before this when any party of troops marched into their country they were so alarmed that they retired back for 50 or 60 miles or hid themselves in the swamps, but now when in a similar situation, if unable to oppose the troops in the field they kept hovering round them in small parties, picked up stragglers & fired upon them from every swamp. The troops were obliged to act with

¹³Lieutenant James McKay—McCrady, 1780-1783.

¹⁴Col. Elijah Clarke, of Georgia.—Ibid.

caution & to keep within their pickets. The loyal inhabitants were still dejected & not sufficiently used to arms. On the frontiers they were continually harassed with small murdering parties of rebels, but in Orangeburg they were in profound peace; upon the whole however they could not in general be trusted upon any expedition by themselves. While the rebel Militia were every day growing more troublesome, the loyal inhabitants of Little Pedee had become in their turn extremely troublesome to Marion and his brigade. They inhabit the country betwixt the North Side of Pedee & North Carolina in one Direction & from the Cheraw Hill to Waccomaw Lake in the other. Their numbers are about 500 men fit for war. They had arms put into their hands when the post was established at the Cheraw Hill before Gen^l Gates' arrival. When that Post was withdrawn to Camden at his approach they were the only people on the North side of Santee who did not join in the general revolt. The inhabitants of Williamsburg "Township" not yet headed by Marion made an unsuccessful attempt to crush them & they have ever since stood their ground.

They carried on a continual predatory war against the rebels & sometimes surprised them at their musters. In short, they carried on the war against the rebels precisely as they had set the example & as the post at George Town supplied them with arms & ammunition they overawed & harassed Marion's brigade so much that he was obliged to leave the inhabitants of the Cheraw District at home to protect their properties while he could only call out the people of Williamsburgh Township & the neighborhood of George Town; when a small party of the rebels ventured among them they were cut to pieces—when a large body invaded them, which they found they could not withstand they hung in small parties upon their skirts, harassed them with false alarms, killed their sentries, drove in their pickets, & soon compelled them to leave the Country. It may not be improper to observe here that the Rebel Militia did not at all times turn out voluntarily under their leaders, for when they were averse to an expedition they compelled

them on pain of death, & there have been often severe examples made of them. On the other hand the Little Pedee men only defended their own country & never went upon a more distant expedition than to Georgetown. The Rebel Militia from Bladen country in North Carolina at times also harassed the loyal inhabitants of Little Pedee, but with little effect.

Lord Cornwallis had now marched into North Carolina,¹⁵ & Major Craig took post at Wilmington. If I have time I shall mention in general terms the subsequent transactions of the militia in that Province where about one half of the inhabitants are our friends.

Lord Rawdon had no sooner taken the command than he found employment from Gen^l Sumpter.

That Partisan called a general muster of his people & told them that L^d Cornwallis has gone into N. Car—to seek a grave for himself & his army, that L^d Rawdon had only 300 men at Camden & could not detach a man, that by making a sudden march to the Congaree they would surprise the Fort where they would get a quantity of stores & clothing—that by proceeding down the South side of Santee river they would be joined by McKay from Augusta, by Marion from Williamsburgh Township, that a general revolt would ensue, that all communication being cut off betwixt Camden & Charles Town, L^d Rawdon would be compelled to evacuate that place & leave the back country, which would put an end to the war, & might be effected in a fortnight's time, after which they might return & plant their crops in peace forever after. This seemed so plausible that they set out in the highest spirits being about 300 men. They failed in surprising the Congaree Fort,¹⁶ but invested it closely, not dreaming that L^d Rawdon could attempt its relief. In the third day they learnt that Col. Doyle with the volunteers of Ireland was crossing the river at a ford about 8 miles above. They were obliged to raise

¹⁵He began his march northward on the 19th of January, 1781—McCrary, *So. Ca. in the Rev., 1780-1783*, page 92.

¹⁶Fort Granby, Sumter arrived there Feb. 19, 1781.—McCrary, *1780-83*, page 105.

the seige & marched down the South side of the river expecting to be joined by Marion who was to cross the Santee, & not expecting that the troops would follow them any distance from Camden. After they had proceeded about 20 miles they got a fresh alarm, they learnt that Major M'Intosh with the 64th Regiment, the cavalry of the N. York volunteers & a field piece was upon the march from Camden to McCords ferry after them, & that a detachment of troops & Militia from Ninety Six was approaching from that quarter, to add to their misfortune a party they had sent down the Congaree river to secure all the flats, canoes & boats there & on Santee for the purpose of crossing the river & making a junction with Marion, this party was surprised by some Militia & Regulars they had made prisoners, & all the boats &c carried to our post at Wright's Bluff. Sumpter's ruin seemed inevitable. He was left in an enemy's country with a large deep river before him, which he must cross to effect a retreat. In this dilemma Major M'Intosh's advance guard came in sight of his rear about 5 miles below Motte's house. To the astonishment of the whole province Maj. McIntosh instantly retreated above him on their way home to the Waxaws, certain that having got two small canoes carried his men & swam his horses across Santee unmolested, altho' it took up two days to effect it. Having crossed Santee they thought themselves safe, but they now found out that Col. Watson & 500 men were just at hand. By a rapid march they got clear of him when they found that L^d Rawdon with his own regiment was hurrying over from Camden after them. Being all mounted they gave his Lordship the slip & got about 4 miles, where he lay looking on while Sumpter all danger was over. In this they were again disappointed. L^d Rawdon finding they had out marched him sent for Major Frazer¹⁷ of the South Carolina Regiment to march with it & intercept them at Lynch's Creek.¹⁸ They had just crossed the creek when Maj. Frazer came up with

¹⁷Probably Thomas Frazer of S. C., who was major of the S. C. Loyalists.—Sabine, *American Loyalists*.

¹⁸March 6, 1781.—McCrary, 1780-'83, p. 111.

them who attacked them & routed their whole body in a few minutes. They were now exceedingly dejected; instead of 300 men under L^d Rawdon's command they had seen so many different detachments of troops superior to their whole force that they despaired of success & notwithstanding Sumpter who had carried off a number of negroes, offered one to every person who would enlist for ten months as a dragoon to form a body of State cavalry, he could hardly procure a single recruit & he began to grow extremely unpopular. They raised so great a clamor against him for deceiving them with regard to L^d Rawdon's strength that he was obliged at a muster to enter into a long vindication of his conduct. All this however was ineffectual, & Marions followers began also to lose all hopes. In short So. Car. seemed to be on the eve of peace. The transactions that succeeded I shall pass over only observing that L^d Rawdon adopted the plan of giving up all the Rebel Militia who were not prisoners of war to be tried by our Militia. This plan ought to have extended to all the rebel Militia without exception. At this period Gen^l Green invaded this province what followed is publicly known. The more Lord Rawdon's conduct is investigated the more blameless he will appear. We soon lost great part of the back country, the cruelty exercised by the rebels on our Militia exceed all belief. Lord Rawdon finding he could not bring Green to action embarked for England on account of his health.¹⁹

The battle of the Eutaws²⁰ quickly followed and our army lay in the neighborhood of Monks Corner within 37 miles of Charlestown and abandoned the back country. The rebels determined that no Tories should live among them, ordered them & their families within the British lines or in other words to Charlestown. At this time, or rather just after Lord Rawdon sailed the loyalists seemed to have acquired a new character, their situation & sufferings had made them desperate, they became familiar with danger & acquired the use of arms. According to the usual theory

¹⁹August 2, 1781.—McCrary, 1780-'83, p. 424.

²⁰September 9, 1781.—Ibid. p. 748.

of this war, it might have been expected that all the country above our army would have revolted and turned their arms against us & I make no doubt that almost all the inhabitants of Charlestown who wrote to England at this time represented the whole country as in the enemies hands, as they are in general perfectly ignorant of the back country the mistake may be natural but this was so far from being the case that from this place to what is called the Ridge betwixt Saluda & Edisto Rivers on the road to Ninety Six on one hand & from a few miles to the Southward of Santee to the Saltcatcher on the other, the inhabitants refused to submit to the rebels although left by the army & surrounded at most every hand the enemy who were in possession of Ninety Six district & the disaffected inhabitants of the Forks of Santee the country betwixt Saltketcher & Savannah river & all the Rice lands from thence to Ashley river having revolted gave the enemy possession of the country, in short, the whole province resembled a piece of patch work, the inhabitants of every settlement, when united in sentiment being in arms for the side they liked best & making continual inroads into one anothers settlements. The country betwixt Cooper river & Santee as far up as Monks Corner seemed to be in dispute, the inhabitants at the greatest distance from the garrison taking up arms & the others who were more in reach although friends in their hearts to the rebels, yet not being used to arms refused to turn out when called upon by Marion, & compounded the matter by paying fifty silver dollars in lieu of a years service. This was in Sept. when Gen^l Green lay at the high hills of Santee. When our army came to the Quarter House & Gen^l Green crossed Santee, the rebels made them turn out to a man, without regard to the contributions they had paid. the district of Ninety Six being all this while much divided in sentiment suffered severely. the tories in many places would neither submit nor go to Charlestown, they hid themselves in the swamp, from whence they made frequent incursions upon their enemies. when opposed by a superior force they dispersed, when the storm blew over they embodied again & recommenced their operation. A petty

partizan startel up in every settlement & headed the Whigs or Tories, both parties equally afraid of the other dared not sleep in their Houses, but concealed themselves in swamps, this is called lying out. Both parties were in this condition in general all over Ninety Six District & every other part of the province wherever it was checquered by this intersection of Whig & Tory settlements.

Ninety Six district also suffered severely by the incursions of the loyal refugees, from the mountains on the one hand & from Charlestown on the other. As it had no great River or other natural boundary to defend it, nothing could prevent these incursions in a country covered with woods and "penetrable in every part." The cruelties the Whigs exercised upon the Tories, which seemed to be carried to their utmost excess under the auspices of Gen^l Green when he invaded the province, were now returned upon them with interest, and both parties in this petty, but sanguinary war displayed prodigies of military skill & address & seemed to breathe the extirpation of their enemies. In a large Rebel settlement at a distance from a Tory country, the people were at peace except upon the alarm of a Tory invasion, & the center of Orangeburg District being in the heart of an extensive friendly country, was also at peace the people sleeping safely in their houses, nay they enjoyed so much tranquillity that many of the loyal refugees who came from Ninety-Six as late as August & Sept stopped in that country at the distance of 100 miles from Charles Town & leased plantations. The inhabitants there used to say that if our army kept off Gen^l Green's they could defend themselves. In Nov. Gen^l Green crossed the Santee & our army retreated to the Quarter House, giving up the whole country. Greene sent Gen^l Sumpter with a detachment of 400 men to take post at Orangeburg & to reduce that Country. He pub^d a general pardon to all who would submit except two. Our friends there did not upon this determine to submit. Maj. Giessandanoer, the commanding officer there sent an express to Gen^l Lesly requesting assistance, & in the mean time kept Sumpter pretty much within his pickets, but unfortunately no assistance could

be given them. After a few weeks the people disheartened by being unsupported, gradually made a submission to the enemy, but the war was now too far advanced & both parties too much irritated against each other to coalesce easily. It was no uncommon thing for a party to submit & in a few days to turn their arms against their new master. The swamps were filled with loyalists, the rebels durst not sleep in their houses, & Sumpter irritated by the hostility of the Country, got the Catawba Indians to track the loyalists from the swamps, w^h were at the same time traversed by large parties of armed rebels to kill or take the tories. Gies-sandanner was made a prisoner & without the least regard to the established cartel, he was thrown into the common jail, stripped to his shirt & breeches & threatened to have his two sons, boys ab^t 10 or 12 yrs old carried off & made drummers to a continental regiment. He was therefore under the necessity of submitting to them. Our friends from thence & the other parts of the country are daily taking refuge in this place & it is certain that such as have submitted are more irritated than ever & eagerly disposed to revolt, while the rebels themselves disgusted with the abuses of Gen^l Greene's army & their own government find in many places that they have not changed masters for the better. The loyalists on Little Pedee, alarmed at the evacuation of George Town last June entered into a truce for three months with Marion who gladly embraced the opportunity of disarming a hardy & intrepid race of men whom he had never been able to crush & which would enable him to call the inhabitants of Big Pedee & the Cheraus District from the defence of their properties to augment his brigade, besides they were so powerfully backed by the extensive loyal country in North Carolina & countenanced by the post at Wilmington that he had nothing to hope from force, therefore agreeing to the truce was removing a most troublesome thorn from his own side—at the end of three months the truce was renewed for nine more w^h expired the 17th of June next. When the truce was first made the inhabitants of the Northern parts of that country furtherest removed from Marion's adherents, re-

fused to accede to it—looking upon it as a timid & ignominious measure, & blamed Capt Ganey the officer who made it with Marion. They accordingly put themselves under Maj. Craigs command at Wilmington & continued in arms; but upon the evacuation of that post they found it their interest to accede to it. That country is the only place in these two provinces, except Charles Town & James Island where the British government is at present established. They muster regularly once a month agreeable to our militia law & have a general muster once in three months. At their particular request L^t Col. Balfour commandant of this place has lately appointed Justices of peace among them, a regulation highly necessary to enable them to ascertain disputed property. They often come to this place in boats & the commandant always loads them back with salt gratis & supplies them with ammunition. Marion has behaved with great good faith towards them & ordered his people when they stop any of their boats to suffer them to pass unmolested unless they find ammunition aboard.

The country comprehended in the truce has furnished a safe asylum for the loyal refugees from N. Ca. who are suffered to settle among them upon promising to observe conditions of the truce.

This has given great umbrage to the N. Car. rebels. Gen^l Rutherford who commands the Militia Brigade from Mecklenburg & Salisbury is a perfect savage & bears the most rancorous hatred to Tories. He has lately made a peremptory demand that all the N. Ca. refugees shall be delivered up. This requisition our officers there with great spirit have refused to comply with, declaring that no peaceable man who applies to them for protection and observes the conditions of the truce shall be delivered up. I expect shortly to hear that hostilities have ensued. In the mean time our friends there are in great spirits, being much elated with the Kings' Speech & with the check Marion rec^d lately from Col. Thomson.²¹

Upon hearing of this last affair they had public rejoicing

²¹Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford; this defeat of Marion's men took place Feb. 25, 1782.—McCrary, 1780-'83, pp. 603-605.

for three days. At present they seem determined to repel force by force, but being totally unsupported they are unequal to the contest. When they fall they will give but a small accession of strength to the enemy as they never will be able to get them to do any duty which is at present an indispensable preliminary with all who join them. Want of room prevents me from saying anything with regard to N. Ca. where one half of the people are our friends & where with only the countenance of 300 Brit. troops in Wilmington the loyalists had like to have over turned the rebel gov^t. A sufficient proof of the fallacy of that kind of reasoning which in a war of this nature, where every man is a soldier, estimates the strength of a country from the number of regular troops of w^h an army is composed, without regarding the dispositions of the inhab^s of the country w^h is the seat of war. By attending to this we shall be able to acc^t for the success of the royal cause in N. Ca. & in some measure the misfortunes that attended it here.

In the above remarks I have only mentioned such circumstances of the ill fortune that attended our exertions, exclusive of Cornwallis's fall. The want of a sufficient concurrence on the part of the people compelled L^d Rawdon to leave the back country after having missed of crushing Green's army. To that & to Gen^l Greene invading the province when we had not a sufficient force to meet him in the field & at the same [time] to perserve our outposts, we are to attribute the loss of the country. Had L^d Cornwallis followed Gen. Greene to the Southward or had the reinforcements from Ireland arrived a month sooner, in either of these cases, we should have had an army in the field superior to Greene's & all our posts would have been safe, w^h would have soon crushed any internal insurrection that took place; & we should have been in the same situation as we were before L^d Cornwallis marched into N. Car—when he lay at Winnsboro & obliged Green to keep a respectful distance at the Waexaws. But not having a sufficient army in the field, enabled Greene to reduce our outposts especially as L^d Rawdon had not sufficient warning of L^d Cornwallis' going into Virginia, w^h prevented him from

withdrawing his posts in time to form a sufficient army—but even if he could have effected this issue the measure would have been ruinous because removing the posts would have laid open the whole country to the enemy.

The re-inforcements not having arrived until the posts were broke up rendered their re-establishment impossible without crushing the enemys army.

Should offensive measures be attempted here with a view to reduce this country the enemies army must be destroyed or driven away, posts must be established & an army kept on the frontiers to prevent any attempts from the Northward, & the militia must be embodied. I am aware that the general opinion of the merchants in Charles Town is that every person must be disarmed & the protection of the country left to the troops only. If I had time I could demonstrate this to be impossible. Every man must take a side if he submits to our gov^t, if he is averse to personal service let him find a substitute or pay a stipulated sum in money. This is the method the rebels have adopted. Let these men serve six months properly regimented & in the meantime let the militia who stay at home do patrol duty to preserve internal peace. Whenever this Militia is formed, the life of a Militia man when a prisoner must be considered to be as sacred as that of a regular soldier. The rebel Militia when prisoners must be at the disposal in the first instance of the royal Militia with the approbation of the Commander in Chief. Before the reduction of Charles-town, the loyalists promised I suppose great assistance in w^h they were sincere—but men cannot be taken from the plough & made veterans in a short time. This is only to be acquired by hard service & long experience. The loyalists in this Province, as well as the S. parts of N. Car—have now reached that point. If ever our army take the field they will give a powerful assistance. Ninety-Six & Orangeburg Districts would be recovered by their own inhabitants & they would not be easily dispossessed again. Indeed whatever the issue of the campaign might be, it would be the most calamitous period that ever this Province saw, for the loyal refugees inflamed with the loss of their properties

& relations, & loyalists who have now submitted irritated with the indignities & abuses of a gov^t they hate would make severe retaliations. Every man exclusive of his attachment to the Common Cause would have a number of private injuries to revenge. The same appearances would take place in N. Car., but on a much larger scale as the loyalists there are so much more numerous.

The above observations have fallen far short of the idea I wished to convey but before I conclude I cannot avoid remarking that all our friends who come in at present from the country are prodigiously irritated against the enemy.

After staying sometime in town they become often dissatisfied & disgusted & many of them go out & submit.

But they have no sooner submitted in a fit of pique than they return to their former principles from the insults & indignities they suffer from the enemy—every man of whom if he has lost any property by any part of the British army in which the other served, compels him in pain of death to make restitution, so that many of them are wholly ruined besides many after receiving pardon are killed by those who have them in bondage.

RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

(Continued from the April number.)

MARRIAGES.

1776.

Barnard Elliott C Town Susanna Smith S. C Town
Jan^y

Isaac Motte C Town Catherine Deas S C Town

W^m Moultrie Jun^r C Town Hannah Ainslie S. S^t George.

Henry Middleton C Town Lady Mary Ainslie W. S^t
George.

Isaac M^cPherson S^t Pauls Sarah Perry S. S^t Pauls Feb:

W^m Gerard Debrahm Sur: Gen^l S: D: Mary Fenwick W
C Town [Feb.] 18

Archar Smith C Town Florence Waring S. S^t Geo:
Mar.

Benjⁿ Legare C Town Alice Cox S C Town [Mar] 7

John McPherson P W^{ms}p: Susanna Miles S. S^t Pauls

W^m Scott Jun^r: C Town Jane Bruce S. C C P [Mar.]

19

Captⁿ Cha^s Heatly Ann Sabb S April

Gen^l Christopher Gadsden C Town Ann Wragg S. C
Town

William M^cGilvray Ann Hinckley

George Mathewes C Town Mary Saltus S. Dorchester
May 2

Capt Edward Richardson Rachel Heatly S. S^t Mathew

Henry Nicolls S^t Pauls Sarah Fuller S. S^t And^w

John Simmons P W^{ms}p: Susannah Hayne S. S^t Paul
[May] 21.

Samuel Legare C Town Eleanor Hoyland S. C Town

[May 21]

Rev^a Piercy Orphanhouse Cath: Elliott¹ S C Town

[May] 18

¹She was the daughter of Barnard Elliott, (who died 1758,) and his wife, Elizabeth Boisgard, and grand-daughter of William Elliott, (who died 1738, aged 78 years,) and his wife, Katherine Schencking. The Rev. William Piercy was sent to America in 1773, by Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, to be the president and manager of the Bethesda Orphan House and College, in Georgia.

George Harland Hartly Org. S^t Phil: Elis: Cummings
S. C Town July.

Col^o James Mayson 3 Reg^t. Henrietta Hart S. S^t
Johns Aug^t.

William Bellamy S^t Pauls Martha Baker² W. Dorch^r:
Roger Parker Sanders³ S^t Pauls. Amarinthia Lowndes
S. C Town Sep: 26

Press Smith⁴ C Town Elis: Miles S. S^t Pauls Oct^r:
James Weir Elis: Baird S

Patrick Moon Martha Forest S.

John Walters Gibbes C Town Amar: Badely S C Town

Peter Smith C Town Mary Middleton⁵ S C. Town
Nov^r.

Jn^o Ernest Poyas C Town Mary Schwartzkop W. C
Town

Thomas Hemmet C Town. Charlotte Kirk W.

Rich^d. Wainwright, C Town Ann Dewar⁶ S. Dec^r:

Rev^d. Hill Susannah Green W^r C Town

1777.

Wm Mathewes Jn^os Island Elis: Coachman⁸ S S^t
James Jan^y

Peter Bounetheau C Town Elis: Weyman⁹ S. C Town

Solomon Milner C Town Ann Ash¹⁰ S. C Town

John Abercrombie C Town Sarah Mitchell¹¹ W. C Town

Peter Bottiton Mary Air¹² W. C Town

²She was the widow of D^r. Richard Baker; *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, August 21, 1776.

³Capt. Roger Sanders of the 1st Regiment, to the amiable Miss Amarintha Lowndes, daughter of the Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Esq.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, Sept. 25, 1776.

⁴Lieut. Pres. Smith to Miss Elizabeth Miles, daughter of Silas Miles, Esq., deceased.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 9.

⁵Daughter of Hon. Henry Middleton, Esq.—*Ibid.* Nov. 21.

⁶Daughter of Charles Dewar, deceased.—*Ibid.* Dec. 12.

⁷Widow of Nathaniel Greene.—*Ibid.* Dec. 19.

⁸Daughter of William Coachman, deceased.—*Ibid.* Jan. 16, 1777.

⁹Daughter of Edward Weyman.—*Ibid.*

¹⁰Daughter of Cato Ash, deceased.—*Ibid.*

¹¹Widow of Moses Mitchell.—*Ibid.*

¹²Widow of William Air.—*Ibid.*

Mathias Hutchinson C Town Elis: Brandford¹³ M. S^t
 George
 John Bennet Mary Godfrey S.
 Tho^s Ferguson St Pauls Ann Wragg S
 Morton Waring S^t George Edith Waring S. Dor-
 chester
 Solomon Freer Jn^o Island Ann Mathewes¹⁴ W. C Town
 Feb: 1
 Hopson Pinckney C Town Elis: Cannon¹⁵ S C Town
 Elisha Sawyer W Indies Ann Blake¹⁶ S. C Town
 M^cCartan Campbell C Town Sarah Fenwicke¹⁷ S C
 Town
 Isaac Dubois Cath: Dutarque S C Town Mar.
 Peter Fayssoux D^r. C Town Ann Johnson¹⁸ W. S^t
 Pauls
 Will^m Rudhall C Town Mary Miller S C Town
 Cap^t Jn^o M^cCall C Town Ann Lesesne¹⁹ S. Dan^{1s} Isl^d
 April
 D^r. James Air C Town Elis: Legare²⁰ S C Town
 James Toussiger Marg^t Ball²¹ S
 Rob^t Rivers Ann Hunscombe²² Jn^o. Island
 Cap^t: Joseph Glover S^t Bart: Ann Webb²³ W S^t Bart:
 W^m Wayne C Town Esther Trezevant²⁴ S. C Town
 May 8.
 John Bryan C Town Rachel Simons²⁵ C Town April
 24

¹³Widow of Barnet Brandford.—Ibid.

¹⁴Widow of Benjamin Mathewes, Esq.—Ibid., Feb. 13, 1777.

¹⁵Daughter of Daniel Cannon.—Ibid., Feb. 6.

¹⁶Daughter of Edward Blake, Esq.—Ibid.

¹⁷Daughter of Hon. Edward Fenwicke, Esq., deceased.—Ibid., Feb. 27, 1777.

¹⁸Widow of William Johnston, Esq.—Ibid., March 20, 1777.

¹⁹Daughter of Thomas Lesesne, Esq., deceased.—Ibid., April 10, 1777.

²⁰Daughter of Solomon Legare, Sen.—Ibid.

²¹Daughter of Samuel Ball, deceased.—Ibid., April 17, 1777.

²²Ann Hanscome, daughter of Thomas Hanscome.—Ibid., April 24, 1777.

²³Capt. Joseph Glover, Jun., to the amiable Mrs. Ann Webb, widow of the late Benjamin Webb, Esq., . . . Ibid., May 1, 1777.

²⁴Daughter of the deceased Mr. Daniel Trezevant, Ibid., May 8, 1777.

²⁵Daughter of the deceased Benj. Simons, Esq.—Ibid., May 1, 1777.

James McCall C Town Ann Dart²⁶ S C Town April
27.

John Harleston²⁷ S^t Johns Elis: Lynch S. Santee May
Edward Trescot C Town Cath: Bouquet S C Town
Jonathan Lawrence C Town Elis: Daniel S Dan¹⁸ Isl^d.
George Cogdell Captⁿ: 5th Reg^t: Mary Stevens S C
Town II

Sam¹ Miller Esther Morgan S

Henry Byers. Cath: Delka²⁸ S.

Richard Cole C Town Ann Boomer²⁹ S C Town 29

John Wilson³⁰ Marg^t Hazell S June

W^m. Long C Town Elis: Kirkwood³¹ W. C Town

David Dubois³² Susannah Moncrieff S. C Town July

John Saunders Martha Hunt³³ W.

David Douglas³⁴ ———Weatherford W. Augusta

George Cooke C Town. Eleanor Wade W. C Town
[July] 17.

Charles Dupont S^t Luke Sarah Coachman³⁵ S St Johns.

Thomas Hendlin Mary Arnold³⁶ W.

D^r Francis Walder Marshall Ja^s Isl^d Mary Hinds³⁷ S
C Town Aug^t.

Charles Clifford S^t Bart Elis: Perry³⁸ S S^t Pauls
Sept^r 11

Richard Singellton S^t Bart Marg^t Darquier S S^t Bart
Oct^r. 13

²⁶Daughter of the Hon. Benj. Dart, Esq.—Ibid., May 8, 1777.

²⁷John Harleston, Jun., Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Lynch, daughter of the deceased Thomas Lynch, Esq.—Ibid.

²⁸Daughter of Mr. John Delka.—Ibid., May 29, 1777.

²⁹Daughter of Jacob Boomer.—Ibid.

³⁰“At Georgetown, Mr. John Wilson to Miss Margaret Hazell, daughter of the deceased Thomas Hazell, Esq.”—Ibid, June 12, 1777.

³¹Widow of the deceased Mr. Alex. Kirkwood.—Ibid, June 26, 1777.

³²“Lieut. David Dubois to Miss Susanna Muncreef, daughter of Mr. Richard Muncreef.”—Ibid, July 10, 1777.

³³Widow of Joseph Hunt of Godfrey’s Savannah.—Ibid.

³⁴“Mr. David Douglas to Miss Weatherford, daughter of Martin Weatherford, Esq., of Augusta.”—Ibid.

³⁵Daughter of Benjamin Coachman, Esq.—Ibid, July 17, 1777.

³⁶Widow of Thomas Arnold.—Ibid.

³⁷Daughter of Patrick Hinds.—Ibid, August 28, 1777.

³⁸Daughter of the deceased Josiah Perry.—Ibid, Sept. 11, 1777.

Thomas Smith S^t Barth Jane Young³⁹ S. C Town
Nov^r 11

David Burgher C Town Mary Nelmes S

Gabriel Capers C C P Sarah Lloyd⁴⁰ S C Town

Benjⁿ Smith⁴¹ C Town Sarah Dry S. N Carol: 19

John Withers Frances Gray⁴² S.

Abram Mendas Sexias Ricksy Hart⁴³ S. C Town

Jn^o Blake⁴⁴ C Town Marg^t Mercier S. C Town [Nov.]

23

Col^o Isaac Motte⁴⁵ C Town Mary Broughton S. St
Johns. [Dec.] 18

D^r James Perry S^t Pauls Frances Hunter S C Town
Dec^r 16.

Edmond Fitzpatrick Sarah Potter W C Town.

Thomas Cochran Susannah Hawie⁴⁶ W. C Town

1778.

Will^m Heyward S^t Lukes Hannah Shubrick⁴⁷ S. C Town
Jan^y 1.

Othniel Giles C Town Lady Jane Colleton⁴⁸ W S^t Johns

Joseph Moore Ann Taylor⁴⁹ W.

Tobias Cambridge C Town Elizabeth Wood⁵⁰ S. C
Town

Captⁿ John Mowat C Town Mary Ash⁵¹ S C Town

³⁹Daughter of Thomas Young.—Ibid, Nov. 6, 1777.

⁴⁰Daughter of William Lloyd, deceased.—Ibid, Nov. 6, 1777.

⁴¹Benj. Smith, Jun., Esq., to Miss Sarah Dry, daughter of the Hon. William Dry, Esq.—Ibid.

⁴²Daughter of Henry Gray, Esq., deceased.—Ibid.

⁴³"Capt. Abraham Mendas Sexias, to Miss Ritsey Hart, daughter of Mr. Joshua Hart."—Ibid.

⁴⁴"Capt. John Blake to Miss Margaret Mercier, daughter of the deceased Capt. Peter Mercier."—Ibid, Nov. 27, 1777.

⁴⁵"Col. Isaac Motte, of the 2d regiment, to Miss Mary Broughton, daughter of the deceased Alexander Broughton, Esq.—Ibid, Jan. 1, 1778.

⁴⁶Widow of Robert Hawie.—Ibid, Dec. 25, 1777.

⁴⁷Daughter of the Hon. Thomas Shubrick, Esq.—Ibid, Jan. 8, 1778.

⁴⁸Widow of the deceased Sir John Colleton, Bart.—Ibid.

⁴⁹Widow of John Taylor.—Ibid.

⁵⁰Daughter of William Wood, deceased.—Ibid.

⁵¹Daughter of Cato Ash, deceased.—Ibid, Jan. 29, 1778.

Paul Taylor Martha Miller⁵² S
 Joseph Lafar C Town Cath Boillat⁵³ S C Town
 Major Sam^l Wise 3^d Reg^t: Ann Beattie⁵⁴ W. S^t Bart:
 W^m Taggart L^t 3^d Reg^t: Mary Haly⁵⁵ W Hamstead.
 W^m Vaux Geo Town Ann Pawley⁵⁶ S. Waccamaw
 Feb^y
 Richard Perry S^t Paul Helen Hunter⁵⁷ S. C Town
 Albert Aerney Muller Magdalen Martin⁵⁸
 David Fred^k. Cruger Isabella Liston S Feb^y
 D^r Cornelius Dysart Charity Jack⁵⁹ S N^o. Car.
 Capt: Clement Conyers 5 Reg^t Francis Snell Mar.
 Andrew Dewees Cath: Chicken⁶⁰ S.
 Thomas Withers ———Deveaux⁶¹ W
 Paul Walter C Town Ann Geigleman⁶² S S^t Bart
 Joseph Badger. Mary Forest S. April.
 Jn^o Waring Jun^r: S^t George Ann Smith⁶³ S S^t Johns
 W^m Roach Mary Campbell C C P
 John Peak Elizabeth Harvey S.
 Capt: Tho^s Shubrick 5 Reg^t. Mary Branford S S^t Pauls.
 George Barksdale C C P Mary Daniel⁶⁴ C Town
 Richard Latham C Town Grace Forbes S.
 Joseph Waring S^t George Mary Ioor⁶⁵ S. S^t George
 March

⁵²Daughter of William Miller.—Ibid.

⁵³Daughter of David Boilliat.—Ibid.

⁵⁴Widow of Francis Beatty.—Ibid, Feb. 5, 1778.

⁵⁵Widow of Dr. John Haly.—Ibid.

⁵⁶Daughter of Capt. Percival Pawley.—Ibid, Feb. 12, 1778.

⁵⁷Daughter of James Hunter, deceased.—Ibid, Feb. 19, 1778.

⁵⁸Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Nicholas Martin, pastor to the Lutheran Church in Charlestown.—Ibid.

⁵⁹Daughter of Patrick Jack of N. Carolina.—Ibid. Feb. 26, 1778.

⁶⁰Daughter of William Chicken, deceased.—Ibid, March 19, 1778.

⁶¹Widow of Andrew Deveaux.—Ibid; also, Thomas Withers and Mary Caroline Deveaux, married, April 8, 1778.—*Annals & Registers of St. Thomas & St. Denis Parish, S. C.*

⁶²Daughter of the deceased Mr. Emanuel Giegleman.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, Mar. 26, 1778.

⁶³Daughter of Henry Smith, Esq; of Goose Creek.—Ibid, April 16, 1778.

⁶⁴Daughter of the deceased John Daniel, Esq.—Ibid, April 30, 1778.

⁶⁵Daughter of John Ioor, Esq; deceased.—Ibid. May, 7, 1778.

Thomas Waring S^t George Martha Waring⁶⁶ S S^t
 George May
 W^m Nisbett C Town Jane Scott S.
 Stolberg Adler C Town Ann Rodgaman S.
 Capt: Jn^o Evans Mary Anderson S
 John Rose Susannah I'on⁶⁷ S.
 George Rout Ann Parker⁶⁸ W.
 Jacob Valk C Town Ann Roberts⁶⁹ W C Town
 Jn^o Splatt Crips C Town Elizabeth Farr⁷⁰ S C Town
 June 2.
 W^m Hardy, watchmaker C Town —Cotton S. [June]
 21.
 Jacob Nichau Esther Cromwell S [June] 8
 Charles Harris C Town Ann Padgett S [June] 25
 James Leison [?] C Town Rebecca Hinds S. C Town
 July 2.
 John Lesesne Mary Frederick⁷¹ S July 2.
 Capt: Philip Sullivan Susannah Shackelford S. 9
 W^m Dewees Frances Forcey 18
 Rev^d Christ: Streight:⁷² Rect: L: C: C Town Mary Hoof
 S [July] 23.
 John Dedier Beaufort Marg^t Cook W. S^t Helena, [July]
 19
 Nicolas Smith Goldsmith C Town Mary Cripps W.
 Aug^t 8
 William Glaze C Town Ann Nevin W. C Town
 [Aug.] 23.
 Thomas. Rivers Ja^s Isl^d. Marg^t Warham⁷³ S C Town
 [Aug]. 27
 Richard Woodcraft S^t Bart Rizpah Rivers⁷⁴ S S^t
 And^w: [Aug]. 27.

⁶⁶Daughter of the deceased Mr. John Waring.—Ibid.

⁶⁷John Rose, Esq; to Miss Susannah I'on, daughter of the deceased Capt. George I'on.—Ibid, May 14, 1778.

⁶⁸Widow of George Parker, merchant.—Ibid, May 22, 1778.

⁶⁹Widow of Dr. Wm. Roberts.—Ibid, May 28, 1778.

⁷⁰Daughter of Thomas Farr.

⁷¹Daughter of the deceased Mr. Jeremiah Frederick.—Ibid, July 9, 1778.

⁷²Rev. Mr. Christian Streight, Pastor of the Lutheran Church in this town, to Miss Mary Hoof.—Ibid, July 30, 1778.

⁷³Daughter of Charles Warham.—Ibid, Sept. 3, 1778.

⁷⁴Daughter of John Rivers, deceased.—Ibid.

Cornelius Schermerhorn Carolina Snyder⁷⁵ S C Town.
 [Aug]. 20.
 William Day S^t Bart Elisabeth Postell⁷⁶ S S^t Bart
 Sep 3
 Abraham Sasportassa C Town Rebecca Dacosta S C
 Town [Sept.] 16
 Capt: James Ladson 1st Reg^t: Judith Smith⁷⁷ S. C Town
 Oct^r 1
 Andrew Hazell Mary Milner⁷⁸ S. [Oct] 15
 Capt: Tho^s Gadsden 1st Reg^t: Martha Fenwicke⁷⁹ S. C
 Town [Oct.] 15
 Thomas Elfe C Town Mary Padgett S. [Oct] 29
 Robert Morrow Elis: Wood W. C Town Nov^r 1.
 Andrew Leitch S^t Pauls Cath: Spooler⁸⁰ W S^t Paul
 John Holmes Helen Boomer⁸¹ S [Nov.] 5
 John Stocks⁸² S F Bart Margaret Young S C Town
 [Nov] 10
 D^r Oliver Hart C Town Sarah Brockington S. C
 Town [Nov]. 19
 Cap: Benjⁿ Mathewes Jn^s Isl^d. Martha Mathewes⁸³ S
 Jn^s Isl^d. 19.
 James Edwards C Town Rebecca Fripp⁸⁴ S S^t Helena.
 Alex^r Rantowle⁸⁵ Eleanor Rantowle S
 Henry Welch Mary Brenan W 12
 Capt Jno la Boularderie de Treville, Artillery Sarah
 Wilkinson S. Port royal. Dec^r
 Edward Hanahan Elis: Doyley S Dec^r 13

⁷⁵Daughter of Paul Snyder.—Ibid.

⁷⁶Daughter of the deceased James Postell, Esq; of Dorchester.—Ibid, Sept. 24, 1778.

⁷⁷Daughter of Hon. Benj. Smith, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, Oct. 8, 1778.

⁷⁸Daughter of Job Milner, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, Oct. 15, 1778.

⁷⁹Daughter of the Hon. Edward Fenwicke, Esq; deceased.—Ibid.

⁸⁰Widow of George Spooler.—Ibid, Nov. 12, 1778.

⁸¹Daughter of John Boomer.—Ibid.

⁸²“Mr. John Stokes, to Miss Margaret Young, daughter of Mr. Thomas Young.”—Ibid.

⁸³Daughter of Wm. Mathewes, deceased.—Ibid—Nov. 26, 1778.

⁸⁴Daughter of Capt. John Fripp, of St. Helena.—Ibid.

⁸⁵“Mr. Alexander Rantowles to Miss Eleanor Wardrobe.”—Ibid, Dec. 3, 1778.

Richard Moncreef C Town Elis: Young⁸⁶ S S^t Nath:
[Dec.] 17

Abraham Seaver Hannah M'Grath S [Dec] 20

W^m Scott Jun^r C Town Elis: Rivers⁸⁷ S Ja^s Isl^d [Dec].

22

Capt: Benj: Tucker Sarah Balantine S. 22

Thomas Middleton Crowfield Elis: Deas S. C Town
Dec^r 22

Samuel Mordecai Cath: Andrews⁸⁸ [Dec.] 23

Capt: Alex^r Boyce 6th Reg^t Cath Othelia McAllister W.
[Dec.] 28.

W^m Trusler C Town Jane Anderson⁸⁹ S C Town
[Dec]. 31

Thomas Roche S^t Tho^s Ann Marion S [Dec] 31

1779.

Isaac Holmes C Town Elizabeth Air W. C Town
Jan^y 5

Joseph Wigfall C C P Sarah Shackleford W [Jan] 21

Alex^r Rose C Town Marg^t Smith⁹⁰ S N. York [Jan]

21

Francis Bonneau Hannah Elfe⁹¹ S C Town

Edward Davies Savannah Rebecca Lloyd S Savannah
Mar.

W^m Blamyre Elis: Lesesne S S^t Tho^s

Charles Simmons Mary Miller S [Mar.] 18

Peter Belin Santee Elis: Gwinnet S Georgia [Mar.]

26.

Jeremiah Rose Susannah Stent S.

John Singellton Jane Miller S

Henry Hughes Santee Susannah Bothwell W

W^m Royal Ja^s Isl^d. Martha Samways S.

⁸⁶Daughter of Major William Young, deceased.—Ibid. Dec. 24, 1778.

⁸⁷Daughter of Jonathan Rivers, deceased.—Ibid. Dec. 31, 1778.

⁸⁸Daughter of Abraham Andrews.—Ibid. Dec. 24, 1778.

⁸⁹Daughter of the deceased Mr. Hugh Anderson.—Ibid. Dec. 31, 1778.

⁹⁰Daughter of the Hon. William Smith, Esq.—Ibid Jan. 21, 1779.

⁹¹Daughter of Thomas Elfe, deceased.—Ibid.

Sam¹ Doble Sarah Bosomworth S.

David Mezzer Sarah Dacosta S

Daniel Stevens C Town Mary Adams W Port Royal
April

W^m Mitcheel Carpt^r: Ruth Thomson W

Stephen Baker⁹² Georgia Martha Fuller S S^t And^w

W^m Wilkinson S^t Pauls Marg^t Wilkinson S S^t Pauls

Capers Boone Mary Boyd S C Town

Capt And^w Quelch Sarah Fyffe W

Jn^o Hext S^t Pauls Elis: Cheesborough S. S^t Bart:

Thomas Tims Ann Hext S

Stephen Lawrence C Town. Jane Givens S P^t Royal

Jn^o Gabriel Guinard High Hills Elis. Sanders High Hills

May

George Ioor Frances Guignard

D^r Jn^o Cater Susannah Tubear S June

Major Tho^s Pinckney 1st Reg^t: Elis: Motte S C Town

July 22

Capt: Benj Stone Ja^s Island Love Rivers⁹³ S John Hart

Elis: Holson W

Capt: W^m Ransom Davis 5 Reg^t: Eleanora Norville S.

Wateree April

Edmond Petrie C Town Ann Peronneau⁹⁴ S C Town

Aug^t 22

John Hart Elis: Holson W [July]

Gershom Cohen Rebecca Sarsedas⁹⁵ S.

Stephen Guerry S^t Tho^s. Frances Michau S

W^m Bull C Town Elis: Reid⁹⁶ S S^t Bart. [Aug.] 26.

W^m Moultrie Brig^r: General: Hannah Lynch⁹⁷ C Town

Oct^r:

Nathaniel Farr⁹⁸ S^t Pauls Elis: Smith W. S^t Pauls.

⁹²"Mr. Stephen Baker, son of Col. John Baker, late of Georgia, to Miss Martha Fuller, daughter of William Fuller, Esq; deceased."—Ibid, April 23, 1779.

⁹³Daughter of Col. Robert Rivers.—Ibid, July 30, 1779.

⁹⁴Daughter of Alexander Peronneau, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, August 27, 1779.

⁹⁵Daughter of Abraham Sarzidas, deceased, of Georgia.—Ibid.

⁹⁶William Bull, jun, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Reid, daughter of the deceased Dr. Reid.—Ibid.

⁹⁷Widow of the Hon. Thomas Lynch, Esq.—Ibid, Oct. 15, 1779.

⁹⁸"John Farr to Mrs Smith, widow of Mr. Press Smith, deceased."—Ibid, Sept. 24, 1779.

Capt Jn^o Wilson S^t Pauls Mary Ladson⁹⁹ W Jn^o Island
Sep^t 2^d

Dan^l Tucker Geo Town Elis: Hyrne¹⁰⁰ S C Town

John Waring C Town Mary Hamlin W Dorchester.

Walter Izard S^t George Mary Fenwicke S C Town
Nov^r

John David Miller Jane Righton¹⁰¹ S

Thomas Broughton S^t Johns Susannah Donnom¹⁰² S C
Town [Nov]. 18

Edgar Wells Claudia Bennet S.

Capt: Alex^r: Keith 5 Reg^t: Susannah Bulline¹⁰³ S Ash:
River Dec^r 2.

John Singellton Jun^r S^t Bart: Dorothy Johnson S Pee-
dee [Dec]. 2.

Joseph Perry Ann Stevens.

[Col. Hayne's record of marriages, like that of the deaths, ends in December, 1779. The rest of the "Journal," as it is labeled on the parchment cover, is taken up with plantation notes, which will be printed in the following issues of the magazine.—Editor.]

⁹⁹Widow of Capt. Thomas Ladson.—Ibid, Oct. 1, 1779.

¹⁰⁰Daughter of the late Col. Henry Hyrne.—Ibid.

¹⁰¹Daughter of Mr. M'Culy Righton.—Ibid, Oct. 29, 1779.

¹⁰²Daughter of James Donnom, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, Nov. 19, 1779.

¹⁰³Daughter of John Bulline, Esq; deceased.—Ibid, Dec. 10, 1779.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCH-YARD OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN'S, BERKLEY.

(Contributed by Henry A. M. Smith.)

The Parish Church of the Parish of St. John's, Berkley, commonly called Biggin Church, is situated at the head of Cooper river between Biggin (or Biggon) creek and Wadboo creek. It stands on the rise of the hill as the public road leaves Biggin swamp on the way to the bridge across Wadboo creek.

The parish was created by the Church Act of 1706. By deed dated 5th Decr., 1712, Landgrave John Colleton gave three acres of land "being upon Tipicop Haw Hill in the "Barony of Watboo belonging to the said John Colleton, "the said three acres of land being for the scite of the said "Parish Church of St. John and to be a cemetery or church-yard."¹

Dalcho states that the church was begun in 1710 and finished in the following year.² If so, the gift of the land must have preceded the date of the deed.

The word Tipicop Haw is frequently written and called Tippy-cut-law. The church building was destroyed by fire in 1755³ but was rebuilt, and in 1763 was a brick church 60 feet by 40 in the clear.⁴ The parish was an extended one, with a well-to-do population, and had at one time two chapels of ease appendant to the Parish Church, viz: one at Strawberry ferry (or Childsbury) and the other near the 45-mile house on the public road.

During the revolutionary war Biggin Church, being a strong brick building, was fortified by the British and used as a depot for supplies and munitions for the army. In July 1781, Col. Coates, the British commander, finding it nec-

¹M. C. O. Charleston Bk B. 3 p. 611.

²Dalcho, p. 265.

³Ibid, p. 270.

⁴Ibid. p. 271.

essary to abandon the post and retreat towards Charleston, gathered all his stores into the church and set fire to them and to the building,⁵ which was very badly injured by the fire. After the close of the war the church was repaired and incorporated⁶ by the name of "The Vestry and Churchwardens of "the Episcopal Church of St. John's, Berkley County." The church was used as a place of divine worship until the Civil War, and escaped the general destruction meted out by the Federal commands, to structures in the low country of South Carolina, whether secular or sacred. While the physical structure survived, the result of the social, economical and political destruction of the Civil War was that the congregation of worshippers were dispersed and pauperized, and after the close of the War the building was but very occasionally used for the purposes of Divine worship. It gradually fell into decay and the roof fell in. Whilst in that condition it took fire, supposedly from forest fires in the vicinity, and all the woodwork was destroyed. To meet urgent needs of the parish it was attempted to sell the old bricks, and a portion of the walls were taken down for that purpose, but so firm and binding was the old mortar in which they were set, that the cost of cleaning the bricks was found to be too great and the attempt was abandoned.

In March, 1899, the western and southern walls were standing to the height of about 14 or 15 feet from the ground. The northern and eastern walls were gone. On a visit to the church and cemetery in March, 1899, a copy was made of the inscriptions on the old stones, and the following is given as the result.

The graveyard was in parts quite grown up and the writer cannot say either that the inscriptions here given cover all in the church-yard or that they are given as exactly correct. The time afforded was too short for certainty on these points. Further the formal dedication, viz: the words "Sacred to the memory of," or "The memory of," or "Here lies, etc," are omitted, as are likewise

⁵McCrary, Vol. 4., p. 332.

⁶Dalcho, p. 272.

frequently the memorial verses, the scriptural quotations, and the extended tributes of piety or affection. All that was taken down, in most cases, were the bare facts—names and dates, etc.

In the churchyard, to the north of the church, were the ruins of apparently two large underground vaults, undesignated by any name, and of a smaller one which was open and empty, save for a few bones. One of the larger vaults appeared to be walled with the marl that comes to the surface along Wadboo creek and of which the old Colleton Wadboo house had its foundations made.

To the Memory
of
Sir John Colleton Bart:
of
Devonshire in England and of
Fairlawn in South Carolina whose
mortal remains rest here in hopes of
a Blessed Resurrection
Descended from Sir John Colleton
formerly Proprietor of this State he
lived to witness the Independence
of the United States
and Died at Fairlawn
This stone is erected in respect
to his Memory as a mark of her
affection by his only Daughter
Louisa Carolina Graves

Josiah Rhodes who died
Jany 7th 1812 aged 29 years
& 10 months

You living men as you pass by
 As you are so once was I
 And as I am soon will you be
 Prepare for death and follow me

M^{rs} Susanah Curtis |
 Who departed this life | the 3^d
 of January 1818 | aged 17 years
 and 11 months
 (below)
 Susanah Jane Curtis

Maria Sarah beloved wife of |
 Tho^s P. Chandler | Born 7th
 Feby 1819 | Died 19th Feby 1851 |
 Aged 31 years and 12 days |
 (below on same stone)
 Here also lies three children | of
 T. P. and M. S. Chandler |
 Geraldine aged 3 years 7 days |
 John Thomas aged 2 Mos 12 days |
 and an infant son | aged 2 months
 and 4 days |

Martha Elizabeth | consort
 of William Oscar | Gibson | who de-
 parted this life on the | 22nd of November
 1842 | aged 20 years and 1 day |
 also their daughter | Josephine
 Alice | who was born on the | 3^d of
 October 1842 | and departed this life
 on the | 22nd August 1843.

James Lowry | who de-
parted this Life | Nov^r 4th 1799 |
Aged 32 years & 6 months.

Thomas Doyle | a native
of Carlow | in Ireland | who de-
parted this life | on the 23^d of
March 1819 | Aged 54 years

Thom: Donovan | a na-
tive of Ireland | who departed
this | Life at Fairlawn | Planta-
tion on the | 14th of Aug 1820

Edward Lucas Ford | Son
of J. D. and Ellen Ford | who
died at Cordesville | June the 19th
1862 | aged 13 months & 2 days.

M^{rs} Mary L. Cordes | who
was born 2nd November 1794 | and
died 12th February 1871

D^r. Samuel Cordes | who died
at his residence on | North Santee
May 19th, 1858 | in the 68th year of
his age |
"He died as he lived | an honest man."

Lavinia daughter of | D^r Samuel
and Mary L. Cordes | of St. James
Parish | who died in Charleston |
on the 21 Sept: 1839 | aged 14
years and 2 months

The children of Samuel
and Mary L. Cordes

Samuel Warren	ob: 9 Novr 1832	aged	4 years
Philip G. Prioleau	" 1 Jany 1817	"	10 days
Philip G. Prioleau	" 26 Aug 1818	"	6 months
Samuella	" 18 Nov 1820	"	8 "
Robert F. Withers	" 29 Jany 1822	"	1 year & 2 mos.
Elizabeth Susan	" 21 Novr 1823	"	7 days

M^{rs} Charlotte Cordes | consort
of the late | Thomas Cordes | of St:
Stephens Parish | who died 5th of
July 1826 | aged 57 years | and 8 months

Thomas Cordes | of St Stephens
Parish | who died the 10th day of
August 1806 | aged 53 years

Miss Mary Davis | who
was born | in the year 1749 |
and died April 16th 1818

[Coat of Arms]
To the memory of |
Francis Cordes
son of |
Samuel and Elizabeth Cordes |
who was born on the 17 June |
1772 and departed this |
Life on the 23rd of February | 1855

Samuel Cordes consort of
Elizabeth Cordes and father
of Francis Cordes of Chachan
in the Parish of St John's Berk-
ley County

[and on a footstone along side of this, to a grave whose
headstone has gone is]
E. C. 1807

Ellinor Gaillard | who dep-
arted this life | on the first
of November | 1808 | aged Sixty four
years and five months

John Cordes Esq | who departed this
life on | the 3^d of September 1798 |
in the 50th year of his age

Catherine Cordes | who departed
this life on the | 5th day of August
1805 | aged 80 years and nine |
months

Hamilton Couturier Gourdin |
son of Theodore and Elizabeth |
Gourdin Died January 12th 1809 |
aged 6 years 19 days

William Cordes | who de-
parted this life | on the 11th day of
June 1818 | aged 34 years & 10 months

Philip Gendron Prioleau M. D.
an eminent physician and courteous
Gentleman.
upright in heart elevated in Sentiment
Just in conduct
Born 9th July 1776
Died 12 June 1844
His widow in tribute to that affection
which bound them to each other
under the Joys and Grievs of forty years
erects this monument of his worth
and also &c
M^{rs} Catherine Prioleau
daughter of John Cordes of
St Stephens Parish and
Widow of D^r Philip Gendron
Prioleau—She died on the
8th day of September 1849
in the 71st year of her age

John Gaillard
departed this life the
11th March 1807
aged 37 years and
5 months

John Gaillard
who departed this life
on the 16th of Sept^r 1835
in the forty second year
of his age

M^{rs} Harriet Gaillard
who died December 14th 1841
aged 66 yrs 9 mos and 6 ds.

Peter Gaillard J^r son of
Theodore & Ellinor Gaillard
born 2nd Oct^r 1782
died 4th Sept^r 1815
aged nearly 33 years

Edwin Gaillard M. D.
who died at his residence
in Pineville
on the 11th of October 1834
aged thirty eight years
and seven months.

M^{rs} Susan Doughty Mazyck
consort of Henry B. Mazyck Esq
of this Parish—She died at
Cordesville on the 21st of August 1832
aged 26 years.

Philip Porcher Broughton Esq
who died on the 19th day of
May 1822 aged 37 years
and 14 days
and
on the North side of this
marble are interred the
remains of his son
Philip Alexander

an interesting and endearing
child October 29, 1820
aged 2 years 10 months
and 25 days

This humble tablet is
inscribed as a token of
affection and regard by the
bereaved Widow and Mother
Mary Broughton

Our Mother Mary
Broughton Widow of
Philip P. Broughton
Died February 8th 1855
Aged 67 years 2 months
and 10 days

To our dear Sister
Marien C. Broughton
Born May 2^d 1812
Died January 26 1863

To our Mother
Elizabeth Broughton
relict of Thomas Broughton

To our father Thomas Broughton
Born Feby 1784
Died Jany 1829

Peter Broughton
Who departed this life
16 Jany 1832
in the 57th year of his age.

John R. Dawson
Son of Laurence E. and Mary
W. Dawson
Born 18th February 1835
Died 27 August 1836

This slab marks the spot where
lie the remains of Col Morton
A. Waring who died at Buck
Hall in the Parish of St Stephens
on the morning of April 9th 1863
in the 80th year of his age
[and alongside of the foregoing]
M^{rs} Rebecca Waring
relict of the late Col Morton
A. Waring who died near
Florence S. C. on the 29th
day of April 1871 in the
86th year of her age

The Rev^d John
Jacob Tschudy
Born 7th June 1778
Died 17 Sept^r 1834

M^{rs} Margaret Tschudy
wife of Mr. John Tschudy
who died the 27th of March
1819 aged 33 years 5
months & 5 days
I have been a stranger
in a strange land
Leod : 2-22

M^{rs} Barbary Tschudy
Mother of the Rector of
the Parish, who died
the 18th of July 1819
aged 66 years & 2 months

George Calder
A native of Scotland who
died Oct 6th 1851
aged 48 years

In a separate enclosure (evidently a family reservation)
in the churchyard, are stones to the following:

John White of Charleston Died 7th June 1838
in the 74th year of his age

Sims E. White son of Sims and Anna E. White
Born Oct 10th 1844 Died Sept 20th 1881

Sims White who died on the 12th August 1855
in the 60th year of his age

M^{rs} Anna E. White Relict of Sims White she died on
the 19th of June 1862 in the 58th year of her age

Kate Porcher eldest daughter of John S. and Catherine
White, born 25th August 1847 Died 23 Sept^r 1851

Lizzie Porcher Twin daughter of John S and Catherine G.
White, drowned in the Surf on Sullivans Island
on the 17th Aug: 1861, aged 11 years & 7 Months

John S. White Esq of Gippy only son of Sims
and Jane Parcell White born April 8th 1820
and died November 17th 1861

INSCRIPTIONS, ST. JOHN'S CHURCHYARD, BERKLEY 183

Catherine G. White wife of John S. White and daughter
of Thomas Porcher Born Feb: 28, 1824 Died
April 8, 1882

P. Gaillard Fitzsimons who departed this life Aug 18
1884 Aged 54 years 9 months 20 days.

Sims Walter White born Oct: 4th 1863 died Aug 26 1886

Isaac DuBose White Son of Sims and Anna R. White
Died October 12, 1871 Aged 39 years & 7 months

HISTORICAL NOTES.

[The following communication from MR. VERE L. OLIVER, of Weymouth, England, and editor of *Carribbeana*, is of interest in connection with the article on Sir John Yeamans Bart., Governor of South Carolina, in the April number of this Magazine.]

A pedigree of Yeamans in my History of Antigua, having been criticised (no doubt quite justly) in your Magazine, I would like to allude to a few facts in connection with it:

In Vol. V., of Gloucestershire N. & Q., in the year 1894, appeared an article of mine on the Yeamans family, in which I asked for proof of the accepted parentage of the two Baronets, John and Robert, always considered sons of Alderman Robert Yeamans. In the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe I had seen a mural board, recording that Sir Robert was "borne in this Parish 1617." I then examined the parish register, and found the marriage of a John, with the baptisms of nine of his children, viz:

1610 John Yeomans and Blanche Germain; wedded June the 29th.

1611 Feb. 28 John the Sonne of John Yeomans.

1617 April 19. Robert the Sonne of John Yeomans Brewer.

I further pointed out that these two brothers were most likely the future Baronets, and asked for the baptisms of the children of Alderman Robert. No reply was received to the last request, but a communication was printed from Shirley Carter Hughson of Charleston, S. C., describing the connection of John with that Colony, and giving a quotation from Alexander Hewat's History of S. C., published in 1779, that "Sir John was the eldest son and heir of Robert Yeamans alderman of Bristol who was imprisoned and executed in 1643." In the parish register of Christ Church is the entry among the burials: "1643 May 29 Robert Yeaman."

In 1899 appeared my third volume of the History of Antigua, and under Yeamans I gave two pedigrees, the accepted but erroneous one of Alderman Robert, and the other one of John the Brewer, but unfortunately I omitted any comment or reference to my earlier article in Glou. N. & Q.; nor had I at that time seen the articles, appearing in 1900, in the Dictionary of National Biography, the writers of which however made use of my contribution, duly acknowledged among the authorities, and confirmed my opinion about the corrected parentage.

I will now add a few additional notes which may be of interest: In the the list of inhabitants of Barbados, made in 1638, occur John Yeomans, Thomas Yeomans and Robt. Yeomans.¹ I cannot identify these, for the family was so numerous, and to be found in nearly every parish in Bristol.

John the Brewer made his will 12 June, 1645, recorded in Bristol,² and left £40 to his son John, and the like to his son-in-law John Woory. The Governor in his will of 1671 named his nephew Samuel Woorey, so this helps to confirm the pedigree. The will of Blanche Yeamans widow of John was proved 20 July 1647 by her son Robert Y. [P. C. C. 160 Fines].

In the Book of Burgesses at Bristol occurs this entry:—"1649 Aug. 31. John Yeamans merchant, son of Robert Yeamans brewer, admitted to freedom." On 5 Feb., 1651 there was an Order of the Council of State "Upon petition of Lieut.-Col. Robt. Yeomans and other merchants of Bristol, and owners of the *Mary and Francis*; granting licence for the ship to go with the fleet to Barbadoes"³ 1653 Aug. 22. Similar Order, For warrant for a commission for a private man-of-war to Robt. Yeomans, merchant bound to Virginia, on a trading voyage.⁴ There is no mention here of John, but I suppose he emigrated about this time.

1660, July 16—Minutes of Council of Barbadoes. Colonel John Yeamans chosen of the Council. Present also on Dec. 11.⁵

¹Memoir of the First Settlement.

²Antigua III, 267.

³Colonial Calendar, p. 350.

⁴Ibid, p. 406.

⁵Ibid, pp. 484, 494.

1668, John Leaver of Barbadoes merchant leaves in his will to—My goddau. Rachel Yeomans 25l. Mr. Edward Yeomans and his wife 1000 lbs of sugar. [P. C. C. 6 Hene] (There was an Ed. Y. 1st cousin of the Baronets.)

1686, Jan. 24, Sir Robt. Yeamans Bart., of Bristol, in his will devises 3 houses in Redland in trust for "my loving kinsman Robert Yeamans, now resident in Barbadoes, son of my late brother, Sir John Yeamans deceased [P. C. C. 71 Foot].

As to the other John Yeamans, of Carolina, I wonder if this is the person who was at Antigua in 1668, "bred to the law," frequently mentioned in the Records there, from 1678 onward. Speaker, 1683; M. of C., 1684; Lt. Gov., 1698-1711, and died 1717. His parentage is unknown. He was apparently not in Antigua between 1668 and 1678, the period when he may have been in Carolina. He witnessed a lease in 1668 (as agent I think) of Wm. Yeamans of London, merchant, (there was a Wm., a brother of the two Baronets.) Another supposed branch of the family settled in Jamaica, of whom were Major Edward Yeamans, Procost Marshal, 1677-1683 (identical with the Major Ed. Y., of Barbados, in 1675), and a Musgrave Yeamans, who died in 1728, aged 36. Major Robt. Hackett, an Assemblyman of Barbados in 1653,⁶ was knighted in 1677 and died in 1679.⁷ Descendants of the Maycocks were there lately.

The Records in Barbados have never been searched by me, but I am glad to learn from a friend there that a complete Index of Wills is in preparation, and if a copy of this can be obtained it shall be printed in "Carribeana." Until these Records have been looked into it will be quite impossible to complete the Yeamans' pedigree.

V. L. OLIVER.

The Commission of the Peace in 1734, taken from the *South-Carolina Gazette*, June 8 to 15.

South-Carolina Charleston, June 7, 1734.

His Excellency the Governor, with advice of His

⁶Ibid, p. 408.

⁷M. I. in Archer, p. 380, and see Foster's Alumni Oxonienses.

Majesty's Hon. Council, having issued a new Commission of the Peace for this Province, Notice is hereby given, that the following gentlemen are appointed Justices of the Peace for *Berkley* County, and that *James Wedderburn*, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Peace, has a Dedimus from His Excellency, empowering him to qualify the said Justices upon their applying to him.

The Names of the Justices.

The Honorable

Thomas Broughton Esq., President. Arthur Middleton, Ralph Izard, William Bull, Alexander Skeene, Francis Yonge, James Kinloch, Esqrs. Robert Wright Esq., Chief Justice, John Fenwicke, Joseph Wragg, Thomas Waring, John Hammerton, Esqrs., of *His Majesty's Council*.

The Hon. Paul Jenys, Esq., Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly, Thomas Dale, Thomas Lamboll, Thomas Clifford, Robert Yonge, Esqrs., Assistant Justices, James Abercrombie, Esq., Attorney General, Theophilus Gregory, Esq., Master in Chancery, John Skeene, Esq., Register in the said Court, Charles Pinckney, Gabriel Manigault, Othniel Beale, Robert Brewton, Benjamin D' Harriette, Andrew Rutledge, Elias Foissin, jun., John Daniel, Peter Pagett, Thomas Ashby, Nathaniel Broughton, Thomas Cordes, William Dry, Peter Taylor, James Moore, John Ouldfeld, jun., Malachy Glaze, William Elliott, jun., Edmund Bellinger, Richard Wright, Joseph Blake, Roger Saunders, Andrew Broughton, Walter Izard, Edward Thomas, John Walter, Sen., Charles Hill, Isaac Mazyck, James Wedderburn, Alexander Parris, Benjamin De La Conseleire, Benjamin Goddin, Jesse Badenhop, William Saxby, Samuel Eveleigh, Samuel Prioleau, Thomas Gadsden, George Smith, Isaac Mazyck, jun., Tobias Fitch, James Hasell, John Baker, Henry Gibbs, Ribton Hutchinson, Joseph Boone, John Walter, jun., Wm. Walter, Wm. Cattell, Tho. Drayton, Richard Fuller, Wm. Fuller, jun., Walter Izard, Robert Wright, jun., John Williams, Robert Finlay, Nathaniel Wickham, George Nicholas, Richard Waring, Wm. Saunders, Gilson Clap, Wm. Middleton, Benjamin Waring, Alexander Vanderdu-

son, John Ouldfield, Sen., Daniel Welshuysen, Landgrave Tho. Smith, John Gibbs, John Colleton, John Harleston, Peter de St. Julien, Daniel Huger, Anthony Bonneau, Charles Russell, Francis Lejeau, Isaac Porcher, Samuel Wigfal, Michael Derby, Jacob Bond, Thomas Smith, Tho. Boone, Tho. Barksdale, Geo. Logan, Jonah Collins, Tho. Ferguson, Joseph Fox, Tho. Monk, James Le Bas, Benjamin Savage, Esqrs.

J. Wedderburn, Cl. C. & P.

Justices of the Peace for 1737, taken from the *South-Carolina Gazette*, April 2, 1737.—A List of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace appointed by the new Commission dated *March 26, 1737.*

Berkeley County.

The Honourable Arthur Middleton, William Bull, Alexander Skene, James Kinlock, Robert Wright, *Chief Justice*, John Fenwicke, Joseph Wragg, Thomas Waring, John Hammerton *our Secretary*, and John Braithwaite, *Esqrs., of our Council.*

Thomas Dale, Thomas Lamboll, Robert Yonge, Benjamin de la Conseillere, Robert Austin, *Esqrs., our Assistant Justices*, Charles Pinckney, *Esq., Speaker of our Commons House of in our said Province*, Ralph Izard, *Esq., our Attorney General for the time being*, Maurice Lewis, *Esq., our Master in Chancery*, John Skene, *Esq., our Register in the said Court*, Joseph Blake, Walter Izard, John Colleton, Benjamin Whitaker, John Parris, Andrew Rutledge, Thomas Henning, Robert Brewton, Andrew Broughton, William Trewin, Anthony Matthews, David Hext, Isaac Mazyck, Jordan Roche, Peter Taylor, John Champneys, Peter de St. Julien, Jacob Bond, Thomas Bonny, James Lebas, Thomas Cordes, John Dart, John Vickeridge, William Bull, jun., John Postell, Thomas Drayton, Walter Izard, jun., Samuel Morris, Richard Singleton, James Maxwell, William Saxby, Thomas Gadsden, John Cleland, James Wedderburn, Nathaniel Broughton, James St. John, Gabriel Manigault, Othniel Beale, Thomas Ashby, Elias Foissin, jun., James Moore, Malachi Glaze, Benjamin Godin, Jesse

Badenhop, Samuel Eveleigh, Samuel Prioleau, John Walter, Nath. Wickham, George Nicholas, Richard Waring, Wm. Sanders, William Middleton, Gilson Clapp, Benjamin Waring, Alexander Vanderdussen, John Ouldfeld, *Landgrave* Thomas Smith, Richard Allein, Robert Hume, John Harleston, Daniel Huger, Thomas Lynch, Anthony Bonneau, Francis Lejau, Isaac Porcher, Samuel De St Julien, George Logan, Thomas Ferguson, Thomas Monck, James Greeme, Alexander Nesbett, Daniel Greene, Hugh Butler, Christian Mote [sic], Jacob Motte, Henry Gibbes, Paul Jenys, Richard Walter, James Michie, John Beresford, William Cattell.

Colleton County.

John Gibbes, Benjamin D'Harriette, William Livingston, James Bullock, William Bowers, Paul Hamilton, William Eddings, Joshua Sanders, John Woodward, Culcheth Gollightly, Job Rothmahler, Richard Wright, Jermin Wright, Stephen Bull, Richard Bedon, Henry Hyrne, Alexander Hext, William Peter, Samuel Cockran, Roger Saunders.

Craven County.

William Waties, Meredith Hughes, Thomas La Roche, George Pawley, John Ouldfeld, jun., John Gendron, Doct. John Edwards, Peter Robert, Anthony White, Robert Finley, Richard Hall, Joseph Canty, George Nelson, John Wallis, Elias Horry, Daniel Welshuysen, — Fox, John Abbot, — Caulking, Abraham Satur, Noah Sere [Serre], William Whitesides, William Drake, William Pole.

Granville County.

Thomas Wigg, Henry Bryan, Henry [Hector] Berenger De Beaufin [Beaufain], Samuel Montague, Richard Woodward, Robert Wright, *jun.*, Peter La Fitto, Frederick Desham, Robert Thorp, Jermin Wright, Stephen Bull, Nathaniel Barnwell, John De La Bere.

New-Windsor and parts adjacent.

Philemon Parmeter, Kennedy O'Brian.

A true Copy

J. Wedderburn.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF CAPTAIN JOHN JACKSON—The following will probably fixes the date of death of the John Jackson who received the grant of 400 acres on the South side of Pon Pon, or South Edisto river, in 1701, and who was the original owner of what afterwards became the town of Jacksonborough, an account of which will be found on pages 46 to 49 of this volume of the Magazine.

30 August 1723 John Jackson of Pond Pond Colleton County Province of South Carolina Planter being very sick and weak in body . . .

To my wife Jeane Jackson the use of my whole estate for three years and four months from date, for to pay all my debts . . . I do give . . . to my beloved wife her riding horse, . . . and y^e use of one negro guirle named Miley for life, and after her decease sd. Negro guirle Miley shall be for my daughter Ester Jackson., to my son John Jackson my houses and Land where I now live . . . at the expiration of three years and four months . . . unto my sons Tho^s and Joseph Jackson 200 acres of land . . . joining to Benjamin Reynold's lands and is part of a Track of 400 acres . . . the remaining 200 acres . . . which is joining to M^r. Leviston's land I give . . . unto my sons Philliman and George Jackson . . . my brother Henry Jackson my best gun . . . my children Sary Glaze, John Jackson, Thomas, Joseph, Ester, Philliman and George Jackson all my personal estate excepting my household goods and one negro guirle named Diannah . . . to be equally divided at expiration of 3 years and 4 months . . . unto my granddaughter Sary Glaze . . . the aforesaid negro guirle . . . Diannah . . . household goods to be divided at discretion of wife Jeane Jackson among my children . . . Wife Jean Executrix and Brother Henry Jackson Executor.

J: Jackson (LS)

George Badger
William Melven
X:topher Smith } witnesses

Recorded January 5th, 1724.

JEWISH CEMETERIES—This Society has received, as a gift from Dr. B. A. Elzas, one of its members, six pamphlets, compiled by him, which give, in alphabetical order, the names of the people buried in the Jewish Cemeteries at Columbia, Camden, Georgetown, Orangeburg, and the cemeteries of K. K. Beth Elohim and Berith Shalome, at Charleston, S. C.

This is very valuable work which Dr. Elzas has done, and together with his *Old Jewish Cemeteries at Charleston, S. C., 1762-1903*, printed in 1903, makes an almost complete list of the Jewish graveyards and tombstones in South Carolina.

ENGLISH SURNAMES—Mr. Charles A. Berneau, of Walton-on-Thames, England, announces the contemplated publication of *References to English Surnames in 1601*, by F. K. & S. Hitching. This volume is an index giving about 19,650 references to surnames contained in the printed registers of 778 English parishes during the first years of the 17th Century.

NECROLOGY.

DR. WHARTON SINKLER, a member of this Society, died in Philadelphia, March 16th.

Dr. Sinkler was born in Philadelphia City, August 7, 1845, while his parents were visiting there. His parents were Charles Sinkler, of Eutawville, S. C., and Emily Sinkler, a daughter of the late Thomas I. Wharton, of Philadelphia. He received his early education at Gambier, Ohio, and Aiken, S. C. Later he entered South Carolina College, but left during his freshman year, when the institution was closed owing to the civil war. He served in the Confederate army during the war, with the 2d South Carolina cavalry.

At the close of the war he went to Philadelphia to study medicine and was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1868. He then entered into the practice of his profession in that city as a general practitioner, but, after several years, began to specialize in the study and treatment of nervous diseases.

He married Ella Brock, daughter of the late John Penn Brock, of Philadelphia, in 1872. Dr. Sinkler is survived by his widow, five sons, Charles, John P. B., S. Deas, Francis W. and Wharton, Jr., and two daughters, Julia and Ella Brock Sinkler. Brothers and sisters who survive him are Charles St. George Sinkler, of Eutawville, S. C.; Mrs. Charles B. Coxe, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles Stevens, of Monck's Corner, S. C., and Miss Caroline Sinkler, of this city.

Dr. Sinkler was prominent in the medical profession of Philadelphia and throughout the country for more than twenty-five years. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and, after conducting a general practice for a number of years, devoted himself to the diseases affecting the nerves, in which he made his reputation. He was a member of many medical, charitable, literary and social organizations.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

COLLECTIONS.

Vol. I., 1857, \$3.00; Vol. II., 1858, \$3.00; Vol. III., 1859, out of print. Vol IV., 1887, unbound, \$3.00, bound, \$4.00; Vol. V., 1897, paper, \$3.00.

PAMPHLETS.

Journal of a Voyage to Charlestown in So. Carolina by Pelatiah Webster in 1765. Edited by Prof. T. P. Harrison, 1898. 75c.

The History of the Santee Canal. By Prof. F. A. Porcher. With an Appendix by A. S. Salley, Jr., 1903. 75c.

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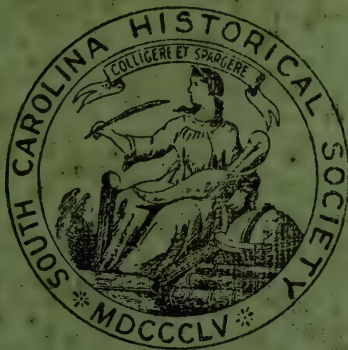
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PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I and No. 4 of Vol. XI, are \$1.25 each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,

South Carolina Historical Society,

Charleston, S. C.

25

25

25



Exploration

The Barony lies all West of the Cooper River and Biggon Creek. The exterior boundaries conform to those of the map made by Joseph Parcell in 1749. The boundaries and course of the river below Lewis Creek taken from other maps. Interior boundaries of the Barony are indicated by solid black lines. These are:

- Interior subdivisions by broken black lines.
- Grants by double dotted lines.
- General topography and swamps, branches, ponds, fallow woods fields etc. are not delineated or marked.
- Contours and adjoining tracts and plantations set down from various maps and deeds of different dates.

 The course and line of the Barony not set down from any accurate map but only from inspection and is only approximate.

- A. denotes site of the ruins of old Fairlawne mansion.
- B. denotes site of the present house of the plantation.
- C. denotes site of Mullenberry house called Mullenberry Castle.

Map

Showing the location and boundaries of the Signiory of Fairlawne commonly called Fairlawne Barony on the West side of the Western branch of Cooper river in South Carolina granted 7th Sept^r 1678 for 12,000 acres to Sir Peter Colleton, with sketch division lines showing the subdivisions made of the Barony and with some adjoining and contiguous lines and plantations.

Compiled from old maps and deeds by Henry A. M. Smith.

Scale 40 chains = 1/2 mile per Inch.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. XI.

OCTOBER, 1910.

No. 4.

THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

II.

THE FAIRLAWN BARONY.

Next in order of date and importance to the Ashley Barony, or Signiory of St. Giles, was the Signiory of Fairlawn. Generally called Fairlawn Barony, it was properly a Signiory, as it was the grant to one of the Lords Proprietors of an estate, which constituted a Signiory in the hands of a Lord Proprietor.

The Colletons were the only family of the original Lords Proprietors who made their home and actually resided in the Province of South Carolina.

An account of the family was published in this Magazine in October, 1900.¹

Sir John Colleton, the original Proprietor, died before the grant of the Signiory was issued and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Peter Colleton.

On 18th May, 1678, the Grand Council issued a warrant to Capt. Maurice Mathewes, Surveyor-General,²

“to admeasure and Lay out for S^r Peter Colleton Barr’

“one of the Lords & Absolute Prop^r” of this Province

¹S. C. Hist. and Geneal. Mag., Vol. I, p. 325.

²Printed Warranty Book, p. 155.

"Twelve thousand acres of Land as a Signiorie upon
 "the Wando River & that Tract of Land called the
 "Mulberry plantacon."

In March, 1673, Capt. Maurice Mathews had reported to the Grand Council that he had marked 12,000 acres of land for Lord Ashley,³

"on the first bluff bank upon the first Indian plantacon.
 "on the right hand in the Western branch of the
 "North river commonly called y^e Mulberry tree."

This 12,000 acres was not granted to Lord Ashley, who took out his Signiory on Ashley River, and is evidently the same 12,000 acres as referred to in the warrant for Sir Peter Colleton. At that period Cooper River was frequently called Wando River.

The formal grant for the 12,000 acres, to Sir Peter Colleton, was issued 7th September, 1678.⁴ For some reason the same tract appears on the record to have been twice regranted to him.

There is a grant dated 6th January, 1685⁵ and another dated 12th February, 1688.⁶

Whence the name Fair Lawn was derived does not appear. It was so styled very early, for the grant of 6th January, 1685, is of

"a plantation or Plat of Ground commonly called or
 "known by the name of Fair-lawns now in his possession containing 12,000 acres."

And the grant of 12th February, 1688, repeats the same designation. All the grants locate it as situate,

"on the Western Branch of the T in Cooper River."

And the last two grants specifically include

"all Cedar Land or Marsh land between it and the
 "Western Branch of the T aforesaid."

³S. C. Hist. and Geneal. Mag., Vol. XI, p. 80.

⁴Office Secry. State, Vol. 38 (Proprietary Grants), pp. 10 and 11.

⁵Ibid, p. 67.

⁶Ibid, p. 68.

On 6th September, 1679, an additional grant was issued to Sir Peter Colleton for 4,423 acres on Cooper River, lying adjoining to and South of the Fair Lawn Signiory.⁷

The tract included in this last grant was afterwards known as "Mulberry," although it would appear, from what subsequently occurred in connection with the sale to Thomas Broughton, that the "first bluff bank," commonly called the "Mulberry tree," was within the lines of the Fair Lawn Signiory.

To what extent Sir Peter Colleton settled and cultivated his Signiory can be only guessed at. He died in 1694⁸ and was succeeded in his Proprietorship and Signiory by his son, Sir John Colleton (the 3^d Baronet), who was a minor at his father's death.

His daughter, Katherine Colleton, was the executrix of Sir Peter's will, and on the 13th November, 1694, she made an agreement with "Robert Ball, of Standford in the County "of Lincoln Yeoman," whereby Ball was to come to South Carolina and take possession of all the lands, plantations, slaves, stock, etc., of Sir Peter Colleton's estate, and make and transmit an inventory to Katherine Colleton "at the "now dwelling house of M^r William Thornburgh of London merchant scituate on Tower Hill London," and was also to farm, cultivate and utilize all the same, transmitting the proceeds to Miss Colleton as executrix.⁹

Ball was to receive as compensation £30 stg. for making the inventory, etc., and thereafter £30 stg. per annum salary.

At that date, 1694, it would seem that Fair Lawn had been, settled with slaves, stock, etc., and was in condition for culture and utilization.

It is doubtful whether the large brick mansion, afterwards the residence on the Signiory, could have been constructed at that early date.

Ball seems to have continued in charge until 1702, for

⁷Ibid, pp. 15 and 16.

⁸Probate Ct., Charleston, Bk. 1694-1704, p. 397. Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Peerage Baronetage," etc., states that Sir Peter died in 1679. This is a mistake, as his will was dated 12 January, 1693.

⁹Probate Ct., Charleston, Bk. 1694-1704, p. 23.

on 21st September, 1702, Sir John Colleton executed an instrument declaring that Ball had been sent out by Katherine Colleton, but that he "S^r John Colleton of Stratford in "the County of Essex Baronett," had now attained 21 years and annulling the power of attorney to Robert Ball, and constituting "S^r Nathaniel Johnson of Carolina Knight," his representative to take charge of his interests in South Carolina.¹⁰

On 20th January, 1708, Sir John Colleton executed a conveyance to "Thomas Broughton of South Carolina in "America afores^d Gent.:" of the tract of 4,423 acres granted to his father on 6th Sept^r, 1679, describing it as "on the "Westerne Branch of the T in Cooper river butting and "bounding East on said River or Western Branch of the "T the Cedar Land being reckoned into the quantity North "upon other lands of S^r Peter Colleton West and South on "lands not taken up" * * * "which said plantation is "now called or known by the name of the Mulberry Plantation."¹¹

This constituted the Mulberry plantation, parts of which continued in the Broughton family for near two centuries.

There seems, however, to have been some mistake about the location of that same "bluff bank" commonly called the "Mulberry tree," which gave the name to the "Mulberry Plantation."

It seems to have been assumed by Thomas Broughton, that it was on the tract of 4,423 acres acquired by him, and after his purchase he placed his settlements upon it. This was a mistake, and he found that his settlements were really located on the extreme Southeastern part of the Fair Lawn Signiory.

On 17th May, 1712, Sir John Colleton and Thomas Broughton entered into an agreement of exchange. This agreement recites that "Coll: Thomas Broughton" had lately set up some erections and buildings on a part of "fair lawns plantation," adjoining to the plantation called the "Mulberry plantation," and Sir John Colleton transferred

¹⁰Prob. Ct., Charleston., Bk. 1694-1704, p. 397.

¹¹Office Hist. Com., "Grant Bk. 1701-1712," p. 37.

to Col. Broughton 300 acres off that part of Fair Lawn; and in exchange Col. Broughton transferred to him 300 acres off the Northwest part of the Mulberry plantation, adjoining the Fair Lawn Signiory, Col. Broughton paying in addition £150, as representing the difference in value.¹²

This gave to Broughton the "bluff bank," on which his settlement was placed and on which his residence was later constructed (for many years commonly called Mulberry Castle), but not the low lands, suitable for rice culture lying between the high land of the 300 acres and the river. This low land was not taken off Fair Lawn until 1742, when by deed dated 16th March, 1742, the "Hon: John Colleton of Fair Lawn Barony," the son of Sir John Colleton conveyed to Nathaniel Broughton, son of Thomas Broughton, 211 acres, being the front of a certain tract of 300 acres, part of Fair Lawn Barony formerly conveyed by Sir John Colleton to the Hon. Thomas Broughton; the 211 acres bounding East and Northeast on the Western branch of Cooper River.¹³

Sir John Colleton had three sons, of whom two, John and Peter, made South Carolina their home.

John, the eldest son, generally styled as the "Honorable John Colleton," lived at Fair Lawn. In the documents signed by him, describing himself as "of Fair Lawn," and to him is probably due the extensive construction that once existed on the Barony. His granddaughter, Mrs. Graves, in the pamphlet, mentioned in the above mentioned article on the Colleton Family, expressly states that the mansion on the place, in which she was born, had been built by her grandfather, and adds,

"This mansion as it was for a family residence was
"of course very magnificent and of such great extent
"that when the British troops made a rapid retreat
"after the battle of the Eutaw Springs on reaching it
"they rallied under the shelter of the buildings."

The ruins of the old Fair Lawn residence do indicate an extent and style of construction not likely to have been

¹²Office Hist. Com", "Grant Bk. 1701-1714," p. 250.

¹³M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. Y., p. 420.

undertaken, save by one who actually made the place his residence.

As one of the wealthiest land and slave owners in the Province, it was entirely within his capacity, and the circumstances would corroborate Mrs. Graves' recollection as to the date of construction.

To his son, Peter, Sir John Colleton had given the Barony on Colleton Neck in Beaufort County, called the Devils Elbow Barony. Peter, however, purchased a plantation of about 300 acres, called "Epsom," lying on Biggon Creek, adjoining the Fair Lawn Signiory to the Northeast. Peter died unmarried, in the lifetime of his brother, and the Devils Elbow Barony (presumably under his will) seems to have gone to his brother John, whilst the "Epsom" plantation he devised to his brother Robert.

The Hon. John Colleton died in 1751, before his father, leaving a widow, who did not long survive him, dying in the Autumn of the same year, 1751, and as there appears to be no family graveyard on Fair Lawn, they were both probably interred at the Parish Church of St. John Berkeley, commonly called Biggon Church, which is not far from Fair Lawn.

Sir John Colleton, 3^d Baronet, died in 1754, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir John Colleton, 4th Baronet, the son of the Honorable John Colleton.

This last Sir John also lived in South Carolina and made Fair Lawn his home. During his life a considerable portion of the Barony was sold off. The Barony, at the death of the Honorable John Colleton was intact in its dimensions, with the exception of the 511 acres transferred to the Broughtons and for which 300 acres of the Mulberry plantation had been added to the Barony.

Sir John Colleton, the 4th Baronet, made the following transfers:

On 15th September, 1767, to Mary Broughton, 988 acres on the river front, adjoining the 511 acres transferred to Thomas and Nathaniel Broughton.¹⁴ In the deed this 988

¹⁴M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. B. No. 6, p. 411.

acres is styled "Exeter" plantation, by which name it has ever since been known.

On the same day, 15th September, 1767, to Sedgewick Lewis, 1,000 acres on the river front, adjoining Exeter to the North.¹⁵ At the time of sale this 1,000 acres is stated to be known as the "Little Landing," but after passing into Lewis' hands it acquired the name of Lewisfield, which it has ever since retained. Thro' intermarriage, the place subsequently passed into the Simons family, in whose possession it continued for many many years.

On 26th July, 1769, to John Mitchell, of Salisbury, North Carolina, he conveyed 1,004 acres not situate on the water front, but bounding to the East on the public road to Moncks Corner.¹⁶ John Mitchell died in 1784, leaving two sons, John Mitchell and William Nisbet Mitchell.¹⁷ By his will he leaves his plantation, which he styles "Fairfield," to his son John; and this latter John, who died in 1800,¹⁸ left the Fairfield plantation to his son William, with remainder over to his brother William Nisbet Mitchell, should his son die before 21 years of age, without children. The child must have so died, as we find William Nisbet Mitchell in possession of the whole, which at his death appears to have been divided into two plantations, one called by the original name of Fairfield,¹⁹ containing some 470 acres, and the other of some 521 acres, on which William Nisbet Mitchell lived, called Castle Ruin and Bamboretta.²⁰ It is possible the plantation had been divided in the life time of the first John Mitchell and the "Castle Ruin" part then given to William Nisbet Mitchell.

This William Nisbet Mitchell directs, in his Will on record,²¹ that the burial ground at Fairfield, in which his brother and his children were buried, and in which his own body was to be deposited, should, by his executors, be enclosed with a substantial brick wall.

¹⁵Ibid Bk. H. 3, p. 70.

¹⁶Ibid, Bk. C. 4, p. 40.

¹⁷Probate Court, Charleston, Bk. A., p. 365.

¹⁸Ibid, Bk. C., p. 659.

¹⁹M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. A. 10, p. 23.

²⁰Ibid, Bk. X. 9, p. 67.

²¹Probate Ct., Charleston, Bk. G., p. 1.

This is all the reference to his burial that appears in his Will; but the late Dr. J. B. Irving, in his sketch, entitled "A Day on Cooper River," published in 1842, states that Mitchell left another Will which owing to some defects was not allowed to stand, but which was for some time preserved as a curiosity, by a gentleman of St. John's Parish, and which Dr. Irving had seen.

In this Will he directed his body to be burned in an iron coffin, purchased by himself for the purpose in his life time. His remains, he directed to be placed in this coffin above ground, in the woods on two brick piles, with brick enclosures around it. His funeral pyre was ordered to consist of alternate layers of light-wood and hickory, "twelve feet long so that it should burn fiercely," and the neighborhood were to be entertained in festivity, when the burning took place. His directions were complied with. His coffin was placed in the pine land near his former residence, about two miles West of the 28-mile stone, on the Moncks Corner road. There the body was consumed to ashes, in the coffin which was then properly secured and locked, and the key thrown in the middle of Cooper River.

Dr. Irving adds:

"The spot is well chosen, being a very secluded one, and not altogether destitute of romantic interest. In the early spring the wild violet and the jessamine bloom around it. At the period of my visit to it these little flowers were all wet with the morning dew—in tears and sorrow as it were for one who chose that his final resting place on earth, should be far from the haunts of men, and that nature should be his only mourner."

Sir John also sold to John Giles, some time prior to 1777, a tract of 514 acres fronting on the public road to Moncks Corner.²¹

Sir John Colleton, 4th Baronet, married first Anne Fulford, daughter of Frances Fulford, of Great Fulford, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Louisa Carolina. His marriage to Anne Fulford, having been dissolved by Act of

²¹M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. U. 7, p. 291.

Parliament, he married in 1774, Jane Mutter, and died in September, 1777, at Fair Lawn, and was interred at Biggon Church. By his will he left all his property to his daughter, Louisa Carolina.

Miss Louisa Carolina Colleton, married Capt. (afterwards Admiral) Richard Graves, of the British Navy, and during her lifetime the sale and breaking up of the Barony took place; although the final sales of the last of it were not had until after her death.

The following sales were made by Admiral Graves and his wife, viz:

1st Novr., 1815, to A. C. Mazyck²² 260 acres.

26th Mch., 1816, to M. W. Smith²³ 416 acres.

Under a family arrangement the estate had been transferred to Samuel Colleton Graves, the son of Admiral and Mrs. Graves, and he made sales as follows:

2^d May, 1818, to John White²⁴ 530 acres.

2^d May, 1818, to Keating Simons²⁵ 576 acres.

17th Mch., 1821, to John White, the tract called Gippy Swamp²⁶ 1,875 acres.

5th Febr., 1822, to Samuel G. Barker, Trustee, the tract called the "Old House"²⁷ 2,144 acres

Samuel Colleton Graves died in 1823, and after his death, Mrs. Graves' property was liquidated under proceedings in court, and on 26th March, 1839, the Master in Equity conveyed to John H. Dawson²⁸ the tract called "Stony Landing" containing 2,319 acres. This tract was so called from the name of the landing, which was at the point on Biggon Creek where the road to the "Congarees" began, and which road crossed the main public road at Moncks corner. This landing, being at practically the head of navigation on Cooper River, supplies, etc., etc., intended for the interior, were frequently carried by water

²²M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. X, p. 14.

²³Ibid, Bk. S. 8, p. 57.

²⁴Ibid, Bk. F. 9, p. 238.

²⁵Ibid, Bk. B. 9, p. 52.

²⁶Ibid, Bk. F. 9, p. 441.

²⁷Ibid, Bk. H. 9, p. 221.

²⁸Ibid, Bk. A. 11, p. 331.

to this landing and thence up the Congaree road. The landing was denominated "stony" for the reason that the marl underlying the surface of the ground at that point plainly crops out near the surface.

The late Professor F. A. Porcher, in a description of the "Upper Beat of St. John's Berkeley," published in the transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina for 1906, spells the name as "Stoney" landing, but this is a mistake, it should be "Stony."

About the same time the small remains of the Barony, viz: the pine land on Black Tom's swamp, West of the land sold to John Mitchell, and the 300 acres pine land exchanged by Thomas Broughton, appear also to have been sold.

Of the old Fair Lawn residence the merest ruins remain. An account of its destruction by the British, during the Revolutionary war, is given in the Article in this magazine for October, 1900. There is an error in that article, where it is stated (on p. 334) that the land near to and including the village of Pinopolis is on the original Barony. Pinopolis is some distance away to the North, and is on no part of Fair Lawn Barony.

The map published with this sketch of the history of the Fair Lawn Signiory is made up so as to show the lines of the original grant and its location with respect to surrounding places, and the approximate lines of the subdivisions made of the Barony.

CANTEY FAMILY.*

Joseph S. Ames.

The Cantey family of South Carolina is undoubtedly of Irish descent; but nothing is known of its early history.¹ In the 17th century several members of the family emigrated to Barbados; and one branch came from there to South Carolina. The first of the name to make this move was George Cantey,² who came in the "first fleet" in the spring of 1670; and a few years later he "imported" his father Teige Cantey. So far as is known, all the widely separated branches of the family in America descend from this single head, Teige Cantey.

In Hotten's "*Emigrants, etc.*," there is reference to a Mrs. Hellen Cantey, who was living in Barbados in 1680; but her connection with Teige is not known.

Through the whole history of South Carolina members of this family have done distinguished service, both in Church and State. They were vestrymen or founders of St. James' Goose Creek, of St. George's, of St. Mark's and of St. Stephen's. They were members of the Commons in Assembly almost continuously from 1696 to 1775. One after the other, William Cantey, of Dorchester; his nephew, John Cantey, of Goose Creek; James Cantey and Joseph Cantey, sons of William; were Captains of the provincial forces and took part in nearly all the campaigns; John Cantey of Pine Tree Hill, Samuel Cantey and his brother

*In compiling this genealogy I have had at every point the invaluable assistance of the suggestions and advice of D. E. Huger Smith, Esq., and of the skill of Miss Mabel L. Webber in searching for records. Without their help this paper would never have been written. The sections devoted to Elizabeth (Cantey) Elmes and her children were compiled by M. Alston Read, Esq.

¹Mrs. Alice Stopford Green, in her recent book, "The Making of Ireland and its Undoing, 1500-1600," p. 360, et seq., refers to the O'Kainti family as one of the clans of bards to whom was entrusted the sacred duty of transmitting the history of the people from generation to generation.

²In an editorial note by Langdon Cheves, Esq., in the "Shaftesbury Papers," it is said that he was a passenger on the "Carolina"; but his name does not appear in the lists of those sailing from the Downs.

John of St. Mark's, and others, were in Lyttleton's campaign of 1759-60 against the Cherokees; and practically all the men of the family able to bear arms took an active part in the Revolution. Since then, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War and in the late war between the States, their names are to be found among the troops furnished by their State. Further, it may be noted that three of the most distinguished soldiers of South Carolina in the Revolution, Richardson, Sumter and Hampton, married daughters of the family.

I.

Teige Cantey of Ashley River.

I.

Teige Cantey and his wife Elizabeth were brought to the first settlement on the Ashley River by their son George, as appears from a warrant issued to the latter, July 6, 1695.¹ In the inventory of Teige's estate there is an item, "Left in the hands of M^r Hooker in y^e Isleland of Barbados in ready money." ; so it is probable that he came directly from Barbados; and the first record of his being in South Carolina is on Aug. 24, 1672,² when he received a grant of 24 acres, adjacent to the grant previously made his son George. On June 15, 1678,³ he received a further grant of 550 acres "in some convenient place;" but he died within the following year. His will is dated Sept. 21, 1678,⁴ and the inventory of his estate was filed on May 3, 1679.⁵ In his will he names his wife Elizabeth as his executrix, and the instrument is witnessed by John Stork, John Donnoho and Ralph Marshall. He calls himself "Teige Cantey of Ashley River," and leaves bequests to his two daughters, Mary Smericke and Catherine Manely; his two sons, George and William (the latter having then no issue); his grandson, Francis Smericke "when 21;" and his grandson, John Cantey, son of George, "when 21." It is evident from the

¹Historical Commission, Columbia, "Book 1672-92," p. 86.

²Ib'd, p. 19.

³Ibid, p. 131.

⁴Ibid, p. 59-60.

⁵Ibid, p. 61.

will that George was the elder son; and it seems clear that all four of his children were living at the time in South Carolina.⁶

It is, of course, extremely probable that the Teige Cantey, noted in a grant of Sept. 5, 1674, as dead, was also a son, who, in that case, probably died without issue.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

2. i George Cantey d. after 1714, m. before 1671, Martha.....

3. ii William Cantey d. about 1716, m. Jane

iii Mary Cantey d. after 1678, m.Smericke.*

Issue: i Francis, living 1678.

Possibly others.

iv Catherine Cantey d. after 1678, m.....Manely.*

Issue: Unknown, if any.

v Teige Cantey⁷ d. before Sept. 5, 1674.

The inventory of Teige Cantey's estate, with its bill of expenses for wine and rum in connection with a funeral, would seem plainly to indicate that the family was of Irish descent.

A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the goods Chattles Debts rights and Creditts w^{ch} were and did belong unto Teige Cantey late of this Colloney Deceased and w^{ch} were shewed and declared by his Executrix taken and appraized the third day of May in the yeare of our Lord 1679 by the Ptyes whose names are hereunder written as ffolows

Beddin:

	lb	S	d
Inprimus one ffether bedd Red Rugg 2 blanckitts one			
Bolster and three pillows att.....	05:	60:	00
Three browne holland sheets	01:	00:	00
Three pillow bears	00:	03:	00
one sett of Curtaines and vallence	00:	15:	00
one old bedd ticke	00:	02:	00

⁶He leaves them "one calfe the next that shall fall of the black cow," etc., etc.

⁷On this date reference is made to "Teague Cantey, deceased," in a grant to Mrs. Joan Carver. "Warrants for Lands in South Carolina," 1672-1679, p. 86.

⁸Query: can these names be the same as Smethwick and Mauley, which appear in the early records?

Notes. In several papers the name of Teige Cantey is spelled "Teague," which is evidently simply the phonetic way. "Teige" is a proper name occurring frequently in Irish families.

Table' lyninge'

one ozenbrigge' table' Cloath and six Napkins	00: 10: 00
Two Diaper Napkins and one diaper towell	00: 07: 00
one' pantadoe Carpett sloath	00: 04: 00

Pewter

Three' new pewter dishes	00: 15: 00
Two new plates two new porringers one' new bassin one' new tankard and five' new spoones	00: 16: 00
Three' old pewter dishis six pewter plates two old bassins one old tankard three old porringers one sauzer and five' spoones	00: 18: 00
one' Chamber pott	00: 04: 00

Brass

one brass mortar and pestill one' brass bassin.....	00: 05: 06
---	------------

Copper:

one' Copper Skimer	00: 01: 00
--------------------------	------------

Tinn

Two Tynn pans and one Tynn funnell.....	00 02 06
---	----------

Iron ware:

Three' Iron potts and potthookes two pare of hangers & one' Kettle	02: 00: 00
one frying pan one spitt one' pare' of Tonges one' flesh hooke	00: 08: 00
one box smothin Iron and two heaters	00: 04: 00
Two single' smothin Irons	00: 03: 00
Two broad hoes six narrow hoes two pitching axes one' large Iron Chaîne' two botle' rings.....	01: 10: 00
Two Chests w th lockes boys and hinges	01: 04: 00
one spinning wheele	00: 07: 00

Negroes

one' sicke Dropsecall deceased Negro woman.....	02 00 00
one' Negro boy two yeares old	05: 00: 00

Cattle:'

Two Cowes one' heifer Calfe' and one' bull of 15 months old	17: 00: 00
--	------------

Debts owing to the Deceased:

from M ^r Oldys and M ^{rs} : Carner twenty bushells of Corne	02: 10: 00
--	------------

Left in the' hands of Mr: Hooker: in y ^e Isleland of Bar- bados in ready money	68: 11: 00
--	------------

The' pticulars was taken and appraised by us the' day and
yeare' above' written as wittnes our hands

Ralph: Marshall

the marke' of
John) Sullivan

Debts oweinge by the Deceased

	£	S	d
To Doctor Bodett	01:	00:	00
To M ^r : Midwinter	00::	06:	00
To John Dunohoe	00::	11:	11

To the Secretary

ffunerall Expenses

To three gall of wine	00:	09:	00
To three gall and a halfe of. Rum.....	00:	14:	00
ffor board for the Coffin	00	03	00
	01:	06:	00

2.

George Cantey of Berkley.

I. I.

George Cantey, son of Teige Cantey, was one of the passengers by "the first fleet," sailing from Barbados and reaching South Carolina in March 1670¹. His name appears on Mar. 22, 1670-71, as a freeholder;² and on June 18, 1672, he is mentioned as liable for military service "with two men able to bear arms."³ He received an allotment of land in the first settlement, on the West bank of the Ashley River,⁴ and later in the new one, where the City of Charleston now is.⁵ He was granted land at various times in Berkeley County, on the North side of the Ashley, one grant, Feb. 8, 1704, being of 1,000 acres;⁶ and he seems to have left Charleston at an early period and settled on these plantations.

Soon after his arrival he sent for his father and had him join him, probably in 1672. The last reference to him we have is in a deed of gift of "George Cantey, senior" to his granddaughter Martha Ladson, April 2, 1714.⁷

¹Shaftsbury Papers. S. C. Hist. Soc. Coll 5, pp. 271, 340, 356.

(In some of these references Teige and George are confused.)

²Ibid.

³"Jl. of Grand Council, 1671-1680," p. 36.

⁴See "Culpepper's draught of Ashley River," made about July-Aug., 1671; frontispiece of Vol. 5. S. C. Hist. Soc. Coll., or Charleston Year Book, 1883

⁵Hist. Commission, Columbia, "Bk. 1672-92," p. 124.

⁶Ibid, pp. 52; "Reg. Rec. Bk. 2," p. 88; Memorial Books 2, 3 and 4; M. C. O., Charleston, Y., p. 20.

⁷Charleston P. C., 1714-17. Misc.

He was a member of the jury, July 1692;⁸ an assessor for the North side of the Ashley in 1703;⁹ a member of the Commons for Berkley in 1703 and 1704¹⁰; and a Vestryman of St. James's, Goose Creek, in 1707.¹¹

As appears from various grants and deeds, the name of George Cantey's wife was Martha;¹² and the names of four children are known,¹³ there being no reason to suppose that there were any others.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

4. i John Cantey b. about 1675, d. 1724, m. (1);
(2) Ann
5. ii William Cantey b., d. 1729, m. before Nov.,
1703, Arabella Oldys.
6. iii Sendiniah Cantey b., d. 1740, Dec. 9, m.
James Boswood.
7. iv Elizabeth Cantey b., d., m. 1692,
Sept., Thomas Elmes.

3.

Capt. William Cantey of Dorchester.

I. 2.

William Cantey, son of Teige Cantey, was, like his elder brother, George, one of the early settlers of South Carolina. The earliest grant to him was on June 1, 1679,¹ when he is described as "one of the free persons of this province." Other grants followed in 1682, and 1713.²

He was placed in command of one of the military companies at an early date, as appears from the records of the

⁸"Jl. of Grand Council, Apr. 11, 1692-Sept. 26, 1692," p. 46.

⁹S. C. Statutes, Vol. 2, p. 222.

¹⁰Jl. of Commons, Hist. Comm., Columbia.

¹¹Dalcho's "Historical Account of the P. E. Church in South Carolina," p. 245.

¹²Memorial Bk. 2, p. 67, etc. (Earliest date, 1674; latest, 1708.)

¹³"son John," will of Teige Cantey;

"son William," Mem. Bk. 2, p. 67, etc.;

"dau. Sendiniah Boswood" and "son-in-law James Boswood;" ib.;

"dau. Elizabeth;" marriage license with Thomas Elmes, Sept. 2, 1692. Court of Ordinary, 1672-1692, p. 492. Hist. Comm., Columbia.

¹Hist. Comm., Columbia, "Bk. 1672-92," p. 163.

²Ibid, Reg. Rec. Bk. 2, p. 170; Mem. Bk. 3, p. 181.

Assembly of 1703, of which he was a member, being enrolled as "Capt. William Cantey." He was also a member of Assembly for Berkeley, in the years 1696, 1697 and 1704.⁴ In the attack on the City of Charleston by the French and Spaniards, in Sept. 1706, he commanded a company, which, with Capt. Fenwicke's, signally defeated and routed the enemy,⁵ at Hobcaw in Christ Church Parish.

He died about 1716, as his widow Jane Cantey, in a petition⁶ for the division of his estate, July 15, 1724, says that he had died about nine years before and that his will had been lost. She also says that the eldest son, James, was not of age at the time of his father's death, but was at the date of her petition, and she refers to five other children, but not by name. Accordingly a commission, consisting of Hon. Ralph Izard, Walter Izard, James Waring, Richard Butler and Gelson Clapp, was appointed to divide his property, consisting of 22 slaves; and they made their report Feb. 12, 1725,⁷ having divided the slaves between Mrs. Jane Cantey, James Cantey, Samuel Cantey, Joseph Cantey, Joseph White, Capt. Wm. Bellinger and James McCloglin.

In the will of Richard Baker,⁸ written Jan. 8, 1697-8 and proved July 24, 1698, he mentions his wife Elizabeth, several children, his "son-in-law William Cantey," (called also "son"), and "son" John Pamor [Palmer?]. No reference is made to a daughter Jane. It appears then that either William Cantey married Jane Baker, or, Richard Baker married Elizabeth Cantey, widow of Teige.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

8. i James Cantey b. before 1703, d. 1735, m. 1723,
July 24, Elizabeth Stevens.

9. ii Joseph Cantey b. before 1704, d. 1763, Jan 23, m.
Mary

⁴Ibid, JI. of Commons; see also Charleston P. C., "1687-1710," p. 55, "Capt. Wm. Cantey" appointed appraiser of estate of Benj. Blanchard, May 20, 1702.

⁵Ibid, JI. of Commons.

⁶S. C. Gazette, June 2, 1766, reprint of extract of the Boston News Letter of Oct. 7-Oct. 14, 1706, No. 130. See also Carroll's Historical Collections, Vol. I, pp. 161, 162.

⁷Charleston P. C., 1724-25, pp. 11, 58.

⁸Ibid, 1729-31, p. 123; see also P. C. 1722-26; pp. 253, 254.

⁹Ibid, 1687-1710, Misc. Vol. Richard Baker was an Assistant Judge in 1692 and a Member of Assembly in 1696.

10. iii Samuel Cantey b. after 1704, d. before Feb. 19, 1762, m. Ann
- iv Mary Cantey⁹ b., d. before Dec. 15, 1724, m. Capt. William Bellinger.
- v Cantey, m. Joseph White.
- vi Cantey, m. James McCloglin.

4.

Capt. John Cantey of Goose Creek.

I. I. I.

John Cantey, son of George and Martha Cantey, was, according to the statement of his grandson, John Peyre,¹ "the third white male child" born in the settlement at Charlestown; and he certainly was born before Sept. 21, 1678, the date of his grandfather's will. His own will was written May 19, 1724,² (although no copy now exists); and he died before April, 1725.³ He was married twice; the name of his first wife is not known; that of the second was Ann.⁴

He received numerous grants in St. George's Parish and elsewhere, and was prominent in the civil, religious and military life of the new country. In 1706 and 1713 he was a member of Assembly, and in 1714 he was elected but re-

⁹Capt. William Bellinger administered the estate of his wife, Mary, Dec. 15, 1724. Charleston P. C., 1724-25, p. 72.

¹"The Peyre Book," now in the possession of John Peyre Thomas, Jr., Esq., Columbia, S. C.

²Memorial Book 3, p. 191.

³Joseph J. Child (wife Mary) in his will, May 12, 1715, names his "brother, John Cantey," as his executor; but when the will is proved, April 9, 1725, the latter is dead. Charleston P. C., 1724-25, pp. 138-140.

⁴On Oct. 2, 1736, Martha Diston, Mary Cantey and John Stevens, who intermarried with Elizabeth Cantey, daughters of John Cantey and co-heirs of their brother, Epaphroditus Cantey, of Berkeley, dec., deed to Charles Cantey, 200 acres, etc. Charleston M. C. O., Z, p. 178. In the Peyre Book, Charles and Sarah Cantey are entered as the children of John and Ann Cantey. It follows that John Cantey was married twice; and also that by Oct., 1736, there was no direct male issue of the first marriage living; but it is possible that there were other children than those named, by both marriages. Ann Cantey, possibly the widow of Capt. John, was a witness for the wills of members of the Diston family, in the year 1743. Charleston P. C., 1747-52.

fused to serve.⁵ In 1715, 1716 and 1719 he was a tax commissioner for English Santee.⁶ In 1707 he was a vestryman of St. James's, Goose Creek; and in 1717 he was a commissioner for building St. George's Church.⁷ He was a Captain of the militia, and took part in several Indian campaigns; in March, 1712-3, he was in the second expedition against the Tuscaroras, under Col. Moore;⁸ and in 1715-16 he was with Capt. Chicken in the campaign against the Yemassee.⁹ In 1717 he was a commissioner for inspecting Rangers for the Western range; and in 1718 he was designated to furnish supplies for the men going against the Cherokees.¹⁰

Issue¹¹: First wife; order of birth not known.

- i John Cantey, will dated 1729, July 18; d. before 1736, and no male issue living at that date.
- ii George Cantey d. before 1736, and at that date had no living male issue. The last record of him is in Feb., 1724.
- iii Epaphroditus Cantey d. before Oct. 1737, and at that date had no living male issue. He was living in 1733.
- 11. iv Martha Cantey, will dated 1743, Nov. 19, proved 1752, Mar. 28; m. 1719, Jan. 16, Charles Diston.
- 12. v Elizabeth Cantey d. before Oct. 1736; m. John Stevens.
- vi Mary Cantey, unm. in Oct. 1736.

Second wife.

- 13. vii Charles Cantey b. 1718, d. 1780, Oct. 10; m. (1), before Oct. 1746, Harriet Drake, (2) about 1759, Ann Drake.

⁵Jl. of Commons, Columbia.

⁶S. C. Statutes, Vol. 2, pp. 628, 667, Vol. 3, p. 72.

⁷Ibid, Vol. 3, p. 10; Dalcho, loc. cit., pp. 245 and 346.

⁸S. C. Hist. Mag. X, pp. 37, 38.

⁹Charleston Year Book, 1894, p. 326, et seq.

¹⁰S. C. Statutes, Vol. 3, pp. 25, 34.

¹¹See note ⁴. John Cantey, Jr., is called "brother" in will of Charles Diston, (who married Martha Cantey), March 28, 1725 (Charleston P. C., 1729-31, p. 420). The date of his will is found in Memorial Book 3, p. 191.

George Cantey is referred to in will of Charles Diston as uncle of his son. In Feb., 1724, he is witness for a deed of James Cantey. Charleston M. C. O., D. 269.

14. viii Sarah Cantey b. 1720, Mar. 29; d. 1771, Dec. 24;
m. 1747, Samuel Peyre.

5.

William Cantey of Craven.

I. 1. 2.

William Cantey, son of George and Martha Cantey, is referred to in the early records as William Cantey, Jr., or as William Cantey of Craven. He died intestate; and his estate was administered in Oct. 1729.¹ He married, before Nov. 1703, Arabella Oldys,² daughter of Joseph Oldys;³ but it is not known whether she was the mother of his children, or not.

He was a tax commissioner for English Santee in 1715,⁴ and was the owner of extensive plantations.

Issue:⁵

¹Charleston P. C., 1721-31, p. 206.

²Columbia, Reg. Rec. Bk. F, pp. 7 and 8.

³Joseph Oldys was Deputy-Secretary of the Province, in 1688 and also Deputy-Register. S. C. Hist. Mag., V, p. 227; "Jl. of Grand Council, 1671-1680," p. 13. George Cantey was the executor of his estate, July 15, 1692.

⁴S. C. Statutes, Vol. 2, p. 628.

⁵Josiah Cantey is called "son and heir" of William Cantey in a deed of March 20, 1731. Charleston M. C. O. N. 1. (See also M. C. O., H, p. 121.) The evidence as to William Cantey having had the other three children, as stated above, is indirect, but, in the opinion of the writer, conclusive. It is as follows:

a. There are three William Canteys definitely known as of this generation: 1. William, son of Josiah, b. 1732, see 27; 2. William, son of Capt. James, b. about 1726, see 23; 3. William, son of Samuel, b. 1733, see 10. In the deed referred to above, of March 20, 1731, William Cantey is referred to as "senior;" and there is a William Cantey, who was certainly married before the summer of 1747, see 16. For these reasons and others given below it seems that there was a 4th William Cantey, son of William Cantey, Senior.

b. Capt. John Cantey died in 1724 or 5, and his son, John, was dead by 1736; but there was a John Cantey (later known as "of Pine Tree Hill") who was married by 1749. He could not have been a son of Capt. James, or of Capt. Joseph; for the names of all their children are known; he may have been a son of Samuel (see 10), but it is much more probable that he was a son of William Cantey of Craven, as will appear below.

c. Mary Cantey married on Oct. 11, 1738, so she was born probably in or before 1722. The only Mary Canteys definitely identified are: 1. Mary, dau. of Capt. John, who was certainly unmarried in 1736, see 4; 2. Mary, dau. of Capt. James, who was certainly not born until after 1724, see 8; 3. Mary, dau. of Capt. Joseph, whose life is well

15. i Josiah Cantey b. before 1708, d. 1773; m. (1)
1731, Oct. 3, Elizabeth Boswood, (2) Susannah
-
16. ii William Cantey, m. before 1748, Elizabeth.....
17. iii John Cantey d. 1792, m. 1749, Mary McGirt.
18. iv Mary Cantey, m. 1738, Oct. 11, Richard Richardson

6.

Sendiniah Cantey.

I. I. 3.

Sendiniah Cantey, daughter of George and Martha Cantey, died Dec. 9, 1740, (St. Andrew's Parish Register). She married James Boswood.¹

Issue: All that are known.

i William Boswood.

ii Elizabeth Boswood.²

known, see 27. If Samuel Cantey had a daughter, Mary, she must have been born after 1725, see 10. Therefore, it seems that this Mary, who was married in 1738, must have been a daughter of William Cantey, of Craven.

d. Richard Richardson, husband of Mary Cantey, was named by Josiah Cantey as his executor.

e. Josiah, William and John Cantey and Richard Richardson were associated in many ways:

1. William and John Cantey are executors of Richard Middleton, 1750. Charleston P. C., 1747-52, p. 382.
2. William Cantey and Richard Richardson are executors of John Scott, 1751. Charleston P. C., 1752-56, p. 533.
3. Josiah and William Cantey are witnesses for a deed of John Cantey, 1754. Charleston M. C. O., E. 3, p. 168.
4. William and John Cantey evidently lived near each other, for the children of both families were baptized within the same week, 1753, Dec., in Prince Frederick Parish.
5. When St. Mark's Parish was organized, in 1757, Richard Richardson, William and John Cantey and James McGirt (father-in-law of John Cantey) were four of the Commissioners.

See also 15, 16, 17 and 18.

It seems fair to conclude, therefore, that William, John and Mary Cantey were of the same family with Josiah.

¹Called son-in-law by George Cantey in deed, Sept., 1708. Mem. Bk. 2, p. 67.

James Boswood, Sen., d Feb. 25, 1730 / [31]. St. Andrew's Reg.

²An Elizabeth Boswood married, in 1731, Josiah Cantey, son of William Cantey of Craven. See 15.

- iii Mary Boswood,³ m. Thomas Mell.
- ? iv James Boswood.
- [? v. Sendiniah Boswood, m. Thomas Wood, Feb. 3, 1735; She d. 1739, St. A. Reg.—Editor.]

7.

Elizabeth Cantey.*

I. I. 4.

Elizabeth Cantey, daughter of George and Martha Cantey, married,¹ in Sept. 1692, Thomas Elmes, planter. But few items in regard to him have been recovered: He was a witness to the will of Paul Parker, 17 Sept., 1690;² and was appointed administrator³ of the estate of Job Bishop, 31 March, 1693, by Gov. Philip Ludwell, his bondsmen being Thos. Rose and Nicholas Marden. Job Bishop left half of his estate to his daughter "Mary Bishop," and the other half to "William Elmes," but nothing shows what was the relationship between the parties, if any; Thomas Elmes witnessed the will. Elmes' own will,⁴ dated Jan. 24, 1723-4, and proved Jan 15, 1724-5, mentions wife Elizabeth, eldest son Thomas Elmes (under 21), son Samuel Elmes, daughter Martha Ladson, (to whom slaves and stock, given "her instead of a persall of land left her by her grandfather"), daughter Mary Green, daughter Margaret Smith, daughter Sarah Elmes (under 16); executors, wife Elizabeth, sons-in-law William Ladson and Emanuel Smith, brother-in-law James Boswood. Elizabeth Elmes, widow, and Wm. Ladson qualified, Jan. 15, 1724-5; James Boswood renounced.

Issue: As named in father's will.

³James Boswood and wife, Sindinah, deed of gift to well beloved son, Thomas Mell and wife, Mary, Nov. 26, 1730. Charleston M. C. O., J. 184.

*These notes concerning Elizabeth Cantey and her children were compiled by M. Alston Read, Esq., (July 14, 1910).

¹Marriage Bond, 2 Sept., 1692. Ct. Ord., 1672-92, p. 492.

²Ct. Ord., Bk. 1672-92.

³Charleston P. C., Bk. 1692-93, pp. 29 and 37.

⁴Charleston P. C., Bk. 1724-25, p. 95.

19. i Thomas Elmes (eldest son, b. 1703, or later), m. Anna Hasford.⁵
- ii Samuel Elmes (born 1704, or later), d.⁶ 1757, no issue.
20. iii Martha Elmes (b. 1698, or earlier),⁷ d. Nov....., 1750; m.⁸ before 1714, William Ladson.
21. iv Mary Elmes b. about 1703, m.,⁹ (1) 27 Nov., 1719, John Green,¹⁰ (2) Bailey, (3)¹¹ William Fishburn.
22. v Margaret Elmes, b. about 1705, d. after Jan. 24, 1723-4 and before Aug. 1744; m.¹² Feb. 1721, Emanuel Smith.
- vi Sarah Elmes b. 1707, or later; under 16 in 1723-4.¹³

8.

Capt. James Cantey of Ashley Ferry.

I. 2. I.

James Cantey, eldest son of Capt. William and Jane Cantey, was not of age when his father died, about 1716, but was 21 by July 1724;¹ so he was born before 1703. On July 24, 1723 (St. Andrew's Parish Register), he married Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of John and Abigail (Lord)

⁵Deed of Dec. 18, 1747. Charleston M. C. O., E. E., p. 55; and will of Samuel Elmes. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1761-77, p. 510.

⁶Will dated 14 Nov., 1757, proved 9 Dec., 1757. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1761-77, p. 510.

⁷"Martha Ladson. Widow, buried Nov. 7th, 1750." St. Andrew's Register.

⁸Deed of Gift of grandfather Geo. Cantey, April 2, 1714. Charleston P. C., 1714-17, Misc. Rec. and will of Tho^s Elmes, mentions *son-in-law*, William Ladson (see above).

⁹St. Andrew's Register.

¹⁰Will of Susannah Green, spinster—"Brother, Richard Bailey." Charleston P. C., Bk. 1740-47, p. 392, together with will of Samuel Elmes—"Richard Bealsy, my well beloved *Nephew*." Ibid, Bk. 1761-77, p. 510.

¹¹Will of Susannah Green, Spinster, 8 Sept., 1747. "My honoured Mother, Mary Fishborne;" will of Samuel Elmes, 14 Nov., 1757—"Mary Fishburn, my Dearly Beloved *Sister*."

¹²St. Andrew's Register.

¹³It would seem that she died unmarried; at least no mention is made of her or of any children of hers, in the will of her brother, Samuel Elmes, 14 Nov., 1757.

¹Charleston P. C., 1724-25, pp. 11, 58.

Stevens; and he died in 1735 probably, as the inventory of his estate was filed Aug. 16, of that year.²

In a deed of Feb. 7, 1724, he is described as James Cantey of Ashley Ferry.³ In 1734 he was a Captain of Rangers.⁴

[His widow married on July 24, 1738, Anthony Williams (Prince Frederick Parish Register); and the estate of the latter was administered by Elizabeth Williams and William Cantey, as "next of kin," Jan. 31, 1772.⁵]

Issue:⁶

- i Elizabeth Cantey, living 1733.
- 23. ii William Cantey, living 1733.
- iii Mary Cantey, living 1733.
- iv Sarah Cantey b. before Mar. 31, 1733, living unm. 1754.⁷
- 24. v James Cantey b. after Mar. 31, 1733, d. 1794; m. 1773, June 10, Margaret Anderson.

9.

Capt. Joseph Cantey of St. Mark's.

I. 2. 2.

Joseph Cantey, son of Capt. William and Jane Cantey, was born in or before 1704, because at the time his elder brother was appointed guardian of his brother Samuel, Jan. 17, 1725, there was no application made concerning

²Charleston P. C., 1732-36, p. 19.

³Charleston M. C. O., D. 269.

⁴Records in the office of the Historical Commission, Columbia; also S. C. Stat., Vol 3, p. 392.

⁵Charleston P. C. Rec.; Ct. of Ord., 1771-75. See also Gazette, Mar. 3, 1772.

N. B. On December 30, 1769, John Williams, of St. Mark's Parish, sells, as heir-at-law to his late brother, Anthony Williams, 100 acres, etc.—(Original deed now in possession of the family.)

Also, in the will of James Cantey, of Georgia, August 15, 1799, he says h's grandmother, Elizabeth Cantey, widow of James Cantey, married Philip Williams. (There is evidently a confusion of names.)

⁶The first four children are named, in the order given, in the will of their grandmother, Mrs. Abigail Stevens, written March 31, 1733. (Charleston P. C., 1744-5.) The fifth child was James, as is stated in the will of his son James, referred to above.

⁷On Jan. 19, 1754 Sarah Cantey gives bond to deliver property to William Cantey, both of St. James', Santee, Samuel Cantey being a witness. Charleston P. C., 1754-58, p. 433.

him, and one may assume that he was of age.¹ He died Jan. 23, 1763; his wife, Mary, having died Aug. 2, 1761.²

He received numerous grants of land in Craven Co., and for many years was associated with Prince Frederick Parish, but later with St. Mark's.³ In 1757 he was appointed one of the commissioners for building St. Mark's Church; and there are many references to him in Dr. Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish."

He was Captain of militia, certainly as early as 1737;⁴ probably before. In 1754 and 1755 he was a member of the Commons from Prince Frederick Parish;⁵ and for many years he was a Justice of the Peace for Craven County.⁶

His plantation near the Santee River was called "Mount Hope," and the title deeds are still in the possession of his descendants. He bought it in 1739; and part of the land was set aside and is still used as the family burial-ground.⁷ Issue:⁸ Order of birth not known.

25. i Samuel Cantey b. 1731, June 7, d. 1776, Dec. 16;
m. (1) 1756, Feb. 12, Ann, (2) 1760,
May 18, Martha Brown.
- ii Joseph Cantey d. 1763, Sept. 23.
- iii Josiah Cantey d. 1763, Oct. 10.
26. iv John Cantey d. 1786, May 15; m (1) before 1766,
Margaret, (2) Hannah Connor, (3)
after 1780, Mrs. Susannah (McDonald) Flud.

¹Charleston P. C., 1722-26. Misc., p. 253.

²These dates and those given of his first four children below are taken from the Family Bible of his eldest son, Samuel, which is now in the possession of his descendants.

³S. C. Statutes, Vol. 3, p. 440; Dalcho, loc. cit., etc.

⁴Charleston M. C. O., R. 435.

⁵Jl. of Commons, Columbia.

⁶S. C. Gazette, Nov. 29, 1767; Feb. 2, 1769, etc.

⁷Charleston M. C. O., Y. 545.

⁸Most of these dates are taken from the Family Bible; that of the birth of Martha is given in the Register of Prince Frederick Parish. On January 4, 1762, Joseph Cantey deeds slaves to his daughters, Mary Jameson and Martha Nelson. (Charleston P. C., M. M., pp. 79, 481.) This is probably a complete list of the children of Capt. Joseph; for the records in Samuel Cantey's Bible are unusually complete.

27. v Mary Cantey d. 1817; m. (1) before 1762, William Jameson, (2) 1767, Thomas Sumter.
 vi Martha Cantey b. 1742, Apr. 12; m. before 1762, Nelson.

10.

Samuel Cantey of Prince Frederick.

I. 2. 3.

Samuel Cantey, son of Capt. William and Jane Cantey, was born after 1704, as on Jan. 17, 1725, his elder brother James was appointed his guardian;¹ and he died early in 1762 probably, as on Feb. 19, of that year his son Joseph Cantey, Jr., obtained a citation to administer his estate.²

On July 17, 1731 he bought land in Dorchester,³ but later moved to Prince Frederick Parish, across the Santee. In 1757 he was elected an Overseer of the Parish.⁴ His wife's name was Ann; her name and the names of the following children, are found in the Register of the Parish.⁵

Issue:

- i William Cantey b. 1733, July 21; bapt. 1742, June 18.
 28. ii Joseph Cantey b. 1735, Jan. 26; bapt. 1742, June 18; d. before Aug. 16, 1781; m. Ann
 iii Jane Cantey b. 1740, Mar. 19.
 Possibly other, either younger or older, see Notes 1 and 9.

11.

Martha Cantey.

I. I. I. 4.

Martha Cantey, daughter of Capt. John Cantey and his first wife, married Charles Diston¹ on Jan. 16, 1719 (St.

¹Charleston P. C., 1722-26. Misc., p. 253.

²Charleston P. C., Bundle.

³Memorial Book 2, p. 98.

⁴Parish Register.

⁵On June 18, 1742, two of his children were baptized, as was also one of Capt. Joseph Cantey; and on June 17 two children of James McGirt were baptized. [See 17.]

¹His will was written March 28, 1725, and proved April 26, 1731. Charleston P. C., 1729-31, 420.

Andrew's Parish Register). Her will was dated Nov. 19, 1743, but was not proved until Mar. 28, 1752.²

Issue: As given in the parents' wills.

- i Thomas Diston, (named in father's, but not in mother's will).
- ii Mary Diston, m. before 1743, William Walter.

Issue: i Richard Walter.³

12.

Elizabeth Cantey.

I. I. I. 5.

Elizabeth Cantey, daughter of Capt. John Cantey and his first wife, died before Oct. 1736, the date of a deed of the heirs of her brother, Epaphroditus, in which her husband represents her. She married John Stevens,¹ son of John and Abigail (Lord) Stevens, and brother of Elizabeth Stevens, who married Capt. James Cantey.

Issue:

- i Martha Stevens b. before Mar. 31, 1733.
- Possibly others.

13.

Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's.

I. I. I. 7.

Charles Cantey, son of Capt. John and Ann Cantey, was born in the Summer of 1718; for, according to the records in The Peyre Book, he died of smallpox on Oct. 10, 1780, "aged 62 years and about 2 months." He was twice married, first, before Oct. 1746, to Harriet Drake, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Drake) Drake;¹ second, about

²Charleston P. C., 1747-52.

³Possibly he is the Richard Walter who married Harriet Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey, See 29.

He was "not 20" at the time of his grandmother's will.

¹He and his daughter, "under 16," are mentioned in the will of his mother, March 31, 1733. Charleston P. C., 1744-5.

¹Mem. Book 7, p. 534, Charles Cantey entered memorial, June 10, 1751, for 980 acres devised by "will of William Drake, Aug. 3, 1738, to his daughter, Harriet, who married Charles Cantey."

Charleston M. C. O., K. K. 60, "Charles Cantey and wife Harriet, etc.," Oct. 1, 1746.

1759, to her first cousin, Ann Drake, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Loveridge) Drake.²

He owned extensive plantations in St. Stephen's Parish, his home being called "Matteese." In 1762 he was a commissioner for erecting St. Stephen's;³ and for many years he was a Justice of the Peace.⁴ In the years 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760 and 1768, he was a member of Assembly;⁵ and in 1775 he sat in both sessions of the Provincial Congress.

His seven daughters were famed far and wide for their beauty and grace.

Issue:⁶ First wife. Order of birth not known.

29. i Harriet Cantey d. 1792; m. 1765, May 2, Richard Walter.

30. ii Elizabeth Cantey d. 1783, Oct.; m. (1) 1771, March, René Peyre, (2) after 1773, Peter Sinkler.

²Charleston P. C., 1761-77, pp. 228 and 446. Mrs. Mary Drake in her will (proved April 29, 1768) names her daughter, Anne Cantey, and appoints her son-in-law, Charles Cantey, executor; Jonathan Drake, son of Mrs. Mary Drake, in his will dated March 20, 1770, names his sister, Ann Cantey, and her daughter, Margaret Cantey, and appoints his brother-in-law, Charles Cantey, executor. [Elizabeth Drake, mother of his first wife, and Jonathan Drake, father of his second wife, were both children of Jonathan and Mary Drake; but the relationship of William Drake to this family is not known.]

³S. C. Statutes, Vol. 4, p. 163; Dalcho: loc. cit.

⁴S. C. Gazette, Oct. 31, 1765; Nov. 29, 1767; Feb. 2, 1769, etc., etc.

⁵1757 Burgess' History of St. Mark's Parish.

1758, 59, 60. Jl. of Commons, Columbia.

1768. McCrady: History of So. Car.

1775, both 1st and 2d Provincial Congresses. Journals.

⁶Elizabeth Sinkler, in her will, written Oct. 19, 1783, and proved Nov. 1, 1783, (Charleston P. C., Book A, p. 222) named her sisters: Mary Peyre, Ann (dec.), Sarah (dec.), Harriet, Margaret and Charlotte (has no children), and her brothers: Charles Cantey, James Sinkler and Richard Walter.

In DeSaussure's Reports, II, p. 128, there is an abstract of the suit of Executors of Sinkler vs. Legatees of Sinkler, from which one may conclude that Charles Cantey died intestate; that he had eight children; that Charles, Jr., was the only son and was not the son of Harriet Drake; that two of James Sinkler's wives were daughters of Charles Cantey, his last wife being Margaret; and that Mary Cantey [b. 1757], who married John Peyre, was the daughter of Harriet Drake. [There may be some doubt as to the distribution of the children to the two wives, as given in the text; and it is possible that there were more than two wives; but there is no evidence to cause one to be uncertain.]

Note. In the S. C. Gazette, Dec. 25, 1770, there is notice of the death of "Mrs. Mary Cantey, wife of Charles Cantey, of St. Stephen's." This may be a mistake, for "Ann"; or there may have been another Charles Cantey who is otherwise not known.

- iii Mary Cantey b. 1757, Jan. 24, d. 1801, Sept. 9;
m. 1776, Apr. 25, John Peyre, her first cousin,
son of Samuel Peyre and Sarah Cantey. No
issue.
 - 31. iv Charlotte Cantey, m. Benjamin Walker, Jr.
 - 32. v Ann Cantey d. before Oct. 1783; m. John Drake.
 - 33. vi Sarah Cantey d. before Oct. 1780; m. Capt.
James Sinkler, (his second wife).
- Second wife.
- 34. vii Charles Cantey, Jr., b. 1760, Nov., d. 1789, Oct.
20,; m. Margaret Evance.
 - 35. viii Margaret Cantey b. about 1763, d. 1821, Dec. 4;
m. Capt. James Sinkler, (his third wife).

14.

Sarah Cantey.

I. I. I. 8.

Sarah Cantey, daughter of Capt. John and Ann Cantey, was born Mar. 29, 1720 and died Dec. 24, 1771. In 1747 she married Samuel Peyre (b. 1715, d. 1758, Mar. 7), son of David and Judith Peyre.¹ [These and the following dates are taken from The Peyre Book.]

Issue:

- i Samuel Peyre b. 1748-9, Feb. 23, d. 1785, Apr. 7;
unm.
- ii John Peyre b. 1750-1, Feb. 1, d. 1807, Apr. 8; m.
1776, Apr. 25, Mary Cantey, daughter of Charles

¹Another son of David and Judith Peyre was René Peyre (d. 1766), who m. (1) Floride Bonneau, (2) Mrs. Hannah (Simons) Hasell, (3) Catherine Cleave, and who had issue:

- first wife,
- i René Peyre, d. 1773, Dec.; m. 1771, Mar. Elizabeth Cantey,
daughter of Charles Cantey, see 30.
- ii Judith Peyre, m. John Gaillard.
- iii Floride Peyre, d. unm.
- iv Elizabeth Peyre.
second wife,
- v Anne Peyre, m. 1772, July 15, Thomas Ashby.
- vi Francis Peyre, d. 1819; m. (1) Catherine Sinkler, daughter of
Peter Sinkler and Catherine Palmer; (2) 1800, Aug. 19,
Mary Peyre Walter, daughter of Thomas Walter and Ann
Peyre. See 36.

Cantey and Harriet Drake, his first wife. No issue. For a sketch of his life see Samuel Dubose's "Reminiscences of St. Stephen's Parish Craven County."

- iii Sarah Peyre b. 1753, Nov. 29, d. 1774, June; m. 1773, May 20, Col. John Glaze. No issue. "He survived his wife over thirty years and lived in St. George's Parish, Dorchester."
- 36. iv Ann Peyre b. 1755, Mar. 26, d.; m. 1777, Mar. 20, Thomas Walter.
- v Charles Peyre b. 1756, Oct. 21, d. 1781, Aug. 19, in a Continental Army Prison at Lancaster, Penn. He and his brother John were Loyalists during the Revolution.

15.

Josiah Cantey of St. Mark's.

I. I. 2. I.

Josiah Cantey, son of William Cantey of Craven, was certainly born before 1708;¹ and he died late in the autumn of 1773, as his will was dated Oct. 8 of that year and proved on Dec. 17.² He was twice married: First, on Oct. 3, 1731,³ to Elizabeth Boswood, (who died at the birth of her third child, and was buried Oct. 2, 1736); second, to Susannah⁴, who died before him.

His father dying intestate, he inherited his real property in Craven County. He was living in St. Andrew's Parish in 1731, but later moved to St. Mark's Parish, where he died. It is probable that he is the Josiah Cantey who took part in Lyttleton's campaign, in the winter of 1759 and '60,⁵ whose name appears in connection with the entertainment of the Indians, in 1764 and 1767,⁵ who was inquirer

¹On March 20, 1731, he sells land. Charleston M. C. O., N. 1.

²Charleston P. C., Bk. 1771-74, p. 492.

³Register of St. Andrew's Parish. It is possible that she was a daughter of James Boswood and Sendiniah Cantey. See 6.

⁴On Feb. 21, 1752, Josiah Cantey and wife, Susannah, sold land in St. Andrew's Parish. Charleston M. C. O., K. K., 240.

⁵S. C. Statutes, Vol. 4, pp. 123, 203, 280, 242.

and collector for St. Mark's in 1766,⁶ and who was a Justice of the Peace in 1765.⁶

He was intimate with the family of Col. Richard Richardson, being a sponsor at the baptism of his son in 1758,⁷ and appointed him to be his executor.

Issue: First wife. (St. Andrew's Parish Register.)

37. i William Cantey b. 1732, Nov. 6; m. Rebecca.....
- ii Anne Cantey, bapt. 1734, July 31; (unm. and called "unfortunate" in father's will.)
- iii George Cantey, bapt. 1736, Oct. 2, (not mentioned in father's will).

Second wife, (according to father's will, 1773).

- iv Elizabeth Cantey, m. [James] Brunson.
- v Martha Cantey, m. [Henry?] Richbourg.
- vi Comfort Cantey, m. Green.
- vii Susanna Cantey, m. Dennis.
- viii Rebecca Cantey, m. Gale.
- ix Esther Cantey, [m., after 1773, Nathaniel Richbourg].

16.

Capt. William Cantey.

I. I. 2. 2.

William Cantey, son of William Cantey of Craven, lived in Prince Frederick Parish and later in St. Mark's. He was married before the Summer of 1747, and his wife's name was Elizabeth.¹ (She was living as late as Aug. 1756.²)

Richard Middleton in his will, written Feb. 19, 1749-50, leaves his estate under the care of William Cantey and John Cantey;³ William Cantey, Richard Richardson and Wm. Scott are appointed executors in the will of John Scott, 1751;⁴ on Aug. 3, 1754, William Cantey, Josiah Cantey and Samuel Bacot were witnesses for John Cantey.⁵

⁶S. C. Gazette, Oct. 31, 1765.

⁷A. S. Salley, Jr. "History of Orangeburg Co.," p. 179.

¹Register Prince Frederick Parish.

²See deed, Aug., 1756. Charleston M. C. O., V, p. 130.

³Charleston P. C., 1747-52, p. 382.

⁴Charleston P. C., 1752-56, p. 533.

⁵Charleston M. C. O., E. 3, p. 168.

It is extremely probable that he is the William Cantey who was the commissioner for St. Mark's Parish in 1757, with Richard Richardson, Joseph Cantey, John Cantey and others;⁶ and who, with John Cantey, was a Captain in Col. Richardson's regiment in Lyttleton's campaign against the Cherokees in the winter of 1759-60;⁷ and it is possible that he is the "William Cantey, senior," the inventory of whose estate was filed at Camden, Feb. 7, 1787.

Issue: So far as is known; Register of Prince Frederick Parish.

i John Cantey, bapt. 1753, Dec. 5, aged 5½ years.

ii Jona Cantey, bapt. 1753, Dec. 5, aged 3¼ years.

iii George Cantey, bapt. 1753, Dec. 5, aged 11 months.

(N. B. the children of John and Mary (McGirt) Cantey were baptized three days before.)

17.

Capt. John Cantey of Camden.

I. I. 2. 3.

John Cantey, son of William Cantey of Craven, is often referred to in the records as "of Pinetree Hill," because he was an early settler of this tract, which later became the town of Camden.¹ He died on his plantation "Live Easy," a few miles below Camden, in 1792; letters of administration being given his sons on Oct. 11 of that year.² His wife was Mary McGirt, daughter of Col. James McGirt,³ and she is said to have been younger than he by many years.⁴

He lived after his marriage in Prince Frederick Parish,

⁶Dalcho, loc. cit.

⁷Records in the office of the Hist. Commission, Columbia.

¹Charleston M. C. O., E. 3, 162. May 12, 1753.

Charleston M. C. O., E. 3, 184, Jan. 25, 1764.

Charleston M. C. O., R. 3, 353. April 22, 1765.

²Camden P. C.

³James McGirt was married in St. Philip's Parish, on Oct. 12, 1732, to Priscilla Davison. He was a Commissioner for establishing St. Mark's Parish, in 1757; a Lieut. Col. in Col. Richardson's Regiment in the campaign of 1759-60; a Justice, etc. His son, Daniel, was the famous Loyalist "raider." See Johnson's "Traditions," and "Historic Camden," by Kirkland and Kennedy.

⁴Family records. See "Historic Camden."

was a commissioner for St. Mark's Parish in 1757,⁶ and held many local offices up to nearly the time of his death⁶. He was Justice of the Peace for several years;⁷ and in Lyttleton's campaign of the winter of 1759-60, against the Cherokees, he was Captain in Col. Richard Richardson's Regiment.⁸

Issue:⁹

- 38 i. Mary Cantey, bapt. 1753, Dec. 2, aged 4 years; [m. 1769, Nov. 19, Ely Kershaw.]
- 39. ii Sarah Cantey, bapt. 1753, Dec. 2, aged 11 months; [b. 1753, Feb. 15, d. 1786, Feb. 12; m. 1770, John Chesnut.]
- 40. iii James Cantey b. 1755, d. 1817, Oct. 9; m. Martha Whitaker.
- 41. iv Zachariah Cantey b. 1759, d. 1822, Sept. 9; m. Sarah Boykin.

18.

Mary Cantey.

I. I. 2. 4.

Mary Cantey, daughter of William Cantey of Craven, was the first wife of Col. Richard Richardson. They were married Oct. 11, 1738, (Prince Frederick Parish Register); and according to family tradition, she died thirteen years before her husband, that is in 1767.

Richard Richardson was born in Virginia about 1704, and he died on his plantations in South Carolina, in Sept. 1780. His mother is said to have been a Miss Burchell. Few men played a more important part in the provincial history of South Carolina. He was repeatedly a member of Assembly, a delegate to the Provincial Congress of Jan. 1775, a member of the Legislative Council in March 1776,

⁶Dalcho, loc. cit.

⁶S. C. Statutes, Vol. 4, pp. 272, 692; Vol. 9, pp. 200, 212.

⁷S. C. Gazette, 1765, Oct. 31; 1767, Nov. 29; 1769, Feb. 2, etc. See also "Historic Camden."

⁸Records in the office of the Hist. Commission, Columbia.

⁹The baptismal records of the first two children are given in the Register of Prince Frederick Parish; and in the letters of administration of his estate, James and Zachariah are called his sons; the other records are copied from family Bibles and newspapers.

etc.; he was Colonel of the militia as early as 1757; was in the Cherokee wars of 1760 and 1761, in command of a regiment, was in command of the militia and regulars in the famous "Snow campaign" against the Tories at Ninety-Six, in the winter of 1775; assisted at the defeat of the British fleet at Charleston, in June 1776, and commanded the State militia at Purrysburg, in Dec. 1778, having been appointed Brigadier General March 25, 1778. At the surrender of Charleston in 1780 he was taken prisoner and paroled. Later he was imprisoned, and his health failing he was sent home and soon died.¹

His second wife² was Dorothy Sinkler, (b. 1737, d. 1793, July 6), sister of Peter Sinkler. His will was dated Sept. 2, 1780; but no copy now exists. According to a legal paper quoted in the S. C. Hist. Mag., Vol. 8, p. 173, he referred in his will to leaving six sons and three daughters, Thomas being the youngest child.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

- 42. i Richard Richardson, Jr., b. 1741, Mar. 4, d. 1818; m. 1761, Dorcas Nelson.
- 43. ii Martha Richardson, in. Col. Archibald McDonald.
- 44. iii Rebecca Richardson b. 1752, Nov. 2, d. 1834, May 12; m. (1)Cooper, (2) 1774, John Singleton.
- iv Margaret Richardson d. before Sept. 1780. [Dr. Burgess' loc. cit.]
- 45. v Edward Richardson d. 1808, June 26; m. 1776, Mar. 8, Rachel Heatley

¹See Johnson's "Traditions of the Revolution;" McCrady's History; Dr. Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish," etc

²The children of this second marriage were:

- i James Burchell Richardson, b. 1770, Oct. 28; d. 1836, April 28; m. Anne Cantey Sinkler, daughter of James Sinkler and Sarah Cantey. See 33.
- ii John Peter Richardson, b. 1772, Oct. 20; d. 1811, Jan. 30; m. 1792, May 12, Floride Bonneau Peyre, daughter of René Peyre and Elizabeth Cantey. See 30.
- iii Charles Richardson, b. 1774, Nov. 20; d. 1829, May 22; m. 1801, Feb. 3, Elizabeth Eveleigh (b. 1774, Feb. 17; d. 1824, Nov. 4), daughter of Thomas and Ann (Simmons) Eveleigh.

Issue: 9 children; 7 died young; Juliana Augusta Manning m. John Peter Richardson 2d.; Dorothea Ann m. William H. B. Richardson.

iv Thomas Richardson d. before 1793, under 21.

- 46. vi Susannah Richardson, m. Col. Laurence Manning.
- vii Ezekiah Cantey Richardson b. 1758, Sept. 28. (All that is known of him is the record of his birth and baptism, copied in Salley's "History of Orangeburg County.")

19.

Thomas Elmes.

I. I. 4. I.

Thomas Elmes, eldest son of Thomas Elmes and Elizabeth Cantey, married Anna Hasford,¹ and had one child, a daughter, living unmarried in 1757. Thomas Elmes was born in 1703 or later,² and was living at late as Aug. 30, 1748; when he died is not known to the compiler, but it was undoubtedly before Oct. 18, 1755, the date of his wife's will.

Issue: (Named in mother's will.)

- i Sarah Elmes,³ unm. in 1757.

20.

Martha Elmes.

I. I. 4. 3.

Martha Elmes, daughter of Thomas Elmes and Elizabeth Cantey, married William Ladson, son of John and

¹Anna Elmes, of St. George's Parish, Berkeley Co., names in her will, written Oct. 18, 1755, nephew, John Keys, son of John Keys; dau., Sarah Elmes. Executors: Brother-in-law, Samuel Elmes and nephew, Thomas Ladson. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1752-55, p. 394.

Joseph Hasford, of Berkeley Co., in his will dated August 30, 1748, names his son, Joseph Hasford (not 21); dau., Anna Elmes, wife of Thomas Elmes; dau., Rebecca Goodbe, wife of Alex^r Goodbe; dau., Hannah Hasford; brother, Richard Hasford; executors: son-in-law, Thomas Elmes and Hugh Cartwright. Charleston P. C., 1747-52, p. 81.

²He was under 21 when his father wrote his will, Jan. 24, 1723/4.

³Will of Samuel Elmes, dated 14 Nov., 1757. "Sarah Elmes, my well beloved *Neice*, Daughter of Thomas Elmes and Ann his wife," 1 bed and its furniture, 6 Silver teaspoons, tongs and strainer, and all remainder of negroes; and if she dies without heirs of her body, then said bequests to return to Richard Bailey, William Fishburn, Thomas Fishburn and Martha Brown, but if she should be married and have issue, then said bequests to be hers forever. (Charleston P. C., Bk. 1761-77, p. 510.) Samuel Elmes having no children of his own, left all his property to his neices and nephews.

Mary (Stanyarne) Ladson; and an old mourning ring, still in the possession of the family, gives his birth in 1687 and his death in 1739. The Parish Register of St. Andrew's gives "William Ladson, buried Dec. 22, 1739." No will of this William Ladson has been found, but we know that Martha (Elmes) Ladson survived him, for the same register gives, "Martha, the daughter of Martha Ladson, widow, buried Feb. 10, 1739," and later gives, "Martha Ladson, widow, buried Nov. 7th 1750." She left a will.¹
Issue: Living in 1750, as named in her will.

i William Ladson.

ii Thomas Ladson, living 1755, when he was named as an executor in the will of his aunt, Anna Elmes, widow of Thomas.

iii John Ladson.

iv Mary Ladson.

v Sarah Ladson.

21.

Mary Elmes.

I. I. 4. 4.

Mary Elmes, daughter of Thomas Elmes and Elizabeth Cantey, married (1) on Nov. 28, 1719, John Green of St. James' Parish, Goose Creek, Berkley County; he died within a few years, leaving two infant daughters.¹ (Will dated April 23, 1723, and proved Nov. 7, 1723). Mary (Elmes) Green, widow, seems then to have married (2)..... Bailey,² by whom, apparently she had only one child, a son; she then married (3) William Fishburn, of Beech Hill, St. Paul's Parish, by whom she had at least three children.
Issue: (As given by the wills cited.) First husband.

¹Charleston P. C., Bk. 1747-52, p. 461; will dated 1st Nov. 1750, proved 25th Oct., 1751.

²Charleston P. C., Bk. 1722-24, p. 220. Left his property to wife, dau. Susannah, and child unborn.

³On May 16, 1727, Mary Bayly, widow, is granted administration on the estate of Joseph Bayly, late of Goose Creek, deceased. Charleston P. C., 1726-27, p. 452. [Possibly this refers to the present family.]

⁴William Fishburn, in his will, dated Sept. 22, 1753, and proved Dec. 3, 1756, names his wife, Mary, sons, William and Thomas, dau. Martha, dau. Eliz^b Sanders; Executors: sons, William and Thomas Fishburn. Charleston P. C., 1752-56, p. 539.

i Susanna Green b. about 1720-21, d.⁴ 1747, Sept.;
unm.

ii Elizabeth Green b. 1723 (posthumous); m. be-
tween⁵ 1737 and 1747, McKenzie.

Second husband.

iii Richard Bailey b. before⁶ 1747.

Third husband.

iv William Fishburn b. before⁷ 1747, d.⁸ 1760; m.
.....?

v Thomas Fishburn.⁹

vi Martha Fishburn b. before 1747;¹⁰ m. by 1757,
....., Brown.

22.

Margaret Elmes.

I. I. 4. 5.

Margaret Elmes, daughter of Thomas Elmes and Elizabeth Cantey, married¹ in Feb., 1721, Emanuel Smith, a widower. It has not been proved that she was the mother of any of his children; but a critical examination of such dates as the compiler has been able to find relating to the children of Emanuel Smith, makes it quite probable that his son Thomas Smith was by Margaret Elmes, who was

¹St. Andrew's Register.

²Charleston P. C., Bk. 1740-47, p. 392. Will dated 8 Sept., 1747, proved 18 Sept. 1747, mentions "uncle Thomas Elmes," and is witnessed by Anna Elmes.

³Will of her sister, Susannah Green, 1747 (8 Sept.). "My sister Elizabeth McKenzie;" will of Joshua Green (uncle), "Elizabeth Green." dated 10 Dec. 1737. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1736-40, p. 143.

⁴Will of Susanna Green, 1747: "My Brother Richard Bailey;" will of Samuel Elmes, 14 Nov., 1757: "Richard Bealy my well beloved Nephew." Charleston P. C., Bk. 1761-77, 510.

⁵Will of Susanna Green, 1747.

⁶His will, Charleston P. C., Bk. 1757-60, p. 345. Will dated 6 Feb., 1760, proved 8 Nov., 1760. Mentions wife—unnamed—if child born to him, then estate to be divided between wife and child.

⁷Not mentioned in will of Susanna Green, 1747. Mentioned in will of Samuel Elmes, 14 Nov., 1757, and in will of Wm. Fishburn, 1760.

⁸Called "Sister Martha Fishburn" in will of Susannah Green, 1747, and "neice" Martha Brown in will of Samuel Elmes, 1757.

apparently his third wife.² She predeceased him, as his will, written Aug. 19, 1744, shows that at his death his wife's name was Mary.

Issue: (Named in father's will.)

? i Thomas Smith b. about 1723, living in Charles Town 1744.

23.

William Cantey.

I. 2. I. 2.

William Cantey, son of Capt. James Cantey and Elizabeth Stevens, his wife, was born about 1726 and was living in 1772, on Jan. 31 of which year, he and his mother, who had married again, were appointed administrators of the estate of his step-father, Anthony Williams, "late of St. Mark's."

His brother, James Cantey, is known to have gone to Georgia; and he is probably the William Cantey who applied in Oct. 1769 for a grant of 500 acres on St. Simon's Island, "being about to come with wife, five children and four negroes," and who in Jan. 1772, in again applying, said he hoped to bring his family and slaves within six months. (Ga. Colonial Records.) There is no evidence, however, that he actually moved from South Carolina to Georgia.

²The Mss. Register of St. Andrew's Parish, in possession of the Charleston Library Society, gives the following items with reference to Emanuel Smith:

"Emanuel Smith and 'Anne Jouds' married Dec. 9, 1720. Anne Smith, dau. of Emanuel Smith [sic!] bur^d Sep. 19, 1721; Mary Anne dau. of Emanuel Smith [sic] baptized Dec. 27, 1721; Emanuel Smith married to Margaret Elmes Feb. 1721/2."

Now the will of Samuel Jones, of St. Andrews, Berkeley Co., dated Jan. 17, 1726/7, mentions granddaughter, Mary Ann Smith (under 21 & unmarried)—Emanuel Smith, formerly his son-in-law (Prob. Ct., Bk. 1671-1727). [Only Smith grandchild mentioned, daughter's name not given.]

Emanuel Smith was buried 1744 (after Oct. 1, month and day broken away) in Charleston (St. Philip's Register), and his will, dated 17 Aug., and proved 3 Nov., 1744, gives him as then of *Charles Town*, in it he mentioned son Thomas Smith (the terms used in regard to him making it probable that he was then of age), daughter, Mary Ann Lambright, (wife of Belteshazzar Lambright, of James Island), wife, Mary Smith, possibly an unborn child. Charleston P. C., Bk. 1740-47, p. 193.

¹Charleston P. C., Court of Ord., 1771-75.

In Oct., 1771, William Cantey and wife Ann, of St. Mark's, sell 400 acres;² and it is probable that all these William Canteys are one and the same person. Of his children nothing is known. [One of these may have been Philip. See Note 12.]

24.

James Cantey of Georgia.

I. 2. I. 5.

James Cantey, son of Capt. James Cantey and Elizabeth Stevens his wife, was born about 1734, as he is not mentioned with his brothers and sisters in the will of his grandmother, dated March 31, 1733; and as his father died early in 1735. In 1769 he moved to Georgia; on Oct. 3 of that year he applied for 200 acres, being "just come into the province with two negroes." In 1770 and 1771 he received grants in St. Andrew's Parish and on the Alatomaha River, (Georgia Colonial Records).

On June 10, 1773, he married Margaret Anderson, daughter of David Anderson of Liberty County, Georgia, and his estate was administered in this same County in 1794, by James Wilson.¹

It is possible that he is the James Cantey who was appointed Deputy Surveyor of the Province of South Carolina, Jan. 27, 1764,² and who obtained numerous grants on the Santee in 1757, 1763, 1768.³

Issue: Only child, as far as is known—

47. i James Cantey d. 1799; m. Elizabeth Blandford Inglesby.

25.

Major Samuel Cantey of St. Mark's.

I. 2. 2. I.

Samuel Cantey, eldest son of Capt. Joseph and Mary Cantey, of St. Mark's Parish, was born June 7, 1731, and

²Charleston M. C. O., D. 4, 151.

¹Records of P. C. Liberty County. David Anderson's will is on record in the P. C. of Camden, S. C.

²Charleston M. C. O., M. M., 1763-67, 52.

³Mem. Bk. 6, p. 180; 7, p. 158; 8, p. 244, etc.

died in the same Parish, Dec. 16, 1776. He was twice married; first, Feb. 12, 1756, to Ann....., (b. 1738, Aug. 4, d. 1759 Mar. 15); second, May 18, 1760, to Martha Brown, (b. 1737, Feb. 21).¹ In his will,² written May 16, 1771, and proved Feb. 1, 1777, he mentions his wife Martha, his son Joseph, his daughter Christiana, his brother John, his nephew Thomas Sumter and his niece Mary Sumter.

He inherited all the plantations of his father, and took a prominent part in the civil and military life of the province. In Oct. 1749, he was an Ensign in Capt. Isaac Brunson's company of foot;³ in Lyttleton's campaign against the Cherokees, in 1759-60, he was Captain of a company in Col. Richardson's regiment,⁴—his brother John Cantey being his adjutant; and shortly before his death he was Major of the Camden Provincial Militia.⁵

Issue: (Family Bible Records.)

- i Samuel John Cantey d. 1761, June 24.
- 48. ii Christiana Cantey d. 1813, Jan. 28; m. (1) Francis Lesesne, (2) Isaac Connor.
- 49. iii Joseph Cantey b. 1765, Nov. 27, d. 1834, Sept. 6; m (1) 1784, Feb. 5, Ann Connor, (2) 1795, May 14, Mrs. Susannah (McDonald) Connor.

26.

Major John Cantey of St. Mark's.

I. 2. 2. 4.

John Cantey, son of Capt. Joseph and Mary Cantey of St. Mark's Parish, is referred to in the early records as

¹Family Bible Records.

In addition to these records the following also found in the same Bible:

"Henry Montgomery was born July 14, 1754.

"Henry Montgomery and Martha Cantey were married 18th of May [year torn away].

"My wife Martha Montgomery departed this life May 20, 1779."

So it appears that Samuel Cantey's widow married a second time. (Note the discrepancy in age!)

²Charleston P. C., Bk. 1774-78, p. 410.

³Dr. Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish."

⁴Records in office of Hist. Commission, Columbia.

⁵Drayton's "Memoirs of the Revolution," vi, p. 353. See also S. C. Statutes, Vol. IV, pp. 122, 123, and "Historic Camden."

John Cantey, Jr., to distinguish him from Capt. John Cantey of Pinetree Hill. He died May 15, 1786.¹

Like his father and brother he was prominent in both civil and military affairs. In 1762 he was a Road Commissioner;² he was repeatedly a Justice of the Peace;³ and in Dec. 1774, he was a member of the famous Grand Jury at Camden, with his brother Samuel.⁴ In Lyttleton's expedition of 1759-60 he was adjutant in his brother's company;⁵ in the campaign against the Tories preceding the Revolution he was a Major in Col. Richardson's regiment;⁶ and during the Revolution he was an active partisan, and his home was often Gen. Marion's headquarters. The latter gave a ball there the night he heard of Cornwallis' surrender.⁷

Major Cantey was married at least three times. In deeds of 1765 and 1766 his wife's name, Margaret, appears;⁸ John Connor of Prince Frederick Parish, in his will dated Feb. 28, 1777,⁹ refers to his daughter Hannah Cantey and

¹S. C. Gazette, May 22, 1786, death notice of "Major John Cantey."

²S. C. Statutes, Vol 9, p. 200; Vol. 4, p. 193.

³S. C. Gazette, April 24, 1770. Suppl., etc.

⁴"Historic Camden."

⁵Records in office of Hist. Commission, Columbia.

⁶See letter from Col. Richardson to Henry Laurens, President of the Council of Safety, Sept. 6, 1775. Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," p. 432.

⁷Johnson's "Traditions of the Revolution."

⁸Mem. Bk. 12, p. 59; original deed, July 5, 1766.

According to tradition this wife, Margaret, was Margaret Richardson, daughter of Col. Richard Richardson; but there is no other evidence in favor of this. It is much more probable that she was a daughter of Samuel Little, of St. John's, Berkeley. In the S. C. Gaz., Jan. 28, 1766, John Cantey and Samuel Little advertise as administrators of the estate of Mr. Samuel Little, of St. John's Berkeley, dec. In the P. C. of Charleston there is an application, Dec. 23, 1763, by Samuel and William Little, minors, sons of Samuel Little, of St. John's Parish, to have their brother-in-law, John Cantey, of St. Mark's, appointed their guardian for property they were entitled to by the death of George Ball. (George Ball, who died 1753-4, without children, left his property to his wife, Catherine, and his brothers, Samuel and William Little; Samuel Little and William Bannister being appointed executors.) Further, on Jan. 20, 1775, there was granted a citation to Ann Bannister, widow, John Cook, of St. John's Berkeley, and John Cantey, of St. Mark's, Esq., to administer the estate of William Bannister, of St. John's, Berkeley, "as next of Kin." (Josiah Brunson, of St. John's (d. 1760), in his will calls Wm. Bannister and James McKelvey his brothers.)

⁹Charleston P. C., Bk. 1776-84, p. 224.

John Connor, in this will, refers to "son-in-law, John Cantey's two daughters, Martha Cantey and Margaret Cantey," and to the fact that his daughter, Hannah Cantey, is then pregnant.

son-in-law John Cantey; and it is known that his last wife was Mrs. Susannah (McDonald) Flud, widow of Col. William Flud (d. 1778, Sept.)

Issue: So far as is known.

- i Martha Cantey,^{9, 10} living in 1777.
- ii Margaret Cantey,⁹ living in 1777.
- 50. iii Mary Cantey b. 1780, d. 1863, June 19; m. 1801, July, Wade Hampton.

Last wife.

- 51. iv Susan Flud Cantey b. 1786, d.; m. 1804, Dec. 13, John Christopher Schulz.

27.

Mary Cantey.

I. 2. 2. 5.

Mary Cantey, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Mary Cantey of St. Marks, was twice married, first, before 1762,¹ to William Jameson² (d. 1766), son of William and Margaret Jameson of Ireland; second, in 1767 to Gen. Thomas Sumter (b. 1734, Aug. 14, d. 1832, June 1). She died in 1817.

The life of Gen. Sumter is too well known to be given here. A monument has been recently erected in his honor at Statesburg, S. C., the inscription on which is as follows:

¹⁰According to Bullock, see "History and Genealogy of the Habersham Family," p. 128, et. seq., Martha Cantey, sister of Mrs. Hampton, became the second wife of Capt. Wm. Ransom Davis (d. 1799, Dec. 19, aged 44), and bore him three children: i Warren Ransom (b. about 1793, d. 1834, unm.); ii Martha Maria (d. 1853, Nov. 13), m. 1822, Feb. 21, John Ewing Calhoun (see S. C. Hist. and Geneal. Mag., Vol. VII, p. 155, for their descendants); iii Henry, d. young.

In this connection a letter of Gen. Hampton's, of date Dec. 24, 1799, referring to Capt. Davis' death and to Mrs. Cantey's distress, is of interest. (See loc. cit., p. 171.)

¹On Jan. 4, 1762, Joseph Cantey deeds slaves to his dau., Mary Jameson. Charleston P. C., M. M., p. 79.

²Charleston P. C., 1760-67, p. 579. Will written Jan. 8, 1766, proved Aug. 28, 1766. He left no children.

West Side.

This stone marks the grave of one of South
Carolina's most distinguished citizens,
THOMAS SUMTER.

One of the founders of the Republic.

Born in Va., Aug. 14, 1734.

Died June 1, 1832.

South Side.

Erected by the General Assembly of S. C.
1907.

East Side.

He came to South Carolina about 1760
and was in the Indian Service on the
Frontier for several years before settling
as a planter in this vicinity.

Commandant of 6th Regt., S. C. Line,
Continental Estab., 1776-1778.

Brig. Gen. S. C. Militia, 1780-1782.

Member of Continental Congress, 1783-1784.

Member U. S. Congress, 1789-1793, 1797-1801.

U. S. Senator, 1801-1810.

North Side.

Tanto Nomini Nullum
Par Elogium.

For a full biography of Gen. Sumter, see "An Address
delivered by Henry A. M. Smith at the Unveiling of the
Monument to General Thomas Sumter, at Statesburgh, S.
C., August 14, 1907."

52. i Thomas Sumter, Jr., b. 1768, Aug. 30, d. 1840,
June 15; m. 1802, Mar. 20, Natalie de Delage.

ii Mary Sumter, mentioned in will of uncle, Samuel
Cantey, May 16, 1771. She died young.

28.

Joseph Cantey.

1. 2. 3. 2.

Joseph Cantey, son of Samuel and Ann Cantey of Prince
Frederick, was born Jan. 26, 1735, and was baptized June

18, 1742, in Prince Frederick Parish. Land grants to him are recorded as early as 1759;¹ and he was apparently a prominent citizen of Craven County, for he was repeatedly a Justice of the Peace, and in 1767 he was a member of the Grand Jury.

His wife's name was Ann; but his married life was not happy, as is seen from the following advertisement in the South Carolina Gazette of March 27, 1776:

"St. Mark's Parish, July 25, 1775, whereas my wife, Ann Cantey, has eloped from me sometime past, I hereby warn all persons, etc. * * * Joseph Cantey."

His will was filed in the Probate Court at Camden, Aug. 16, 1781.

Issue: (Taken from his will.)

i Samuel Cantey.²

ii Joseph Cantey.³

iii Martha Cantey, m. before Aug. 1781, Ebenezer Bagnal.

iv Matthew Cantey.

53. v Thomas Cantey. [b. 1772, Jan. 26, d. 1809, Sept. 8; m. Susan Singletary.]

29.

Harriet Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. I.

Harriet Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and his first wife, Harriet Drake, married Richard Walter¹ (d. 1784, April), a merchant of Charleston on May 2, 1765.² After his death she returned to St. Stephen's Parish and lived on her plantations there.³ She died in the

¹Charleston M. C. O., F. 3, 558; Y. 3, 189, etc.

²It is possible that he is the Samuel Cantey, of St. James', Goose Creek, Innkeeper, whose wife was Judith, and who made deed of gift to his children, May 25, 1804. See Note 10.

³It is probable that he is the Joseph Cantey who, with wife, Isabelle, sells 2,500 acres, on Great Lynche's Creek, Dec., 1791. Camden P. C., B. 97.

⁴Martha Cantey, half-sister of Charles Cantey, had a grandson by this name; possibly they are the same.

⁵S. C. Hist. Mag., XI, p. 29.

⁶See Dubose's "Reminiscences, etc."

second half of the year 1792, her will⁴ being written July 21, and proved Nov. 17.

Issue:⁵

- i Mary Walter, m. 1784, Oct. 7, Peter Sinkler, Jr., son of Peter Sinkler and his first wife, Elizabeth Mouzon. No issue.
- ii Harriet Walter, m. before 1807, Sims Lequeux.
- iii Martha Walter, m. (1) after 1793, C. G. White, (2) 1801, Dec. 6, Samuel Dubose.
- iv Sarah Cantey Walter, m. after 1807, Benjamin Ioor.
- v Richard Charles Walter, m. Ellen Ford.
- vi John Cantey Walter, m. Magdalen Taylor.
- vii William Drake Walter, b. 1784.

30.

Elizabeth Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 2.

Elizabeth Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and his first wife, Harriet Drake, was twice married; first, in March 1771, René Peyre (d. 1773, Dec.), son of René Peyre and Floride Bonneau [see note to 14]; second, to Peter Sinkler of St. Stephen's, she being his fourth wife. She died in Oct. 1783, her will being written Oct. 19 and proved Nov. 1 of that year.¹

For an account of the life of Peter Sinkler, see Dubose's "Reminiscences, etc." According to this his previous wives were Elizabeth Mouzon, Boisseau and Catherine Palmer. He was the brother of Capt. James Sinkler, who married in succession two daughters of Charles Cantey, and of Dorothy Sinkler, who was the second wife of Col. Richard Richardson. His plantation, "Lifeland," had belonged previously to Mrs. Mary (Cantey) Jameson, who later married Gen. Sumter.

Issue: First husband.

⁴Charleston P. C., B. 701.

⁵The names of the husbands and wives are taken from Dubose's "Reminiscences, etc."

¹Charleston P. C., Bk. A., p. 222.

- i Floride Bonneau Peyre b. 1772, Feb. 4, d. 1844, May 11; m. 1792, May 12, John Peter Richardson, son of Gen. Richard Richardson and his second wife, Dorothy Sinkler. (See 18.)

31.

Charlotte Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 4.

Charlotte Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and Harriet Drake, his first wife, married Benjamin Walker, Jr., of St. Stephen's, son of Benjamin Walker and Elizabeth Palmer. In her sister's, Mrs. Mary Sinkler's, will, she is referred to simply as "Charlotte," and provision is made in case she has children. Her husband's will¹ was proved March 24, 1792, and in it he mentions his wife Charlotte and the children named below.

(It is possible, of course, that they were his children by a previous marriage.)

Issue:

- i Ann Walker, (m. George English of Clarendon, according to Dubose.)
- ii Benjamin Walker, ("not 21.")
- iii James Cantey Walker.

32.

Ann Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 5.

Ann Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and Harriet Drake, his first wife, married John Drake, son of John¹ and Mary Drake. She was dead in Oct. 1783, the date of her sister Elizabeth's will.

Issue: (Register of St. James' Santee.)

- i Charles Drake b. 1765, Aug. 30, d. before 1793.
- ii Harriet Drake b. 1766, Sept. 26.

¹Charleston P. C., 1792, B.

¹The connection between John Drake and the two wives of Charles Cantey is not known.

- iii Charles Cantey Drake² b. 1771, Apr. 12, d. 1794, Oct. 27; m. before Mar. 29, 1793, Lois Lequeux.
- iv William Drake b. 1772, July 6, d. before 1793.

33.

Sarah Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 6.

Sarah Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and Harriet Drake, his first wife, became the second wife of Capt. James Sinkler of "Old Santee," St. Stephen's. (His first wife, according to Dubose, was Cahusac, and his third, Margaret Cantey, half-sister of Sarah.) She was dead in Oct. 1780, the date of her father's death, and her husband died Nov. 20, 1800.¹ (See 35.)

Issue:

- i Anne Cantey Sinkler, m. 1791, May 10, James Burchell Richardson, son of Gen. Richard Richardson and his second wife, Dorothy Sinkler. (See 18.)

34.

Charles Cantey, Jr., of St. Stephen's.

I. I. I. 7. 7.

Charles Cantey, Jr., only son of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and his second wife, Ann Drake, was born and died in St. Stephen's Parish. According to his tomb-stone inscription, as copied by the late H. A. DeSaussure, Esq., he died Oct. 20, 1789, aged 28 years and 11 months. He married Margaret Evance, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Evance, of St. James' Santee. According to the register of this parish, she was born July 29, 1764; and she died between July 12, 1847 and Mar. 8, 1848, the dates of the writing and the proving of her will. (Mr. DeSaus-

²See deed of "Charles Cantey Drake and wife, Louisa," March 29, 1793. Charleston M. C. O., M. 8, p. 26, "Only son and heir-at-law of his father, John Drake."

¹See DeSaussure's Reports, Vol. II, p. 128.

sure's copy of her tomb-stone inscription is "born 29th. July, 1765 and died 2d. March, 1847").

In Mr. Dubose's "Reminiscences of St. Stephen's," is given a charming account of Mrs. Cantey; her cordial manners, warm hospitality and kindly sympathy.

Issue: (According to Dubose.)

- i Margaret Cantey¹ b. 1787, Jan. 16, d. 1854, Aug. 7; m. Press McPherson Smith. (No issue. ?)
- ii Ann Susan Cantey,² m. 1804, John Dubose.

35.

Margaret Cantey.

I. I. I. 7. 8.

Margaret Cantey, daughter of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's and his second wife, Ann Drake, became the third wife of Capt. James Sinkler of "Old Santee," St. Stephen's Parish, (b. 1740, d. 1800, Nov. 20). [His second wife had been her half-sister Sarah. See 33.] She died Dec. 4, 1821.

Issue: (Family records.)

- i Charles Sinkler b. 1780, d. 1817, Nov. 20; m. 1817, June 17, Elizabeth Peyre, dau. of Francis Peyre and Catherine Sinkler. No issue. (See note under 14.)
- ii William Sinkler b. 1787, Nov. 2; d. 1853, June 8; m. 1810, Jan. 16, Elizabeth Allen Broûn, dau. of Archibald and Mary (Deas) Broûn.
- iii Margaret Anna Sinkler b. 1793, Feb. 2, d.; m. 1815, Dec. 17, John Linton Thomson of "Belleville," son of Col. Wm. Russell and Elizabeth (Sabb) Thomson.
- iv James Sinkler b. after Feb. 1798, the date of his father's will.

¹Dates are from tombstone; date of birth is given in Register of St. James', Santee Parish.

²See "Historic Camden," p. 372.

36.

Ann Peyre.

I. I. I. 8. 4.

Ann Peyre, daughter of Samuel Peyre and Sarah Cantey, was born Mar. 26, 1755, and on Mar. 20, 1777, married Thomas Walter, the celebrated botanist. (See Dubose, loc. cit.)

Issue:

- i. Ann Walter, m. 1794, May 29, Thomas Hasell Thomas of "Betaw," St. Stephen's Parish.
- ii Mary Peyre Walter b. 1780; m. 1800, Aug. 19, Francis Peyre, son of René and Hannah (Simons) Peyre. (See note under 14.)

37.

William Cantey.

I. I. 2. I. I.

William Cantey, eldest son of Josiah Cantey and Elizabeth Boswood, was born in St. Andrew's Parish, Nov. 6, 1732. His wife's name was Rebecca.

In Salley's "History of Orangeburg County," there are two references to him and his wife. On Dec. 28, 1754, he was sponsor at the baptism of Peter, son of William and Sarah Brunson; and when his own son Josiah was baptized, James and Elizabeth Brunson were sponsors.

It is probable that he is the William Cantey who was a Captain in the Revolution, under Gen. Williamson, as appears in a Court Martial proceeding, of date June 28, 1779.¹

He certainly owned large tracts of land on Jack's Creek, Camden District, which were offered for sale in 1793, after his death.

Issue: So far as is known.

- i Josiah Cantey b. 1760, Jan. 20. He was probably the Josiah Cantey who married a Miss Vine and was a surveyor in Camden after the Revolution.²

¹S. C. Gaz., Aug. 13, 1779.

²"Historic Camden."

38.

Mary Cantey.

I. I. 2. 3. I.

Mary Cantey, eldest daughter of Capt. John Cantey of Camden and Mary McGirt his wife, was "baptized Dec. 2, 1753, aged 4 years," in Prince Frederick Parish; but the date of her death is not known. On Nov. 19, 1769 she married Ely Kershaw, (d. 1780, Dec., aged 37.)

Ely Kershaw¹ came from Yorkshire to Charleston about 1750, with his two brothers, Joseph and William. In 1766 he was granted the land on which Cheraw is now located; and he and his brother Joseph laid out the town, calling it "Chatham," in honor of the elder Pitt.

He and his brothers became prosperous merchants, having stores in different parts of the State: where Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, etc., now are. In 1774 he moved to Camden. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress, which met Jan. 11, 1775, and served on its executive committee. At the outbreak of the Revolution he joined the American cause, was Captain in Col. Wm. Thomson's Rangers, and rose to be Lieut. Colonel in 1779. He was engaged in many battles and was distinguished for his bravery. His sword, engraved with his name and the date "1775" is preserved by his descendants.

He and his brother Joseph were exiled by the British after the surrender of Charleston; and he died en route to Bermuda, in Dec. 1780.

Issue: (Family records.)

- i John Kershaw b. 1769, Dec. 7, d. 1798, Apr.; unm.
- ii Ely Kershaw b. 1771, May 3, d. 1804, Mar. 16; unm.
- iii Rebecca Kershaw b. 1775, June, d. 1802, May 21; m. 1793, Mar. 17, Joseph Brevard, son of John and Jane (McWhorter) Brevard.

¹"Historic Camden," pp. 109, 110, 123, 203, 381-383.

Gregg's "Old Cheraws," pp. 104, 236.

Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," pp. 279, 386, 388.

39.

Sarah Cantey.

I. I. 2. 3. 2.

Sarah Cantey, daughter of Capt. John Cantey of Camden and Mary McGirt, his wife, was born at "Salt Lake" Plantation, on the Wateree River, Feb. 15, 1753, and died in Camden, Feb. 12, 1786. In the year 1770 she married Capt. John Chesnut of "Knight's Hill."

In the notice, in the Camden newspaper, of her funeral, she is referred to as "the amiable consort of John Chesnut, Esq., merchant of this place—her remains were this day attended to Knight's Hill, her once favorite retreat, by a numerous band of friends and acquaintances, whose unfeigned sorrow gave ample testimony that she died as sincerely lamented as she had lived respected." A silhouette of her, made by cutting a profile out of parchment and stretching it across a piece of black silk held in a frame is in the possession of her descendant, David R. Williams, Esq., of Camden.

John Chesnut, son of James and Margaret Chesnut, was born in the Valley of Virginia, June 18, 1743, and was brought to South Carolina by his mother and stepfather, Jasper Sutton, when he was thirteen years old. He entered the Kershaw stores as apprentice, but was a partner by the time he was 23.

At the time of the Revolution his landed estates were very large, and he was a most influential man. He was a delegate to the first Provincial Congress of South Carolina, which met in Charleston, Jan. 11, 1775 and again on June 1. He was later elected to the Committee of Continental Association. He was appointed "Justice of the Quorum" for Orangeburg District in 1775, and Justice of the Peace in April 1776. When the war began, he was attached to the 3d South Carolina Regiment, commanded by Colonel William Thomson, as Paymaster with the rank of Captain. After the battle of Purrysburg he resigned, having an attack of rheumatism which confined him to bed for six months. As soon as he recovered, he obtained a command

in the militia, and served during the Georgia campaign; later, at the evacuation of Charleston, 1780, he was taken prisoner and paroled to his plantation at Knight's Hill.

While a prisoner on parole, John Rutledge, the Dictator, came to stay all night with him, but on being told "it is very unhealthy here, your Excellency," he took the hint and fled, thus escaping capture by Tarleton. Lord Rawdon then commanded the British forces in Camden, and upon the approach of the American army, in August 1780, called upon all the inhabitants to take up arms against their countrymen. Colonel John Chesnut, among others, refused; and he was thrown into prison and chained to the floor. He bore to his grave the marks of these irons about his ankles.

After the Revolution he took a prominent part in the politics of the State. In 1788 he was a member of the Convention to frame the Constitution; in 1793 and again in 1796 he was elected to the State Senate; and he was among the first selection of Trustees for the South Carolina College then founded. He was an intimate friend of General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of Governor John Rutledge and Colonel Wade Hampton; and General Washington, in his visit to the South, in 1791, was entertained by him in Camden. His portrait, by Gilbert Stuart, is now in the possession of his great-great-grandson, David Rogerson Williams, 3d.

He became a very rich man and lived in great state in his different houses. One part of his social life which pleased the younger part of the community was a weekly ball and supper. He often travelled with coach and four to Charleston or Columbia in the winter; and rarely missed a visit to Virginia and Philadelphia or New York in the summer. He was well educated; and had a fine library.

On April 1, 1813, he died, and was buried beside his wife in the family burying ground at Knight's Hill.

Issue:

- i Mary Chesnut b. 1771, Jan. 21, d. 1843, Jan.....; m. 1789, Duncan McRae, whose first wife was Sarah Powell. (See 44.)

- ii James Chesnut b. 1773, Feb. 19, d. 1866, Feb. 17; m. 1796, Sept. 20, Mary Cox, daughter of Col. John Cox, of Philadelphia.
- iii Sarah Cantey Chesnut b. 1774, Dec. 12, d. 1851, June.....; m. 1793, Mar. 17, John Taylor, later Governor of South Carolina. (See S. C. Hist. Mag., Vol. VIII.)
- iv Harriet Chesnut b. 1776, Dec. 19, d. 1831, Sept. 7; unm.
- v Rebecca Chesnut b. 1779, June 8, d. 1779, Nov. 6.
- vi John Chesnut b. 1783, Jan. 3, d. 1799, Aug. 15.
- vii Margaret Rebecca Chesnut b. 1786, Jan. 24, d..... Nov. 3; m. 1808, Jan. 21, James Sutherland Deas, son of John and Elizabeth (Allen) Deas.

40.

Capt. James Cantey of Camden.

I. I. 2. 3.

James Cantey, eldest son of Capt. John Cantey of Camden and Mary McGirt, his wife, was born in Camden District, S. C., and died near Milledgeville, Ga., "Oct. 9, 1817, aged 62." His wife was Martha Whitaker (d. 1806, May 9), daughter of James Whitaker of Camden.

He was a Lieutenant under Col. Richardson, in the Snow Campaign of Nov. 1775; and was also Lieutenant in Col. Thomson's regiment of Rangers in the Continental army, but resigned Mar. 26, 1778.¹ He again, however, took service with the State militia, rose to the rank of Captain and was in command of an outpost on Sullivan's Island at the time of the surrender of Charleston.² Returning to Camden, it is said he guided Col. Washington to Rugeley's Fort. After the Revolution he was offered many offices but would accept no other than that of Captain of militia. In 1798 he sold his land at Camden, and moved to the neighborhood of Milledgeville, Ga., where he died. Issue: (Family records.)

¹Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," also S. C. Hist. Mag., VIII, 79.

²"Historic Camden," also Charleston Year Book, 1897, p. 400.

- i John Cantey b. 1786, Mar. 11, d. 1854, June 28; m. Emma Susanna Richardson, dau. of John Peter and Floride Bonneau (Peyre) Richardson. See 18.
- ii Zachariah Cantey b. 1787, Dec. 10, d. in youth.
- iii Mary Cantey b. 1790, Jan. 25; m. William Whitaker, son of Hudson Whitaker.
- iv Sarah Catherine Cantey b. 1792, Apr. 10, d. 1877; m. Col. Henry Crowell, son of Samuel and Tabitha (Bradford) Crowell.
- v James Willis Cantey b. 1794, Nov. 30, d. 1860, Aug. 20, m. 1822, Mar. 26. Camilla Floride Richardson, dau. of John Peter and Floride Bonneau (Peyre) Richardson. See 18.

41.

Gen. Zachariah Cantey of Camden.

I. I. 2. 3. 4.

Zachariah Cantey, son of Capt. John Cantey of Camden and Mary McGirt, his wife, was born in Camden District in 1759 and died there Sept. 8, 1822. His wife was Sarah Boykin (d. 1821), daughter of Capt. Samuel and Elizabeth (Inman) Boykin of Camden.

He was one of the Camden militia who surrendered and were paroled at Charleston in 1780. But later he returned to service and was Quartermaster under Gen. Greene. He felt justified in breaking his parole because, on refusing to guide Major Cochrane of Tarleton's regiment in his pursuit of Col Buford, he was turned out of his house and severely persecuted. In "Historic Camden" many stories are told of his skill and bravery.

After the Revolution he engaged in a most successful mercantile and milling business with Duncan McRae in Camden. In 1804 he was elected State Senator; in 1805 he was appointed a trustee of the South Carolina College; and he was General of militia for many years.

Issue: (Family records.)

- i Samuel Boykin Cantey (Lieut. U. S. A.), d. 1813,

- Sept. 11; killed in a duel on Sullivan's Island; leaving no issue.
- ii Zachariah Cantey d. soon after he was grown, leaving no issue.
 - iii Henry T. Cantey (Capt.) d. 1831, Feb. 21, aged 26, leaving no issue.
 - iv Elizabeth Boykin Cantey, m. Charles Edwards, no issue.
 - v. Edward Cantey d. 1822, Sept. 2, unm.
 - vi Sarah Cantey b. 1813, Dec. 19, d. 1835, Mar. 23; m. 1830, Feb. 14, Philip Augustus Stockton, son of Lucius Witham and Eliza Augusta (Coxe) Stockton, of Princeton, N. J.

42.

Colonel Richard Richardson, Jr.

I. I. 2. 4. I.

Richard Richardson, Jr., eldest son of Gen Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, was born in Prince Frederick Parish, Mar. 4, 1741, and he died in 1818. In 1761 he married Dorcas Nelson (b. 1741, d. 1834), daughter of Capt. John Nelson and Brunson. (An account of her life is given in Mrs. Ellett's "Women of the Revolution, vol. I, p. 263.)

In Lyttleton's campaign against the Cherokees of 1759-60, he was a Lieutenant in Capt. Samuel Cantey's company;¹ and later, like his father, he was prominent in the Revolution. He was in the Snow campaign of 1775, being Captain of Militia; and in 1776 he was commissioned Captain in the 2d Regiment, under Col. Sumter. He became Major, was taken prisoner at Charleston and paroled; returning to service he joined Gen. Marion, and at the battle of Eutaw Springs, he, now a Colonel, commanded the right of Marion's Brigade.²

¹Records in office of the Historical Commission, Columbia.

²DeSaussure's "Names of Officers, etc."
Johnson's "Traditions of the Revolution."

In 1776 he had been, like his father, one of the committee to carry into effect the Continental Association; he was a representative to the Jacksonboro Assembly of Jan. 1782; and a member of the House of Representatives in Mar. 1783.³

Issue: Order of birth not known.

- i Martha Richardson, m. John James, Jr.
 - ii Richard Richardson, 3d., d. unm.
 - iii Mary Richardson b. 1763, Nov. 10, d. 1803, Nov.; m. 1787, Oct. 9, William Billups, son of Robert and Anne (Ransom?) Billups.
 - iv Dorcas Richardson, m. Dow.
 - v Susannah Richardson b. 1789, d. 1824; m. Dr. John Boyd of Clarendon County.
 - vi Harriet Richardson.
- Four others died young.

43.

Martha Richardson.

I. I. 2. 4. 2.

Martha Richardson, daughter of Gen. Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, married Col. Archibald McDonald, of Revolutionary fame. In his will, dated Mar. 29, 1785 he mentions the children named below.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

- i Susannah McDonald b. 1768, Oct. 3, d. 1843, May 16; m. (1) Adam Connor, Sr., (2) 1795, May 14, Joseph Cantey. (See 49.)
- ii Martha McDonald, m. before 1793, Matthew Singleton Moore, son of Isham and Ann (Singleton) Moore.
- iii William McDonald b. 1773, Mar., d. 1818, Oct. 15; m. (1) Mary Martha Couturier of "Tower's Hill," (2) Mrs. Emily Louisa (Kirk) Dwight, widow.
- iv Mary Margaret McDonald.

³"Historic Camden," pp. 109, 286.

44.

Rebecca Richardson.

I. I. 2. 4. 3.

Rebecca Richardson, daughter of Gen. Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, was born in South Carolina, Nov. 2, 1752, and died in Philadelphia, May 12, 1834. She was twice married; first, at the age of sixteen, to..... Cooper; second, in 1774, to John Singleton of "Midway" (b. 1754, Sept. 1, d. 1820, Dec. 5), son of Col. Matthew and Mary (James) Singleton, and Lieutenant in his father's company of horse in the campaign of 1775, under Col. Richard Richardson.

Issue: Family records.

- i John Peter Singleton b. 1775, Mar. 5, d. unm.
- ii Richard Singleton b. 1776, Nov. 5, d. 1852, Nov. 26; m. (1) 1802, May 27, Charlotte Videau Ashby, dau. of Anthony and Charlotte (Marion) Ashby, (2) 1812, Feb. 3, Rebecca Travis Coles of Virginia.
- iii Harriet Richardson Singleton b. 1779, Mar. 13, d. 1817, June 2; m. (1) 1804, May 4, Robert Broün, son of Archibald and Mary (Deas) Broün, (2) 1813, Jan. 11, John Russell Spann.
- iv Matthew R. Singleton, b. 1783, July 16, d. 1793, Oct. 1.
- v Mary Martha Singleton, b. 1785, June 5, d. 1863, Dec.; m. 1812, Jan. 10, Powell McRae, son of Duncan and Sarah (Powell) McRae.

45.

Capt. Edward Richardson.

I. I. 2. 4. 5.

Edward Richardson, son of Gen. Richard Richardson and Mary Cantey, died June 26, 1808. On Mar. 8, 1776, he married Rachel Heatly (b. 1758, Aug. 24, d. 1820, Sept. 7), daughter of Col. William and Mary Elizabeth (Courtonne) Heatly, of St. Matthew's Parish.

He served in the Revolution, being appointed Captain of Thomson's Rangers, June 18, 1775, and resigning Jan. 30, 1776, and then holding office with the militia.¹ After the surrender of Charleston, he was for a while on parole, but soon returned to service with Gen. Marion.

Issue: (Family records).

- i Edward Richardson (Col.), b. 1780, Apr. 22, d. 1840, Aug. 31; m. Mary Elizabeth Turquand. (d. 1848, Dec. 10) dau. of Rev. Paul Turquand. No issue.
- ii Charlotte Richardson b. 1784, Sept. 29; m. 1802, Turner Stark. No issue.
- iii Eliza Richardson b. 1789, Jan. 26, d. 1816, Oct. 16; m. Willett. No issue.
- iv William Heatley Richardson b. 1794, Aug. 14, d. 1797, Aug. 3.
- v Mary Rebecca Richardson b. 1797, Nov. 17, d. aged 31; m. (1) Richard M. Bee of Charleston, (2) after 1817, John T. McCord.

46.

Susannah Richardson.

I. I. 2. 4. 6.

Susannah Richardson, daughter of Gen. Richard Richardson and Mary Canteay, became the wife of Col. Laurence Manning (d 1804). He was an Irishman and came to South Carolina from Virginia as Lieutenant in "Lee's Legion." He was distinguished in many battles and by many acts of personal bravery. His exploit of using a British officer as a shield for himself at the battle of Eutaw is the subject of a painting in the State House at Columbia.

On the organization of the State militia, after the Revolution, he was appointed Adjutant General, and he held the office till his death. He also served the State in its legislature.

Issue: Order of birth not known.

- i Richard Irving Manning b. 1789, May 1, d. 1836,

¹Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," pp. 279, 386. 388.

May 1; m. 1814, Elizabeth Peyre Richardson, dau. of John Peter and Floride Bonneau (Peyre) Richardson. See 18.

- ii Martha Manning, m. Jephtha Dyson.
- iii Laurence Manning, m. Martha Ashley.
- iv Matilda Manning d. unm.

47.

James Cantey.

I. 2. I. 5. I.

James Cantey, son of James Cantey of Georgia and Margaret Anderson, was born in Liberty County, Ga., and died there in the year 1799. His wife was Elizabeth Blandford Inglesby, daughter of William and Mary (Blandford) Inglesby. (After his death she married Joshua Hargreaves, a merchant of Charleston, Jan. 10, 1801.)¹

His will² was dated Aug. 15, 1799, and in it he mentions his wife, his father-in-law, his only child, William, his grandfather, James Cantey, his grandmother, Elizabeth and her second marriage with Philip Williams, and his grandfather David Anderson. He is buried in the Churchyard of the First Baptist Church, Charleston, together with his mother-in-law.

Issue:

- i William Cantey.

48.

Christiana Cantey.

I. 2. 2. I. 2.

Christiana Cantey, daughter of Major Samuel Cantey of St. Marks, was twice married; first to Francis Lesesne, second to Isaac Connor. (See Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish.")

Issue: First husband.

¹S. C. Gaz., Jan. 12, 1801. "Salley's Marriages."

²Records of P. C., Liberty Co., Ga.

- i Mary Ann Lesesne b. 1787, Feb. 28, d. 1814, Oct. 25; m. James H. Montgomery.

49.

Joseph Cantey.

I. 2. 2. I. 3.

Joseph Cantey, son of Major Samuel Cantey of St. Mark's and his second wife, Martha Brown, was born Nov. 27, 1765, and died Sept. 6, 1834. He was twice married: first, Feb. 5, 1784, to Ann Connor (d. 1794, Apr. 13); second, May 14, 1795, to Mrs. Susannah (McDonald) Connor (b. 1768, Oct. 3, d. 1843, May 16), widow of Adam Connor, Sr.

According to Dr. Burgess' "History of St. Mark's Parish" he was one of its most influential citizens. The records below are taken from the family Bible.

Issue: First wife.

- i Samuel Cantey b. 1784, Nov. 4, d. 1855, Sept. 2, unm.
- ii John Cantey b. 1786, Sept. 27, d. 1812, Oct. 14.
- iii Christiana Hannah Cantey b. 1788, Nov. 22, d. 1792, Sept. 26.
- iv Joseph Francis Cantey b. 1790, Sept. 8, d. 1818, Aug. 30; m. Susannah Elizabeth Singleton, dau. of Thomas Day and Mary Magdalen (Blanchard) Singleton, Sr.
- v Archibald Cantey b. 1792, May 14, d. 1824, Nov. 23, unm.
- vi Isaac Cantey b. 1794, Mar. 16, d. 1794, Oct. 19.

Second wife.

- vii Thomas Sumter Cantey b. 1796, Apr. 2, d. 1819, May 11, unm.
- viii Mary Evelinah Cantey b. 1798, Apr. 15, d. 1798, Sept. 17.
- ix William James Ransom Cantey b. 1805, Jan. 11, d. 1845, Nov. 30; m. 1825, Feb. 3, Mary Ann Eliza Bennett, dau. of Samuel and Ann (Sutton) Bennett.

50.

Mary Cantey.

I. 2. 2. 4. I.

Mary Cantey, eldest daughter of Major John Cantey of St. Mark's, was born in the year 1780 and died June 19, 1863. On July 18, 1801 she married Gen. Wade Hampton (d. 1835, Feb. 4, aged 83), son of Anthony Hampton. [He had been married twice before, first, to Mrs. Epps Howell; second, on Aug. 14, 1786, to Harriet Flud (d. 1794, Oct. 31), daughter of Col William and Susanna (McDonald) Flud of Santee.]

There is a tradition that Wade Hampton taught school, when a young man, on the Tyger River, Spartanburg District. At the beginning of the Revolution it is said that he was uncertain as to which side it was his duty to join; but he soon chose the American. His military services are too well known to be described; but it may be well to enumerate the offices he held. During the Revolution he was 1st Lieut., Capt., Lt. Colonel, and at one time Paymaster of the 6th Continental Regiment; he was commissioned Lt. Colonel, Oct. 10, 1808; Brigadier General, Feb. 15, 1809; and Major General, Mar. 2, 1813. He resigned April 6, 1814. In 1813 he was in command of the army on Lake Champlain; but his refusal to coöperate with Gen. Wilkinson caused the failure of the attack on Montreal.

After his resignation he passed his life on his plantation in Richland District. He was reported to be the wealthiest planter in the United States and to have owned 3,000 slaves.

Issue: (Copied in the main from tomb-stones.)

- i Harriet Hampton d. 1826, Oct. 2, aged 23; unm.
- ii Louisa Wade Hampton d. 1827, Aug. 15, aged 22, unm.
- iii Caroline Martha Hampton b. 1807, Sept. 12, d. 1883, Dec. 12; m. Gen. John S. Preston of Virginia.

- iv Mary Sumter Hampton d. 1832, May 17, aged 21;
m. Thomas T. Player. No issue.
- v Alfred Hampton d. 1826, Oct. 29, aged 10.
- vi Susan Frances Hampton b. 1816, Feb. 14, d. 1845,
Oct. 29; m. 1838, April 11, Gov. John Laurence
Manning, son of Richard Irvine and Elizabeth
Peyre (Richardson) Manning. See 46.

51.

Susan Flud Cantey.

1. 2. 2. 4. 3.

Susan Flud Cantey, daughter of Major John Cantey of St. Mark's and Susannah McDonald, his wife, was born in 1786, and on Dec. 13, 1804, married John Christopher Schulz (d. 1833) of Pendleton, but at that time a merchant of Columbia.

Issue:

- i Maria Boyd Schulz.
- ii Wade Hampton Schulz, m. Rosa Boyle.
- iii John Schulz, m. Mary H. Boone.
- iv Susan Schulz.
- v Mary Schulz.
- vi Anne Schulz, m. Dr. Thomas L. Burden.
- vii Frederick Schulz.
- viii Henry Schulz, m..... Warley.
- ix Harriet Hampton Schulz, m. Dr. Daniel Flud,
son of Daniel and Mary (Stanyarne) Flud.

52.

Thomas Sumter, Jr.

1. 2. 2. 5. 1.

Thomas Sumter, Jr., son of Gen. Thomas Sumter and Mary Cantey, his wife, was born in Stateburg, Aug. 30, 1768, and died there June 15, 1840.

He entered diplomatic life in 1800, being appointed by President Jefferson secretary to Mr. Livingston, Minister to France. On the passage from New York to France he

met Mlle. Natalie de Delage de Volude (b. 1782, Oct. 28, d. 1841, Aug. 10), who had been sent to America by her parents at the time of the French Revolution and was now returning under Mr. Livingston's care. They were married Mar. 20, 1802, and returned to America in 1804. He was elected Lieut. Governor of South Carolina, and lived on his plantations near Stateburg, until 1808, when he was appointed Minister to Brazil. After serving there for some years, he returned to South Carolina, where he lived till his death.

Mlle. Natalie de Delage was the daughter of Comte Louis Jean de Delage and Etienne d'Amblimont. The latter was the daughter of the Marquis d'Amblimont of the French navy, and was the dame d'honneur of the unfortunate Princesse de Lamballe. During the French Revolution the Marquise de Delage was at Bordeaux with her three children; and, in making arrangements for escape she found it necessary to entrust her daughter Natalie to a friend who was also fleeing. The latter with her own child and Natalie succeeding in reaching New York. The Marquise and her two children, after leaving France, were captured by a privateer, and this in turn by an English man-of-war, which landed the fugitives in Spain, where they were welcomed. The protector of Natalie, on reaching New York, opened a school for young ladies, and Natalie remained as one of her family. Attending this school were Theodosia Burr, the daughter of Chancellor Livingston and others. After some years the Marquise de Delage thought it was safe to have her daughter return to France, and she came, under the protection of Mr. Livingston.

Issue:

- i Annette Marie Natalie Sumter b. in Paris 1803, Jan. 2, d. 1853, Oct.; m. Comte Joseph de Fontenay of Autun.
- ii Stephanie Beatrix Sumter b. 1805, Mar. 26, d. 1864, July; m. 1825, Guiseppe Binda.
- iii Marie Thomasa Sumter b. 1806, Nov. 24, d. 1828, July 17, in Paris; unkm.

- iv Paul Thomas Delage Sumter b. 1809, Nov. 14, d. 1874, July 2; unm.
- v Pauline Brésilia Sumter b. 1813, Mar. 1, d. 1889, Nov. 29; m. 1833, May 8, John W. Brownfield, son of Dr. Robert and Susan (Heriot) Brownfield.
- vi Francis Brasilimo Sumter b. 1815, May 13, d. 1864, July 31; unm. (Capt. Palmetto Regiment, Mexican War.)
- vii Sebastian d'Amblimont Sumter, b. 1820, Sept. 8, d. 1909, Apr.; m. (1) Mary Butler Waties, dau. of Dr. Thomas and Maria (Rutledge) Waties; (2) 1864, Emma Bradley.

53.

Thomas Cantey.

1. 2. 3. 2. 5.

Thomas Cantey, son of Joseph and Ann Cantey, was born in Camden District, Jan. 26, 1772, and died in St. George's Parish, Sept. 8, 1809. He married Susan Singletary, who, "with six small children" survived him.¹

Issue: Only one whose name is known.

- i Thomas Singletary Cantey, m. 1820, Jan. 31, Ann Kenna Harborn.

Notes.

1. Charles Cantey, Jr., and Mary, his wife, of St. John's Berkley, sell 100 acres, on Jan. 24, 1771, to Joseph Cantey (son of Samuel and Ann Cantey. See 28). The witnesses were William and Josiah Neilson. This land was granted Charles Cantey, June 15, 1765, and was adjacent to land owned by Joseph Cantey. (Charleston M. C. O., Z, 3, 774.)

It is probable that this Charles Cantey was a younger son of Samuel and Ann Cantey, born after June 18, 1742, the date of the baptism of two of their children. (See 10.)

2. A Charles Cantey is noted in the Census of 1790, as

¹City Gazette, Sept. 19, 1809.

living in Clarendon County, having a family of 2 males over 16 years of age, 2 males under 16, and 1 female, but no slaves.

3. A Charles Cantey received a grant of 266 acres in the Santee Swamp, Clarendon County, May 13, 1820.

4. A Charles Cantey was commissioned 1st Lieut., U. S. A., Aug. 3, 1813, and honorably discharged June 15, 1815. (U. S. Army Records.)

5. A Charles Cantey received a grant of 1,000 acres in Granville County, in the fork of Savannah and Rocky River, June 29, 1772. (Memorial Book 11, p. 279.)

6. James Cantey, a house carpenter of Charleston, died, and his estate, "not exceeding £10," was administered by Mrs. Ann Cantey, his widow, to whom letters were given April 9, 1795. Charleston P. C., 1789-91, p. 237. (He may have been a son of William, son of Samuel. See 10.)

7. Rebecca Cantey, born in Charleston, died in that city, Mar. 4, 1822, of old age, aged 80, and was buried in the Circular Church Yard. (Records of Health Office.)

8. Ann Cantey, born in Charleston, died in that city, of old age, May 21, 1827, aged 82, and was buried in the Circular Church Yard. (Records of Health Office.) Query: Was she the widow of James Cantey, mentioned in note 6?

9. Elizabeth Cantey married Abijah Russ on Apr. 6, 1758. (Register of St. Thomas and St. Dennis Parish.) She may have been a daughter of Samuel and Ann Cantey. [An Abijah Russ was born in this Parish, Oct. 15, 1736; and the inventory of one of this name was filed June 13, 1774, Joseph Cantey being an appraiser, St. Mark's Parish.]

10. In the deed of gift of Samuel Cantey of St. James' Goose Creek, referred to in note under 28, he mentions the following children: Ann, wife of Robert Hamilton, Jr., of Kingstree; Martha, Mary B., Samuel and Robert W. His wife Judith had died before 1804 and after 1795. (Charleston M. C. O., X. 7, 100, and W. 7, 442.)

11. Josias Cantey receives a grant of 450 acres in St. Mark's Parish, Dec. 20, 1774; Mem. Bk. 13, p. 159.

12. Philip Cantey, who died Sept. 29, 1794, according

to the record in the Family Bible of Major Samuel Cantey, was evidently closely connected with the family of Capt. Joseph Cantey of St. Mark's. He witnessed various deeds for members of the family in 1774, 1777, 1783 and 1792. He was in the militia at the siege of Charleston, previous to the surrender of 1780, as he signed one of the petitions. (Charleston Year Book, 1897, p. 400.) He was probably a son of William, son of Capt. James.

13. From a conveyance under a court judgment, dated Aug. 31, 1783, it seems that John Webb and Mary Cantey were the executors of Col. Wm. Fludd (d. 1778). This is probably a mistake, as subsequent court papers show that his wife, Susannah, who later married Major John Cantey, was executor with John Webb. (Charleston M. C. O., B. 8, 5; W. 7, 46 and 316.)

14. Mrs. Lydia Ford, exec. of will of her husband, Anthony Ford, late of Etheringham County, Ga., (will dated Mar. 20, 1790), married Cantey, before May 23, 1794, on which date a dedimus is issued to her, as "Lydia Cantey," to administer her former husband's estate. (Charleston P. C.)

15. Mary Cantey was witness to the will of Charles Diston, Mar. 28, 1725, who married Martha Cantey, dau. of Capt. John Cantey of Goose Creek. She proved the will Apr. 26, 1731, calling herself "Mrs. Mary Cantey." (Charleston P. C. 1729-31, 420.) Query: Could this be Mary, the wife of Capt. Joseph?

16. Mrs. Mary Cantey, wife of Charles Cantey of St. Stephen's; death notice, Gazette, Dec. 25, 1770.

17. William Neilson, of St. Matthew's Parish, in his will, Nov. 14, 1771, names three sisters, Elizabeth Houze, Mary Cantey, Susanna Little. See Note 1. (Charleston P. C., 1771-74, III.)

18. Elizabeth Cantey was witness to the will of George Neilson of Prince Frederick Parish, Sept. 15, 1742. [There is some evidence for believing her to have been his sister, and the younger dau. of Matthew Neilson.] (Charleston P. C., 1740-47, III.) Query: Was she the wife of William Cantey, 16?

19. Mary Davis of St. Mark's, in her will, Sept. 3, 1772, names her dau. Dorothy Cantey. (Charleston P. C.)

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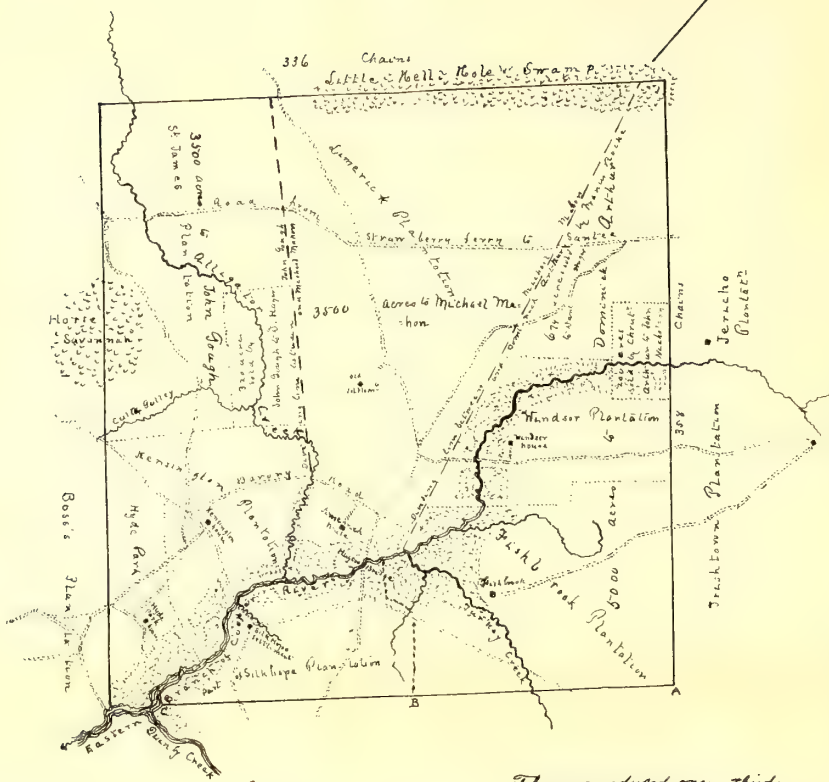
Mathematics is the study of quantity, structure, and change.

Mathematics

Mathematics is the study of quantity, structure, and change. It is a branch of science that deals with the properties and relationships of numbers, shapes, and patterns. Mathematics is used in many fields, including physics, engineering, and economics.

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Map P

showing the location and boundaries of the Cypress Barony situated at the head of the Eastern Branch of the Cooper river in South Carolina granted 13th August 1683 for 12000 acres to Landgrave Thomas Colleton with sketch showing lines showing the subdivisions of the Barony with some adjoining and contiguous roads and settlements - compiled from old maps and deeds by

Henry A. M. Smith

Explanation

The extent of the 12000 acres allotted to John Bough as from the map made by Tho's Percival in Oct^r 1709. The lines of the 3500 acres a dotted line to "Michael Ma. hom" from a map made by James Child in May 1709. The extent of the 3500 acres allotted to Michael Ma. hom is partly from old maps and partly by estimation from old deeds. The boundaries of the Barony are denoted by solid black lines. The various subdivisions between Bough, Ma. hom, and Arthur, by broken black lines. The Plantation lines by single dotted lines. Roads by double dotted lines. Swamps and Swamp. Rise of field along the river.

General topography and swamps branches ponds galls crops and fields &c. are not delineated or marked. All lines indicated to be only indications and approximations. Compiled in 1869. Scale in chains - 40 chains = one inch. miles - one half mile.

Note The line on the South-east A. B. C. is a boundary line, they giving the line having been found from A. B. C. to be indicated by the Barony from 1840 to 1845. The line on the North-east is a boundary line. There is no map in the Barony which shows whether this area was a part of Silk Hope or granted to Sir Nathaniel Johnson in 1686 or was conveyed to some owner of Silk Hope by Dominick Arthur on Christopher Arthur. Unless the line is older than 1709 B. C. the Barony would not extend 12000 acres nor Dominick Arthur's share 3500 acres except by placing the line A. B. further to the South-east for which no warrant has been found.

The map reduced one-third of original size.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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JANUARY, 1911.

No. I.

THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

III.

THE CYPRESS BARONY.

Thomas Colleton, the second son of Sir John Colleton, one of the original Lords Proprietors of Carolina, was created a Landgrave on 28th May, 1681.¹ Under his Patent as Landgrave he was entitled to four baronies of 12,000 acres each, but so far as appears from the record only one barony seems to have been actually surveyed out and granted to him in South Carolina.

The grant for this 12,000 acres was issued 13th August, 1683. The Barony as thus granted, was situated at the head of the Eastern branch of Cooper River, and is denoted on the old plats and deeds that refer to it, as the "Cypress Barony."

Landgrave Thomas Colleton was very active in the settlement of the province, but does not appear to have himself ever actually resided or been in the Province, and at his death, which was prior to 1692, his Barony passed to his son, Landgrave Peter Colleton.² Landgrave Peter Col-

¹Off. Hist. Commisⁿ. "Grant Book F.," p. 13.

²Ibid, Book, "Sales, etc., 1680-1684," p. 66.

leton also does not appear to have resided in the province, and on 18th July, 1707, sold all his real and personal property in the province of South Carolina to John Gough, Dominick Arthur and Michael Mahon, for £800 in bank bills of the Island of Barbados. At that time he appears to have had upon the Barony, as set out in his deed of sale;

“one dwelling house, one kitchen, one barn and one
“dairy and milk-house”

and also,

“six negro men one negro boy about 17 years of age
“five negro women two suckling young children one
“negro girl eight hundred head of cattle great & small
“two teams of oxen two carts one plough and harrow
“and five new saddles.”³

This sale ended the connection of the Colletons with this particular Barony. An account of the Colleton family, and of Landgraves Thomas and Peter Colleton, will be found in an article published in the first volume of this magazine for 1900.

According to the fundamental constitutions of Carolina, the barony of a Landgrave could not be sold away from the line of the holder of the title, but on 14th April, 1709, the Lords Proprietors gave express permission that this Barony of Landgrave Peter Colleton might be sold and divided among the purchasers.⁴

The purchasers seem then to have divided the Barony among themselves—executing mutual releases to each for their respective shares. Thus John Gough and Dominick Arthur on 13th July, 1709, executed a release to Michael Mahon, of all that part of the “Cipruss Barony” * * * “now Call’d or Known by y^e Name of y^e Midle Settlement or “Lymerick Plantation containing three thousand five hundred acres of Land.”⁵ No doubt similar releases were executed to John Gough and Dominick Arthur.

In addition to these releases and probably to more ef-

³Ibid, Bk., “Grant Book F., 1707-1711,” p. 13.

⁴Ibid, Book, “Q. Q., 1685-1712,” p. 267-281.

⁵MSS. Deed in possession of Isaac Ball, Esq.

fectually assure their titles under the consent given to divide the Barony, the purchasers took each out a new grant for his share—the grants being all dated 12th October, 1709.⁶

To John Gough was granted 3,500 acres.

To Michael Mahon was granted 3,500 acres.

To Dominick Arthur was granted 5,000 acres.

It will be noted that as early as 13th July, 1709, the name "Limerick" was bestowed upon the share allotted to Michael Mahon. As Limerick was his native city, the name was probably given by him to his share of the Barony during the period from the purchase from Peter Colleton in 1707 and the release to Mahon in 1709. Michael Mahon seems to have soon returned to Barbados; and on the 12th Decr., 1713, he conveyed to Daniel Huger of Craven County, planter, for £800 current money of South Carolina, 3,415 acres, his share of the Barony, excepting therefrom 95 acres he had previously, on 30th February, 1709, conveyed to Dominick Arthur. The witnesses to this deed are all residents of the French settlements, viz: Elias Horry, Isaac Porcher Jun^r, Gabriel Marion, Daniel Ravenel;⁷ but his wife, Margaret Mahon, on 18th July, 1714, executed a renunciation of dower to Daniel Huger in "a plantation on the head of "Cooper river commonly known by the Name of Lymerick "plantation or the Midle Settlement and formerly part of "the Cipruss Barony" and recited that her husband was formerly of the County of Berkley in the Province of South Carolina, but then of the Island of Barbados.⁸

This Daniel Huger was the son of the first emigrant to South Carolina of that name.

To the 3,415 acres purchased from Michael Mahon, Daniel Huger added 320 acres off the Gough portion of the Barony, purchased by him on 21st January, 1737, from John Gough, Sen^r, John Gough, Jun^r and Richard Gough, for £2,720 current money;⁹ and 794 acres (699 acres off

⁶Secy. States' Off., Vol. 39, pp. 60-61.

⁷MSS Deed in possession of Isaac Ball, Esq.

⁸MSS. Renunciation in possession of the same.

⁹MSS. Deed in possession of Isaac Ball, Esq.

the Arthur portion and 95 acres conveyed in 1709-10 by Michael Mahon to Dominick Arthur) purchased by him on 30th May, 1739, for £1,796 current money, from Francis Roche;¹⁰ and 35½ acres additional off the Arthur portion purchased by him on 31st Decr., 1741, for £177.10^s current money, from Francis Roche;¹¹ thus vesting in Daniel Huger 4,564½ acres of the original Barony.

Daniel Huger lived during his life on the plantation known as Limerick and accumulated a fortune, which, according to the inventory made after his death placed him as one of the wealthiest men in the Province.

Limerick was his home and residence, and the record of his marriages, and the births of his children, and the burials at Limerick of those of his family who died, will be found in No. 4 of the Transactions of the Huguenot Society for South Carolina for the year 1897. There is no doubt but that he himself was buried there. D^r. Irving, in his "Day on Cooper River" states that he lies buried there with his wife and several of his children, in the Huger cemetery, which is still reserved to the family.

Daniel Huger died in 1754; and by his Will¹² his plantations, called "Limerick" and "Rice Hope," including the lands bought of Messrs Gough and Roche, were devised to his eldest son Daniel Huger. He left a large estate in lands and slaves, and also five sons who might be considered a legacy to his country, as they all attained distinction in her service, viz:

Daniel, who was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1786-1788, and a Representative in the Federal Congress, 1789-1793.

Isaac, who served as a Lieutenant in the Cherokee war, was Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Regiment in 1776, Colonel of the 5th Regiment of the Continental Line, made Brigadier General on 9th June, 1779, and served with distinction throughout the whole Revolutionary struggle.

John, who was a member of the Commons House of Assembly anterior to the Declaration of Independence,

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1752-1756, p. 282.

member of the Council of Safety, and after the war Intendant of the City of Charleston and Secretary of State for South Carolina.

Benjamin, who was a member of the Provincial Congress and Major of the 1st Regiment of Riflemen, and was killed on the 11th May, 1779, before the lines of Charleston when Prévost threatened the City.

Francis, who was a Captain in Moultrie's Regiment, and served in Fort Moultrie in 1776 during the attack of the British fleet, and was afterwards Lieut.-Colonel and Quartermaster-General in the Continental army.

Daniel Huger the third, to whom Limerick had been devised by his father, conveyed it on 12th March, 1764, to Elias Ball of St. Johns Parish, Berkley County, as containing 4,564½ acres.¹³ Limerick continued to be owned by the Ball family for over a century and a quarter, not passing from their hands until after 1890.

The 3,500 acres of the Barony which fell to John Gough was the Westernmost part of the whole tract. He seems to have settled and lived on the property, and his family and descendants continued in South Carolina. As already stated, in 1737 John Gough with two of his sons, John Gough Jun^r. and Richard Gough, joined in a conveyance to Daniel Huger of 320 acres. At the death of John Gough his property seems to have passed, under his Will, to his sons, John Gough, Richard Gough, Edward O'Neale Gough and Francis Gough.

On 22^d March, 1740, Francis Gough conveyed to John Coming Ball, 670 acres¹⁴ comprising what is known as "Kensington" plantation (although not so styled in the deed) and on the 11th February, 1747, Edward O'Neale Gough and Francis Gough conveyed to John Coming Ball 1,910 acres,¹⁵ comprising what was afterwards known as "St. James" plantation (although not so styled in the deed).

¹³MSS. Deed in possession of Isaac Ball, Esq.

¹⁴Off. Hist. Commⁿ Mem. Bk. 7, p. 493.

¹⁵Ibid.

These two plantations continued in the Ball family until 1846, when they were conveyed to D^r. John B. Irving.

On 27th February, 1747, Richard Gough, as eldest brother and heir at law of his brother John, conveyed to Elias Ball 600 acres¹⁶ which comprised the plantation known as "Hyde Park" plantation. So that with the later acquisition of Limerick plantation, all of the Cypress Barony allotted to Michael Mahon and John Gough, with 734½ acres off the Arthur portion, had become the property of members of the Ball family.

The 5,000 acres of the Barony allotted to Dominick Arthur, descended at his death to his nephew and heir-at-law Christopher Arthur.¹⁷ Christopher Arthur conveyed on 7th May, 1724, 200 acres off to John Nicholson,¹⁸ and probably conveyed off more of it to others. By his Will, dated 24th October, 1724, he devised his estate, real and personal, including all of the 5,000 acres which he might own at his death, and not otherwise disposed of by his Will, one-half to his "beloved kinsman Patrick Roche of the City of "Limerick merchant son of my Uncle Francis Roche dec' "and Anstace Roche *alt* Arthur his wife"¹⁹ and the other half to his nephew, Bartholomew Arthur.²⁰ In his Will it was directed that Patrick Roche should have in his half the 150 acres which were already cleared and settled, whereby the Northern half containing the 150 acres fell to his share. On the division between Patrick Roche and Bartholomew Arthur of the land, 1,886 acres fell to Patrick Roche²¹ and 1,860 acres to Bartholomew Arthur.²² Adding to this the 200 acres sold to John Nicholson would leave of the 5,000 acres, some 1,054 acres which had apparently been disposed of by either Dominick Arthur or Christopher Arthur previous to the death of the latter.

Patrick Roche died without a will and his land descended

¹⁶Ibid, p. 508-509.

¹⁷M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T., p. 58.

¹⁸Ibid, Bk. D., p. 64.

¹⁹Ibid, Bk. T., p. 58.

²⁰Ibid, Bk. P., p. 1.

²¹Off. Hist. Commⁿ, Bk. 5, p. 115.

²²Ibid., Bk. 6, p. 199.

to his eldest son, Francis Roche, who in 1739 sold off 699 acres and in 1741 35½ acres to Daniel Huger; and seems to have lived on the rest which became known as "Windsor" plantation. When it first acquired that name does not appear from the record, but probably during the ownership of the Roche's, and possibly when owned by Christopher Arthur.

The plantation at Francis Roche's death went to his son Ebenezer Roche, who died in 1783. His executors, Francis and Thomas Roche, sold the plantation on 6th July, 1784, to Edward Harleston,²³ reserving an one-half acre as enclosed for burial interment for the descendants of Ebenezer Roche. Edward Harleston, on 1st March, 1786, transferred the plantation to Joseph Brown²⁴ (a son-in-law of Rawlins Lowndes), who in turn on 12th February, 1788, transferred it to Major Evan Edwards,²⁵ by whom and whose widow, the place was held until 1840, when it was sold to D^r. J. B. Irving.

Of this place, D^r. Irving says, in his "Day on Cooper River," published in 1842:

"When this place was first possessed by Major Edwards, not only the swamps, but the grounds about the settlement were in a high state of improvement.

"Among other indications which betokened the luxurious mode of living in those days, there was a large park at Windsor well stocked with deer.

"The fine family mansion that stood on the hill, was destroyed by fire in 1815."

The portion of the Barony which under the Will of Christopher Arthur fell to Bartholomew Arthur, was by him sold away; first by a sale of 500 acres to Robert Quash, on 3^d September, 1735,²⁶ and thereafter 1,361 acres to "Robert Brown of Goose Creek, Surgeon,"²⁷ who transferred to Thomas Wright, who transferred to Robert Quash, 337

²³Irving, *Day on Cooper River*, p. 80.

²⁴M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C. No. 6, p. 65.

²⁵Ibid, Bk. D. No. 6, p. 199.

²⁶M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P., p. 1.

²⁷Ibid, Bk. S. S., p. 306.

acres in 1739, 234 acres in 1742 and finally 780 acres in November, 1757.²⁸

In the last conveyance of 780 acres the plantation is conveyed under the name of "Fishbrook" plantation.

The plantation must therefore have acquired that name prior to 1757. Robert Quash thus became possessed of the entire 1,860 acres, which under the Will of Christopher Arthur had gone to Bartholomew Arthur. After the acquisition by Robert Quash, the whole as one plantation was well known by the name of "Fishbrook."

Robert Quash died in 1772, and by his Will devised "Fishbrook" to his eldest son, Robert Quash,²⁹ who dying in 1811 devised "Fishbrook" to his eldest son, Robert Hasell Quash,³⁰ who sold it some time about 1830. Counting from the first acquisition by the first Robert Quash in 1735, the Quash family had thus held the property for near a century.

Of Fishbrook, Dr. Irving, in his pamphlet above mentioned, says:

"It was for many years the family seat of the first 'Mr. Robert Quash.' (Dr. Irving really alluded to the second.) 'The hospitality of this gentleman is proverbial to the present day throughout the Parish. Many 'who in their youth and manhood partook of his 'cordial welcome, still live to speak of his unvarying 'goodness.—'He held feasts in his house like the feasts 'of a King.' Gladness and festivity were never out 'of season at Fishbrook, so long as he presided over 'its social board,'"

The plat of the Barony, published with this article, is made up from a compilation of various maps of the subdivisions. The Northeast, Northwest and Southwest lines are unquestionably correct. The Southeast line is so also to the point marked B. I have found no map continuing this line from B to C, which thus takes in a part of what

²⁸Office Hist. Commⁿ, Bk. 6, p. 199.

²⁹Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1771-1774, p. 147.

³⁰Ibid, Bk. E., p. 213.

has for many years been known as "Silk Hope" plantation. Unless, however, the line be so extended to C the area included within the lines will not contain 12,000 acres, the content of the Barony, nor will the share allotted to Dominick Arthur contain 5,000 acres.

The boundaries given in the description of the original grant to Sir Nathaniel Johnson of Silk Hope, in 1696, are too indefinitely phrased to decide the question and it has therefore been assumed as probable that this part of Silk Hope was acquired from Dominick or Christopher Arthur.

RECORDS KEPT BY COLONEL ISAAC HAYNE.

(Continued from the July number, 1910.)

NEGROES.

Maurice	born 1708		
Jacob	" 1706	Died June 1768	
Patro	" 1700	" Aug ^t 5 1780	S. Pox
Butcher			
Toney	" 1718	Died Aug 5 1780	S. Pox
Owen			
Prince	" 1723	Died April 11 th 1778	
Will	" 1730	Died Jan 1770	about 40
Tom	hung himself	16 May 1773	A: 45
George	born 1720	Died Aug. 15 1780	Sm Pox.
Sharper	" 1731	" Oct 1773	
George, Carp.	born 1740	Sold 1771	for £1000
Andrew			
Brutus	born 1738		
Yo. Jacob	" August 10. 1742	Died Sept ^r : 4 th 1780	
Johnny	born July 1746	D ^d : July 31 1780	Small pox
Isaac			
David			
Tommy	born 1745	Died Jan: 1771	
Carolina	Sold. 5 Oct 1773	for £467.10	
London			
Peter	Died June 1776		
John	[born] August 1750		
Billy	" February 25 1750		
Bristol	" August 1752		
Cuffy	{ October 15	} 1752	Died 1779
Sam	{ November 5 th		
Molly	[born] 1711		
Phoebe	" 1700	Died Aug. 1769	
Miley	" 1710	" Sept ^r 1770	
Nan	" 1722		
Nanny	" 1715	Died Jan. 68	
Daphne	" Sept ^r 1737		

Sarah
 Hagar
 Sabina
 Judy [born] Aug^t 6: 1744
 Nancy " Nov^r 14: 1746
 Aphy
 Hannah. House, [born] Dec^r. 22: 1749
 Hannah [born] July 1750
 Peg " Dec^r, 31, 1749
 Molly " Dec^r: 1, 1755
 Dinah " March 1754
 Jenny " September 1756
 Miley " 1757
 Lidda " Nov^r. 5, 1757 died of Miscarriage July
 3 1780
 Mariah [born] July 1759
 Betty " 1764 died Mar: 71: 12.
 Hetty " Oct. 1767 Died 13 Sep. 1771
 Lucy " February 9 1768 Dead.
 Harry { Sold to Iron Works 1778 } born 1748
 Sanch { " 8 May 1751
 Big Jack born 1720 run away & died of the Small Pox
 in Town April 1780.
 Betty [born] May 1760 died 1767
 Joe " April 1755 Sold 1776
 Abram " 1754 Died Feb: 1771
 Ben " May 4, 1755 Died Hurrican 1780
 Sye " Spring 1759
 Caesar " 1759 Died Aug. 1769
 Paul " Novem^r: 1760 died May 1835¹
 Anthony " " "
 Maurice
 Tom " August: 1765 died July 67
 Titus " March 9: 1766
 Jack " Septem^r 23: 1766
 Monday " June 13, 1767
 Tomm " August 1767
 Moses " November 1767

¹This date in modern hand.

Will [born] March 14 1767

Primus

Prince Sold to Iron Works 1778

Scipio

L Jack March 17 1749

Monday Died 18 May 1775 A: 40

Caesar

Cyrus died 1772

Joe } Sold to Iron Works 1778

Dick }

Cymon

Rosario Died Dec^r 1770

Harry Sold 1770

Cudjoe Died April 1772

Cato Sold Iron Works 1778

Frank ran away & died of Small pox on Town Neck
April 1780

Pompey Died Dec^r 1770

Abram Died June 27 1773 aged 65

Adam Died May 1773 aged 70

Charlotte Sold 1769

Aphy

Diana June 6, 1752

Mary November 9 1756

Flora.

Hannah Wash:

Dorcas

Dolly Died May 8, 1778 Æ 90

Peggy Sold to Iron Works 1778

Priscilla

Maria

Elsy Burnt to Death Nov^r 26 1778

Sarah Sold to Iron Works

Lindy }

Cumba } Sold to Iron Works Oct: 22, 1778

Judith }

Stephen September 8, 1753

Andrew [born] February 26, 1762 ran away & died of
Campfever July 80.

Lott [born] February 11 1764
 Maurice Died Sep: 69.
 Daniel [born] May 12, 1767 Died 1771
 Sam
 Jemmy [born] 1760 Died June 69
 Isaac
 Bristol
 Tom died 1771
 Rose July 20, 1759
 Nanny [born] 1762
 Cate " 1765
 Patty " 1767 Died Sep 1 1771
 Dolly " 1767 Died 8 Jan. 1843
 Aphy Died April 1 1773
 Rinah Died May 1771
 Hannal [born] February 1765
 Betty Elsy's Daught: born May 1768
 Maria of O Affey " July 1769
 Betty [born] May 1769 Died Jan: 3 70
 Phoebe Born Nov' 28 1778 of Sabina
 Caesar Born March 24 1771 of Hannah
 Nelly Born of Peggy Sold of Iron Works 1772
 Pompey Born March 21: 1772 of Scilla
 Jonas Born March 23 1770 of Peg
 Sarah Born May 1769 Died Feb. 25 1773
 Flandus £380, 1772 Sold to Iron Works
 Juno £325, 1772
 Venus £325, 1772
 Cain £325, 1772 Died 13th May 1775 A: 25
 Bob £400, 1772. Swopped for horse D 1775
 Sampson £325 1772 Sold £300 13 Oct. 73
 Cloe £400, 1773
 Jemmy of Hannah 2 April 1773
 Daniel of Aphy 5 April 1773.
 Sue of Judith May 30 73 Sold to I. W.
 Lynes of Clarinda Sept 73 Sold to Martin
 Boatswain
 Clarinda died May 27th 1776
 Toby [born] 1770 Died July 1774

Sampson Died May 12, 1774

Penda }
Dida } Sold to Iron Works 1778

Leo [born] July 17, 1773. Died 11th: April 1776.

Plato }
Ovid } lost 1774 found 1778
Festus } Sold to Iron Works 1778.
Felix }

Seneca Died Nov^r: 1775.

Hebe Died Jan^y 1776 Æ 20

Caroline Died May 1775

Octavia Sold to Iron Works 1778

Livia }
Claudia } Sold to Iron Works
Fulvia }
Zenobia }

Cosbi

Fausta died Dec^r 20th 73

Died Oct: 4 of Cumba Sep^r 27, 1773.

Died Jan^y of Penda Nov^r 21 1773

Stepheny of Cosbi Oct^r: 27, 1773 Died June 4. 77.

Old Primus May 1773

Died 26th of Hannah Dec^r. 14, 1773

George of Sabina Aug^t 18, 1774

Died Sep^r. of Hannah W. July 29 1774

Sandy of Nancy Sep^r 1, 1774,

Die had a Daughter Oct^r: 2: 1774. Died in two Days.

Tena of Peggy Sold to I. W. [Born] Nov. 3 1774

Willouby of Peg. Dec. 1774

Cloe of Hannah Dec 18. 1774

Cloe of Hannah Died 1775

123 Doe of Diana Born Jan^y 27, 1776

124 Abram of Field Hannah Born April 6, 1776

125 Statira of L Molly Born April 9th 1776

126 Marianne of Lydda April 21, 1776

David of L Effey Born July 31

1776 Died Jan^y 23, 1777

Bob Bought Aug. 29, 1776 £350

Douglass Do Do £320

Eve Do Do £350

} Sold to
Iron Works.

- 127 Hagar of Y. Sarah twins Y^r Boy Died Born Sept^r.
15, 1776
- 128 Adam of Judith Nov^r. 18 1776
- 129 Carolina of Elsy Dec^r 4 1776 Burnt Died Nov^r
28, 1778
- 130 Phillis of Cosbi Dec^r 6, 1776
- 130 Bacchus of Hannah Jan: 23, 1776
- 130 Philip of Nancy June 13, 1777
- 131 Barbary of Dinah July 6, 1777
- 132 David of Mary July 11, 1777
- 133 Will (a Patroon) bought 5th Aug^t, 1777 (£1400) Sold
1779 for £3500
- 134 Celia of Peggy Sep^r 1 1777 Sold to Iron Works
- 135 Bess of Pegg: 1777
- 135 Nancy of Hannal Jan 15, 1778, Died June 1779
- 136 David of L Effey April 17, 1778 Died Dec^r 2, 1778
- Mariah }
Jack } Sold to Arthur Peronneau 1766
Cloe }
- Peter Sold to Est: W^m Hutson 1766
- Esther Hannah Toney }
O Jack } Sold to Rich^d. Hutson 1766
- Cudjo Lymus Jupiter }
Pompey Charles } Sold to James Donnom 1765
- Abigail of Nancy Died July 18, 1779 [born] July 10,
1779
of L. Molly Born July 31 1779 Died Aug^t. 1779
- Betty of Hanna Aug^t 7 1779
- Violet of Venus Nov^r 1 1779
- Martha of L Effey Dec^r 6 1779
- Beck of Dye Jan^r 12, 1780
- Maria of Hannah Mar: 30, 1780 D^d Aug: 3^d. 80 S. Pox
- Hagar of Cloe Ap^l 14 1780
of Molly June 19 178—, Died June 24 1780
of Livia Oct. 21 1780
of Hannah June 5, 1781

MEMORANDOMS.

Negroes had Blankets October 1765. Jacob, Hannah, Sharper, Tony & Wife, George & Wife, Will & Wife, Billy

Bristol, Patro, Prince & Wife, Sam with Caesar, Cuffy with Paul, Andrew & Wife, Maurice & Wife, Brutus & Wife, Abram with Miley, Dinah with Jenny, Maurice with Betty, Peter & Wife, O Jacob, London, Tom, Peg, Carolina, Phoebe, Tommy & Wife.

Blankets October 1766. Butcher, Molly, Johnny Owen Nanny Joe with Maria, John Carpenter, George, Isaac.

April 23 Samuel Wallace a Pennsylvanian began to Oversee for me & parted Oct: 23,

November 1 Thomas Ballow a Carolinian began to Oversee for me & parted Jan. 11, 1768.

January 18th 1768 Edward Williams an Englishman began to Oversee & parted Ap: 18th

April 20 George Thompson an Englishman began to Oversee & parted Dec^r. 20

1768 Brutus began to be Driver. 1769 Frank Driver at P. H.

Jan: 23 1769 Ja^s Lewis Culliatte began to Oversee, a Carolinian

Blankets Jan. 1 1770 Prince & Wife. Hannah Andrew & Nan. Patro, L Molly, Jacob, Billy, George & Wife, Tommy & Wife, Scipio, Toney & Wife, Peter & Wife, Will & Wife, Tom, Maurice & Wife, Brutus & Wife, Bristol David. Y Aphy, Sam, Sharper, O Aphy. Carolina, Dinah. Peg. London. Abran. Frank. L Maria. Cudjoe. Dolly. Cuffy, Sye with Betty.

Blankets Jan. 1, 1772. Little Jack, Cyman, Flora. Isaac with Bristol, Titus with Will. Cato. Lindy, Sarah, Sanco. Monday. Priscilla. Dick & Peggy. Elsy Caesar Adam, Friday, Prince, Cumba. Abran. Cate & Dolly. L Sam.

Blankets Jan^y: 1. 1773. Venus. Stephen. Cain. Flander. Juno. Sampson.

Jan^y. 8, 1772. James Lambright, a Carolinian came to Oversee at home

Jan^y 23 James Lewis Culliatte went away.

January 1, 1773 James Lambright went away & John Warnock an Irish Plowman began to Plow for me a Month, he staid.

Jan^y: 13th 1773. Mathew Rivers a Carolinian came to Oversee for me at home

Jan^y 26th 1773. George Rentz a German came to Oversee for me at P Hill.

April 13, 1773 Joseph Smith a Carpenter indented to me in London came to me. an Englishman, he went away Ap^l 25, 1775

May 1, 1773 James Taylor a Gardiner indented to me in London a Scotsman came to me.

May 26th turned Mathew Rivers away

June 1st Jacob Martain a Carolinian came to Oversee for me he went away Dec^r. 1775

Nov^r 1 Cancelled Taylors Indenture by Agreement & turned him off.

Sept 28th Mary Bishop came to live with us as housekeeper.

Blankets Jan^y 1, 1774. Hannah Brutus & Judy. L Maurice Scipio & Peg. Old Maurice & Hannah. Billy & L. Molly. Toney & Hagar, Patro, Prince & Daphne, W Hannah, Andrew & Nan, O Aphey, Rose, Sye, Y Aphey, Nancy, Peter & Sarah. Jacob. George & Sabina. Dinah London, Die, L Maria, Miley, (Lydas & Nanny one) Bristol, Clarinda, Tenda, David, Ebe, Joe, Harry, Frank, Sam.

Jan^y 1. 1774. Geo: Rentz went away

Jan^y 10. 1774. Herman Creudy a German came to Oversee for me at Pear Hill. I turned him away 22 March 1774.

March 27. 1774 Robert Ensitler came to Oversee for me at Pear Hill (a German) discharged him 31 Dec^r following.

December 21st. 1774 Mary Bishop (our Housekeeper) went away. She had been in Charles Town 2 months of the time

Jan^y 1st 1775. Blankets, O. Jack. Mary (Andrew & Lott) Jenny. Johnny. (Moses & Caesar) John Butcher O Molly. Cuffy. Ben. Paul. (Jack & Jonas) Primus. (Monday & Phoebe) O Isaac. (Tommy & Jemmy) Cloe. Dorcas. O Maria. Boatswain.

John Remly a German January 6th 1775 began to Oversee for me at Pear hill turned him away Aug^t. 24 75.

Joseph Smith went away April 24th 1775

Sarah Newbould a Carolinian came here as housekeeper.

Nathaniel Jones an Englishman & Carpenter came here as Master workman & died at Ashepoo 10 April having worked here off & on 4 2/3 Months.

Daniel Crawford a Carolinian came here July 22 & having built the Chimneys to the house went away the 26 Aug^t fol.

Jn^o Shepand a Dutchman began to Oversee at P. Hill 29th September & turned him away Nov^r 29, 1775

George Forbes a Carpenter began to work Oct^r 23^d.

Andrew Templeton a Scotchman began to wainscot the East room 8 November 1775 & finished Oct^r: 31, 1776.

Dec^r 29 1775 James Clotworthy began to Oversee at Pear Hill a Carolinian & was turned off.

Blankets Jan 1. 1776 Flora, Caesar, Elsy, Cymon, Dick, L Jack, Peggy, Judith, D^r Prince (Isaac & Bristol) Cato (Titus & Will) Cumba. Sancho. L. Sam (Cate & Dolly,) Lott Yellow Sarah, Lindy

Lawrance Watson a Scotchman began to Oversee at Hayne Hall Plant: 28 Feb. 1776, discharged him at the years end.

George Stewart a Scotchman & Carpenter Came to work on Hayne Hall, April 24, 1776 & continued till May 24, 1777

Daniel Crawford came again Aug^t 23. 1777 & staid off & on till Dec^r 16. building the Smoak house & barn up to the Windows.

Ann Busk came to Suckle the Twins which She did 3 1/2 Months.

Jacob Myers a Dutchman & his Wife came to set up a Weaving Shop Dec^r 30 1776 he ran away in a Month & She in three—

James Simson a Carolinian & Carpenter went away May 24 1777 having worked at Hayne Hall 6 Months.

Ann Stack a North Carolina Girl came to live with us as a Housekeeper April 16 & went away Aug^t 16 1777.

Josia Boswood a Carolinian came to Oversee both Plantations July 25, 1777 & turned him away in three months.

John Jonas a Hollander came to oversee & make Indico March 26, 1778 & turned him away December 8, 1778—

Jacob Martain came again to Oversee for me August 1st 1779 & live at Pear hill

Blankets April 1779. Stephen. Venus Juno. Scylla. David. Brutus. Scipio. H. Hannah. Billy. W. Hannah. O Effey. Rose. Y. Effey. Miley. Lydda & Nancy.

Blankets October 1779. O. Maurice, Toney, Johnny, Patro. O Andrew. Sye. Nancy, Sarah, Jacob, George. Cosbi, Bristol, Frank. D Sam, Judy, Peg. F Hannah Anthony L Molly. Hagar. Nan. Sabina. London. Die. O. Jack—Mary. Paul. (George of Æra Furnace Cate,) Jan^y 6, 1780. Little Maurice. O. Molly (Moses & Caesar) (Philip & Sandy) Lott. Livia Cloe April 1780.

London Duffils December 16, 1780. Flora. Isaac. John. Butcher. Daphne. B. Sam. Jenny Dorcas O Maria. O Caesar. Old Blankets L. O. Maurice (Monday & Phoebe) (Tommy & Jenny) (Titus & Will) these 1/3 wore (Jack Jonas Willoby two) 1/2 wore—

(To be continued in the next number.)

THREE LETTERS OF RAWLINS LOWNDES,

1778 and 1779.

[The following letters of Rawlins Lowndes, President of South Carolina, from March, 1778 to January, 1779, copies of which were presented to the Society by the late James Lowndes, Esq., of Washington, D. C., are important in showing the efforts made by President Lowndes to protect the State from the impending invasion by the British, immediately following their invasion of Georgia in 1778. They show his sentiments at the time, and support the finding of the jury in the action for libel brought by Mr. Lowndes against Major William Clay-Snipes and tried in Charleston at the close of the war, and reported at length in the *Charleston Evening Gazette*, Oct. 27, 1784.]

Sir

Our Sister State of Georgia being now actually Invaded by a Force from St. Augustine, which perhaps may be a prelude to an Attack upon our own from a more formidable armament—It becomes necessary for us to be in readiness so as to be able to draw forth a respectable part of our Strength at an hour's warning as we do not know how soon or at what place we may be assailed—You are therefore required to Embody the one half of the draughts lately made from your Reg^t. in pursuance to my late Order, and to rendezvous them forthwith at or near Sewee Bay accoutred, officered and provided according to Law, and there to hold themselves in readiness untill further Orders, and you are requested to take [?] Order that the men be provided with a month's provision at their place of Rendezvous; and you will be pleased to give me the earliest Notice when your Men are Collected and the Amount of their numbers.

I am with great Regard
Sir

Your very hum. Serv^t.

Raw^s. Lowndes.

Cha^s Town 25th. Nov^r. 1778.

Col^l. Daniel Horry.

Sir

I had the Hon^r. of receiving your favour of the 6th. which was taken in at some publick house and brot to me many days after the date. The letter you mention to have wrote me the first Instant has never come to my hands. I did myself the pleasure of Writing you on the unfortunate affair of Georgia and recommended my letter to the Care of Gen^l. Lincoln, not knowing where particularly to direct for you. Our Situation Sir is truly Critical and without spirited and manly Exertions, we shall be disgraced in the Eyes of America, and dispersed by the Enemy. By a proper Conduct we might Baffle the designs of our Enemy and punish them for their rashness but we are supine to a degree of stupifaction—would it not Sir be proper to collect your Scattered Inhabitants to your Hand and near Augusta and Concert with General Williamson the most effectual means of Opposing the Enemy, should they attempt to march into the interior Country? And to awe and Restrain the disaffected from joining them, a force that is inconsiderable and useless when scattered and separated, may be formidable and respectable Collected and brot to a point—at least, every man stationed to some port & added to the others will be useful in the present moment—there is much to do and much to be feared if it is not done. Gen^l. Williamson writes me that he thought it a proper measure to seize for the publick on all the Boats and Water Craft on both sides of the River, not only to prevent their being made use of against us—but also to be in readiness in Case we sh^d have Occasion for them ourselves—the Gen^l desires I w^d mention this to you & I hope you will agree in the propriety of the measure for in these times the precise Terms of the Law must not be too scrupuliously adhered to. I heartily lament the distressed situation of our Friends in Georgia and feel most sensibly for their misfortunes—and sincerely hope with you Sir that it may not be long before you will regain your possessions and be restored to your Country—

everything that we can do to Facilitate that desirable Event
you may depend on, at least so far as is in the power of

Sir

Cha^s. Town Your Most Obed^t & Most hum. Serv^t

21 Jan^{ry}. 1779

Raw^s Lowndes

To Israel Joseph on King Street.

Ft. Charlestown.

Dear Sir

Capt Drayton did me the fav^r. to let me know he sets off
for Camp early tomorrow morning. I have nothing to add
to the Lett^r I had the Hon^r to write you by Capt. Shubrick
of the 29th.—only the Intelligence I have just received from
General Bull. He writing me that the Enemy Fleet at Scull
Creek consists of five ships—three Brigs & One Sloop—
that only one Armed Vessel is amongst them supposed to
be the Vigilant—that she was aground—that it is Con-
jectured they contain 1000 Troops—I dont know from
what foundation the computation is made—perhaps instead
of the Vigilant being aground, she may be only [Heeled?]
in order to get over the banks—I hope Gen^l Bull has given
you all my Information and that it is rather unnecessary
from me but as his Lett^r is just received—I thought I w^d
just mention it to you. I expect Beaufort is Re-enforced
by this time by the Cha^s Town detachments.— I forgot to
mention to you that hearing the Roads were very bad I had
issued orders to the Commissioners to repair them imme-
diately—but the Legislature are ab^t a more effectual mode
to have that necessary Business dispatched—I sh^d. be obliged
to you Sir if you would order the Commanding Officer of
Richardson's Brigade to make me a particular record &
Return of the Number of Men he has at Camp.

With very great Regard I am

Dr Sir

Your Obed. Ser^t

Raw^s. Lowndes

Tuesday Night 31 Jan. 1779

Hon^{ble} Gen^l. Lincoln.

REGISTER OF THE INDEPENDENT OR CONGREGATIONAL (CIRCULAR) CHURCH.

1732-1738.

Prepared for Publication
by

Mabel L. Webber.

This Church¹ which in its minutes is called, "The Society or Church of Christian Protestant Dissenters of the Congregational or Presbyterian Form," was established in Charles Town, South Carolina between 1685 and 1690 as is shown by the following extract from a letter to be found in the minutes, and dated March 1st. 1750, addressed to the "Rev^d. Doctors John Guise, P: Doddridge and David Jennings or any one of them," in England.

* * * "Upwards of Sixty Years ago a Church consisting of English and Scotch Dissenters, was Settled here; which at the beginning had its ministers² from New England; and Agreed very well together;—till about Fifty Years ago, that a Minister³ who was Born and Educated in Scotland happening (in his Travels) to come to this Province was some time after made Pastor of this Church, and being Strongly Attached to the Scotch Presbyterian Government of the Church, some uneasiness then arose, and continued in ours even throughout the whole Time of his Successour, who was a Minister⁴ from Ireland, and proved more moderate, with Respect to Church-Governm^t: After

¹Historical sketches of this church will be found in *Charleston Year Book*, 1882, pp. 373-396, and in Howe's *Hist. of the Presbyterian Church, in S. C.*, V. 1.

²There were three ministers from New England before 1700; Benj. Pierpont, who came to S. C. in 1691, and died 1698, aged 30; — Adams, who was pastor for a very short time, and of whom little is known; and John Cotton, son of the celebrated John Cotton; he came to Charlestown in November or December, 1698, and died of yellow fever, September 18, 1699. Howe's *Hist. Pres. Ch.*, Vol. I, p. 122.

³Rev. Arch. Stobo, minister of this church from 1700 to 1704.

⁴Rev. Wm. Livingston, pastor from 1704 to 1720.

the Death of the latter, an Invitation was sent to New-England, whence we had our next Minister,⁵ who being also a moderate Man (tho he Associated with the Ministers of, and Sat with the Presbytery) our Brethren of the Scotch-Nation, in his Time thought fit to Separate themselves, and Build a distinct Meeting-House,⁶ in this Town, about Eighteen Years Since, and have their Ministers for it, from Scotland only.

Indeed the Donor⁷ of the Land, whereon our Meeting-House is Built, Settled it by Deed, for the Public Worship of God, therein to be Performed, by any Dissenting Minister of the Congregational, Independent or Presbyterian Persuasion: Where either of the three Forms, answers the Donors Intent; and should any Body allege that We cannot be Presbyterians, who do not exactly keep up to, and perform all things Practical in the Governm^t: of the Church of Scotland, and Therefore Term us Congregational or Independ^{ts}: We will not Contend about it:—nor Censure this or that Form; and shall wish to have a Minister of such Catholic and Charitable Principles as our Church Professes.

The Presbyterian Form of Government, as Exercised in the Church of Scotland, is neither Practicable in England or Carolina, where Episcopacy is the only Church Governm^t: Established by the Law; Notwithstanding Dissenters here enjoy Greater Civil Privileges, than those which Live in England." * * *

The minutes of the Independent Congregational Church from 1732 to 1796 are contained in a manuscript folio volume of 456 pages; 27 pages at the end of the book are taken up with a record of marriages, baptisms and burials, from January 16, 1732 to May 9, 1738, which we now undertake to print.

The index to the minutes is headed "Index of the 6th

⁵Rev. Nathan Bassett, came from Mass., in 1724, died of small pox, June 26, 1738. (See S. C. Gazette, July 20, 1738, 1st page, 2d col.)

⁶First (Scotch) Presbyterian Church, established 1731.

⁷Frances Simonds, widow of Henry Simonds, who, in 1704, gave a lot of land, 100 by 130 feet.

Register." The minutes give a full history of the Church, and contain much local history as well.

The next register gives marriages from 1790-1815, and births from 1784-1815; the Registers from 1738 to 1784 being apparently lost.

Register.¹

Memorandum,* there was a former Register kept, belonging to the Meeting-House & Congregation;— which by Misfortune of the Great-Hurricane that happen^d: the 5th: & 6th: Sept^r: 1713, was lost; when the House where the late Rev^d: M^r: W^m: Livingston, Minister, dec^d: then lived, (and in whose possession it was) at White-Point in Cha^s: Town, in this Province, was washed & carried away by the overflowing of the Sea.

☞ Informⁿ: of John Tipar—
pres^t: Clerk.

Feb^y: th 1733.

Stevens, Widow of Nicholas Stevens dec^d: departed this Life, the 16th: January 1732; and was buried the 17th: ditto.
by me— John Tripar.

John May, departed this Life, the 17th: January 1732, and was buried the 18th: ditto: by me.

John Tirpar.

Salton, Wife of ——— Salton, departed this Life, the 24th: January 1732, and was buried the 25th: d^o:
by me John Tripar.

Dorothy Smith, Wife of George Smith, departed this Life, the 24th January 1732, and was buried the 25th: ditto.
—by me.

John Tripar.

John Hirst, departed this Life, the 20th: February 1732, and was buried the 21st: ditto, by me

John Tripar.

¹This Society is indebted to Mr. Horace Mitchell for the privilege of copying the Register.

*This memorandum appears on the opposite page to the first entries in the register.

Honour Burrows, Widow, departed this Life, the 8th: of March 1732, and was buried the 9th: ditto, by me—

John Tripar.

Dorothy Bassett, Daughter of me Nathan Bassett, and Mary my Wife, was Baptized the 1st: April 1733. by me

Nathan Bassett.

Love Leger, Daughter of Peter Leger and Mary his Wife, was Baptized the 22^d: April 1733, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Middleton, Son of Solomon Middleton & ——— his Wife, departed this Life, the 10th May 1733, and was buried the 11th: ditto, by me

John Tripar.

Hepzibah Law, Daughter of Benjamin Law & Sarah his Wife, was Baptized the ——— of 1732 by me

Nathan Bassett.

Samuel Eveleigh and Elizabeth Eveleigh, were solemnly Married together May 31st: 1733, by me: I being well assured that the purpose of their Marriage was first duly published in our Meeting-House, in Charles Town, in the hearing of the Congregation—present, on three several Sabbath-days, immediately before Divine Service, and no objection being made thereto.

Nathan Bassett.

Lois Mathewes, Daughter of James Mathewes & Eliz^a: his Wife, was Baptized the 1st: June 1733, by me.

Nathan Bassett.

Lois Mathewes, Daughter of James Mathewes and Eliz^a: his Wife, departed this Life, the 2^d: June 1733, and the same day was buried, by me

John Tripar.

Alexander Peronneau and Mary Pollock, were Solemnly Married together June 7th: 1733, by me: I being well assur^d; by a Testimonial to me produced, under the hand of the Revnd: M^r: William Porter, Minister of a Congregation at Seawee in this Province (where both the Parties are well known) that the Purpose of the said Marriage was first duly Published in the Meeting-House and in the hearing of that Congregation, on three several Sabbath-

days, immediately before Divine Service, and no Objection being made.

Nathan Bassett.

Ebenezer Simmons, Son of Ebenezer^r: Simmons and Elizabeth his wife, departed this Life, the 9th: June 1733 and was buried the 10th: ditto, by me.

John Tripar.

Elizabeth Cleland, Daughter of William Cleland & Margaret his Wife, was Baptized the 16th: June 1733—by me

Nathan Bassett.

James Jennby and ——— Summers, Widow, were Solemnly Married together,

1733,² by me.

Nathan Bassett.

Charles Jones, Son of Samuel Jones & Mary his Wife, departed this Life, the 19th: July 1733; and was buried the 20th: Ditto—by me

John Tripar.

Henry Selman, departed this Life, the 18th: July 1733; and was buried the 19th: ditto, by me

John Tripar.

Herbert Kerr, departed this Life, the 18th: July 1733; and was buried the 19th: ditto, by me

John Tripar.

Anne Warham, Daughter of Charles Warham & Martha his Wife, was Baptized the 29th: July 1733, by

Nathan Bassett.

Anne Warham, Daughter of Charles Warham and Martha his Wife, departed this Life, the 30th: July 1733, and the same day was buried by me

John Tripar.

John Hall, departed this Life, the 2^d: Augst: 1733, & the same day was buried, by me

John Tripar.

Eliz^a: Cleland, Daughter of Wm: Cleland & Marg^t: his Wife died ——— 1733, and was buried

Benjamin Simmons, Son of Ebenezer^r: Simmons, and Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized Augst: 5th: 1733. by me

Nathan Bassett.

²Where the banns were published in the Charleston church, the statement has been omitted to save space.

William M^c:Mechen, departed this Life, the 12th: of Augst: 1733, & was buried the 13th: ditto. by me

John Tripar.

Mary Marquess, Daughter of ———Marquess and Pricilla his Wife, was Baptized August ——— 1733, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Elizabeth Milner, Daughter of John and Hannah Milner, was Baptized September 21st: 1733, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Sarah Middleton, Daughter of Solomon Middleton & Anna his Wife, was baptized Septemb^r: 21st: 1733,—by me

Nathan Bassett.

John Hay, departed this Life, the 23^d: Sept^r: 1733, and was buried the 24th:; Ditto, by me—

John Tripar.

William Eddings and Theodora Law, Widow, were Solemnly Married together Septemb^r: 1733, by me, I being well assured by a Testimonial to me produced, from under the hand of the Rev^d: M^r: ——— Moore, Min^r: of a Congregation at Edisto in this Province (where both parties are well known) that the purpose of the said Marriage was first duly Published in the Meeting-House, and in the Hearing of that Congregation, on three several Sabbath-days, immediately before Divine Service; and no Objection being made.

Nathan Bassett.

James Smith, departed this Life, the 29th: of September 1733, and was buried the 30th: ditto, by me

John Tripar.

Elizabeth Henderson, Wife of James Henderson, depart^d: this Life, Sept^r: 29th: 1733, & was buried the 30th: ditto, by me.

John Tripar.

Henry Berry, departed this Life, the 9th: October, 1733 and was buried the 10th: ditto, by me

John Tripar.

Jane Nelson, Daughter of George Nelson, & Eleanor his Wife, was Baptized Octob^r: 31st: 1733, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Samuel Nelson, Son of John Nelson, & Susannah his Wife, was Baptized October 31st: 1733, by me

Nathan Bassett.

John Hesket, Son of Georges Hesket & Mary his Wife, was Baptized Novemb^r: 4th: 1733, by me

Nathan Bassett.

James Starns, Son of Charles Starnes, & Mercy his Wife was Baptized November 4th: 1733, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Henry Coffin & Mary Cane, were Solemnly Married together November 6th: 1733, by me.

Nathan Bassett.

Henry Livingston and Anne Bell, Widow, were solemnly Married together December 11th: 1733, by me,—* * *

Nathan Bassett.

Dorothy Smith, Daughter of Archer Smith & Edith his Wife, was Baptized December the 30th: 1733, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Greenwood Somersall Thornton, Son of Joseph Thornton and Martha his wife, was Baptized December 30th: 1733, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Nathaniel Withers, Son of Lawrence Withers and Eliz^a: his Wife, was Baptized January 1st: 1733, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Greenwood Somersall Thornton, Son of Joseph Thornton and Martha his Wife, departed this Life, the 4th: of Jan^y: 1733, and was buried the same day—by me—

John Tripar.

Sam^l: Eveleigh, Son of Samuel Eveleigh & Eliz^a: his Wife,—was Baptized Feb^y: 5th: 1733, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Hugh Mathewes, Son of Anthony Mathewes Jun^r: & Anne his Wife, was Baptized Feb^y: 17th: 1733, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Hugh Mathewes, Son of Anth^o: Mathewes Jun^r: and Anne his Wife, departed this Life, the 18th: Feby 1733; and was buried by me.

John Tripar.

John Oliver, Son of George Oliver and Mary his Wife, of Wandoe-Neck, in Berkley County, was Baptized March 3^d: 1733, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Charles Jones, Son of Samuel Jones and Mary his Wife, was Baptized March 10th: 1733, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Martha Peronneau, Daughter of Henry Peronneau Jun^r: & Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptiz^d: March 10th: 1733, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

John Peronneau, Son of Alexander Peronneau and Mary his Wife, was Baptized by me the 20th: day of March 1733; he being Born the same day. —

Nathan Bassett.

Elizabeth Hendrick, Daughter of Daniel Hendrick and ——— his Wife, of Colleton County, near Will-Town, was Baptized by me, the 26th: March 1734.—

Nathan Bassett.

William Stone, Son of John Stone and Susanna his Wife, was Baptiz^d: April 7th: 1734, by Me—

Nathan Bassett.

Paul Marion and Elizabeth Peronneau, were Solemnly Married together, April 19th: 1734; by me: * * *

Nathan Bassett.

Sarah Howard, Daughter of Experience Howard & Rachel his Wife, was Baptized April 26th: 1734, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Experience Howard, Son of Experience Howard and Rachel his Wife, was Baptized April 26th: 1734, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

John Goodwin, Son of Richard Goodwin and Anne his Wife, was Baptized April 27th: 1734, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Thomas Lindsay and Elizabeth Tipper, were Solemnly Married together May 7th: 1734, by me: * * *

Nathan Bassett.

William Russell, Son of William Russell and Abigail his Wife was Baptized May 7th: 1734, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Adam Daniell, Son of John Daniel and Mary his Wife
was Baptized May 12th: 1734, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

John Daniell, Son of John Daniell and Mary his Wife
was Baptized May 12th: 1734, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

James Ballentine, Son of William Ballentine & Eleanor
his Wife, was Baptized May 12th: 1734, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

Daniel Legaré, Son of Solomon Legaré and Amy his
Wife, was Baptized June 2^d: 1734, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Samuel Eveleigh, Son of Sam^l: Eveleigh & Elizabeth his
Wife, departed this Life the 14th: June 1734, and was
buried the 15th: ditto, by me,

John Tripar.

John Brown, departed the Life the 27th: June 1734, and
was Buried, by me—

John Tripar.

Rachel File, departed this Life, and was Buried 1st: July
1734, by me—

John Tripar.

Samuel Axson, Son of Samuel and ——— his Wife, was
Baptized July 11th: 1734, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Henry Cassello and Margaret Mitchell were Solemnly
Married together, July 18th: 1734; * * *

Nathan Bassett.

Solomen Tozer died July 20th: 1732, and was buried the
same day, by me.—

John Tripar.

Edward Hanseed departed this Life July 24th: 1734, &
was buried, by me—

John Tripar.

Elizabeth Bee, Daughter of Jn^o: Bee and Martha his
Wife departed this Life August 4th: 1734, and was buried
by me—

John Tripar.

Abraham, a Negro Man, of M^r: Samuel Jones's—was Baptized August the 11th: 1734, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Sarah Heskett, Daughter of George Heskett & Mary his Wife, departed this Life and was Buried, August the 14th: 1734, by me—

Samuel Axson.

Sarah Middleton, Daughter of Solomon Middleton & Anna his Wife, departed this Life and was Buried August 30th: 1734, by me—

Samuel Axson.

Susanna Warham, Daughter of Charles Warham & Martha his Wife, was Baptized Septemb^r: 11th: 1734, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Susannah Warham, Daughter of Charles Warham and Martha his Wife, departed this Life the 13th: September 1734, and was Buried the 14th: by me

Sa^e^l: Axson.

Charles Ramee, departed this Life the 14th: September, 1734, and was Buried the 15th: ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

Dorothy Smith, the Daughter of the Reverend Mr: Josiah Smith & Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life the 17th: September 1734, and was Buried the same day, by me

Samuel Axson.

Elizabeth Somersall, departed this Life the 10th: of October 1732, and was Buried the 11th: ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

Joseph Ballantine, Son of John Ballantine & Eliz^a: his Wife was Baptized Octob^r: 4th: 1734, by me.

Nathan Bassett.

Sarah Bedon, Daughter of Richard Bedon Jun^r: & Sarah his Wife, departed this Life, the 18th: October, 1734, and was buried the 19th: ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

Anthony Mathewes, Son of James Mathewes and Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized Octob^r: 20th: 1734—by me,

Nathan Bassett.

Elizabeth Barksdale, Daughter of Thomas Barksdale and Sarah his Wife, was Baptized Octob^r: 20th: 1734,—by me,
Nathan Bassett.

Lydia Dart, Daughter of John Dart and Hannah his Wife, was Baptized October 27th: 1734, by me—
Nathan Bassett.

Elizabeth Savage, Wife of Benjamin Savage, departed this Life, November the 4th: 1734, and was buried the 5th: ditto by me—

Samuel Axson.

Anne Collins, Daughter of Jn^o: Collins dec^d: and Hannah Collins his Widow, departed this Life the 19th: Nov^r: 1734, and was buried the same day, by me

Samuel Axson.

Peter Irvine, departed this Life the 25th: November 1734, and was buried the 26th: ditto, by me,

Samuel Axson.

Elizabeth Ash, Wife of Samuel Ash, departed this Life the 28th: November 1734, and was buried the same day,—by me—

Samuel Axson.

Richard Rendeel (a Ladd, who was drowned) was buried December 26th: 1734, by me ,

Samuel Axson.

Archer Smith, Son of Archer Smith, & Edith his Wife, was Baptized December the 27th: 1734—by me—

Nathan Bassett.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Inscriptions from the Alston burying ground at "The Oaks" plantation, Waccamaw.— (Copied by Mabel L. Webber.)

Sacred | To the Memory of | Mrs. Charlotte Alston Wilson | who in perfect resignation to the will of her Creator | died on the 26th of November 1817 | in the 33rd year of her age | During her short and interesting life she disclosed | Every Excellence that endears and adorns | the female character. | Eminent for Tenderness and Respect to her parents | Remarkable for Sisterly Affection and Kindness | and no less exemplary as a wife than | she was amiable and virtuous as a friend and companion | The emotions of her gentle heart were directed | to obtain and to secure the Happiness of all around her. | The child of Elegance and sweet Simplicity | Her reason was the abode of spotless innocence and | Her mind endowed with the Graces of | Dignity, Delicacy and Purity | rendered Her an Object of | Love and Admiration |

[Two lines of quotation.]

In commemoration of the Virtues of his Daughter | her bereaved Father hath raised this memorial.

Sacred to the Memory | of | Joseph & Theodosia Burr Alston | and of their Son | Aaron Burr Alston | The last died in June 1812, at the age of 10 years | and his remains are interred here. | The disconsolate Mother perished a few | Months after at Sea. | And on the 10th Sep^r. 1816 died the Father | when but little over 37 years of age whose remains rest here with the Son's. | The life of this Citizen was no common one to | the States, To its service he devoted himself from | his early years. | On the floors of its Legislature, he was distinguished for his extensive information

& | his transcendent eloquence, in the chair of the | House of Representatives, for his impartial | correct decisions & every where he was | distinguished for his zealous attachments to his | republican principles. | I the capacity of Chief Magistrate of the | State when bothe the honour and the responsibility | of the Office were heightened by the | difficulties and dangers of the War of 1812 | he by his indomitable activity & his Salutary | measures earned new titles to the respect & | gratitude of his fellow citizens | This great man was also a good one. | He met Death with that fortitude with which | his Ancestor did from whom he received | his name & this estate & which is to be found only | in the good hoping to rejoin those whose loss had left in his heart an "aching void," that | Nothing on earth could fill.

Sacred | to the memory of | Jacob Motte Alston | Son of William and Mary B. Alston | who died in consequence of a fall from his horse | On the 11th of Sept. 1818 | in the 21st year of his Age | Attractive in his person and guileless in every | act of his Life He was at once the Delight and the Ornament of the Circle in which he moved. | Educated at Yale College | and possessed of a mind of no ordinary qualities, | He acquired a Fund of intellectual Endowments | That rendered him highly distinguished and | qualified him for a Life serviceable and honourable | To his Country | As a son he was dutiful and respectful | As a Brother [he was?] tender and affectionate | As a Friend he was unostentatious and sincere | His Heart, noble generous and kind was an Asylum of all the manly Virtue | And his Soul alive to the benign Impulses of | Piety shed around him | The gentle Influence of the most benevolent Emotions.

[Four lines of quotation.]

As a token of conjugal and maternal affection | And In Memory of | Andrew Johnston Esquire | & five Sons who

died in Infancy | this Monument is erected by his disconsolate | Widow | He was an affectionate Husband, a tender Parent | A humane Master, a sturdy friend & obliging Neighbor | In his religious Sentiments he was rational and manly | And | An ingenious Strain of Piety to good graced all his actions | He left this for a better world on the ninth day of | January, 1795, aged forty seven years.

Thomas Allston | Born Sunday Morning July 22^d 1764 | Died Sunday Morning March 16th 1794 | aged 29 years 7 months and 22 days.

In Memory of | Captain John Allston | who departed this Life | The 18th of June 1795 | Aged 54 Years | 4 Months & 16 Days | And Mary his Wife | who departed this Life | Oct^r. 23^d 1769.

Mary | The Wife of William Algernon Alston | Nov^r. 10, 1841.

By the side of his beloved wife | Rest the Remains | Of | William Algernon Alston | Son of | William Alston | and | Mary Ashe | Died Sept 16th 1860 | In the 79th Year of His Age.

Sacred | To the Memory of | William Alston | Son of | Joseph & Charlotte Alston | who departed this life | on the 26th of June | 1839 | In the 83rd Year of | his age.

Joseph Allston born 24th March 1733 | died June 10th 1784 | aged 51 Years 7 Months & 17 days.

Charlotte Allston | Born 22^d March 1736 died 9th Nov,
1784 | Aged 48 Years 7 Months & 17 days.

[Note. Born Rothmalher.]

I. D. O. M. | In deep repose dead silent here doth rest |
Oh Friend thy Dust thy Soul's among the blest | Here stone
remain a little Tribute paid | note thou my *Friendship* for
his happy shade | who Life departed sought that world un-
known | All this worlds prospects closed at *thirty-one* |
Traveler awhile thy vain pursuits suspend | Instructed be,
to this true Truth attend | Eternity you meet a time is
nigh | (*Sad thought*) when you'll be Earth as now am I |
John Waites Sen^r. | Died 8th February 1789.

Sacred | To The Memory Of | Charlotte Maria Alston |
March 29 1820—Feb. 19 1896 | and of | Anna L Alston
Smith | wife of | Benj^m Burgh Smith M. D. | March 29
1820—Nov. 4 1905 | Twin Daughters of | William Alger-
non Alston | of All Saints Parish | Waccamaw | Blessed
art The Pure In Heart.

NECROLOGY.

STOBO J. SIMPSON: This gentleman for many years a member of this Society died at Spartanburg in this State, on October 28, 1910. He was a member of the well-known Simpson family of Laurens County, numbering among its members, the late Chief Justice W. D. Simpson and Hon. Richard W. Simpson, prominent in the foundation of Clemson College.

He was born at Laurens on March 14, 1853, being the son of J. Wister Simpson and his wife Anne Patillo Farrow. He was prepared for Princeton College at the Laurens High School, and entered the Sophomore class in the Autumn of 1871, remaining there for two years. Being unable to continue his college course, after a brief period of school teaching as Principal of the Clinton High School, and of the Laurens High School, he was admitted to practise law at Greenville, in the Spring term of 1876, admissions to the Bar being then allowed by examination in the Circuit Court. Entering into a partnership in the Summer of the same year with his uncle, Col. W. D. Simpson, afterwards Chief Justice, he practiced his profession at Spartanburg in that firm until 1879, when he became a member of the firm of Evins, Bomar and Simpson. On the death of Major John Earle Bomar, in 1899, Horace L. Bomar, son of Major Bomar, was taken into partnership and continued with him until his death. The only public office held by Mr. Simpson was membership in the South Carolina Legislature in 1886, for one term, during which he served as a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Simpson was a sound lawyer in every sense of the term, and his opinion was respected both by his brethren of the Bar and by the Courts before which he practiced. His distinguishing characteristic however was his honesty—not in action alone, but in thought, in principle and in purpose. His generosity, his kindly affections, especially towards children, his public spirit in all that affected the good of the community and of the State was known to all. As Elder of his Church—the Presbyterian, as Trustee of Converse College the wisdom of his advice was proved. He died respected and beloved by all who were so fortunate as to know him. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. M. Eloise Simpson, daughter of the Chief Justice.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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1911

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I and No. 4 of Vol. XI, are \$1.25 each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,

South Carolina Historical Society,

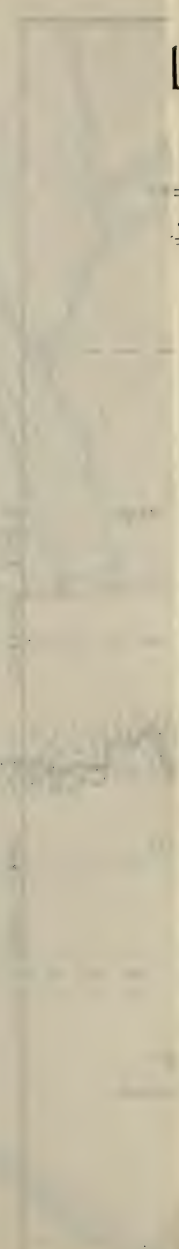
Charleston, S. C.

Section 1

The first section of the report
deals with the general
principles of the
theory of the
subject. It is
divided into two
parts. The first
part deals with the
general principles
of the theory. The
second part deals
with the special
principles of the
theory.

Section 2

The second section of the report
deals with the special
principles of the
theory. It is
divided into two
parts. The first
part deals with the
general principles
of the theory. The
second part deals
with the special
principles of the
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The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. XII.

APRIL, 1911.

No. 2.

THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

IV.

WADBOO BARONY.

Wadboo, or as originally spelled Wattboo, Watboo or Watt-boo-e, was the Indian name of the region or locality embracing the Barony granted to Landgrave James Colleton, the third son of Sir John Colleton, one of the eight original proprietors of Carolina named in the Charter from King Charles II. The date of his patent, creating him a Landgrave, was 16th March, 1671.¹

Under this patent he became entitled to 48,000 acres, viz: four baronies of 12,000 acres each, and on 2nd April, 1679, a warrant was issued to the Surveyor General of the province directing him to lay out unto Landgrave James Colleton a barony of 12,000 acres.² The formal grant for this 12,000 acres was issued 14th August, 1683.³ The tract of land so granted was laid off at the head of the Western Branch of Cooper River, on Biggon and Wadboo Creeks,

¹Office Hist. Comm", Bk. "Grants, 1694-1739," on p. 52.

²Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 203.

³Office Secty. of State, Vol. 38, p. 206.

and adjoining the Fair Lawn Signiory granted to Sir Peter Colleton, the eldest brother of Landgrave James Colleton.

When the latter first undertook to settle and cultivate his Barony, or when he first actually came into the Province does not appear from the record. It is certain that he was there in 1686, for on 31st August, 1686,⁴ he was appointed Governor of the Province by the Lords Proprietors, and arrived at Charles Town to exercise the duties of his office in the autumn of 1686.

With the circumstances of his stormy administration it would be out of place to encumber this article. That administration is part of the history of South Carolina and can be read of in any of the histories of the time.

Seth Sothell, who had acquired one of the proprietary shares, arrived in the Province in 1690, and claimed that under the Fundamental Constitutions of the Province he was, by virtue of being a Proprietor, entitled, when in the Province, to hold the office of Governor. In this he was supported by the opponents of Colleton, and gathered strength enough to take possession of the office. He called a Parliament in the Autumn of 1690 which passed an Act on 23rd Decr., 1690, disabling James Colleton "Esq." from bearing or exercising any authority, military or civil, in the Province, and requiring him to depart the Province on or before 24th February, 1690/1 next, and to give bond in £10,000 stg. to appear before the Court of Kings Bench, at Westminster, at the next ensuing Michaelmas Term.⁵

This Act was "explained" by another Act passed 7th February, 1690/1, wherein he was required only to give such bond as should be required by the Lords Proprietors.⁶ By both acts he was to be charged with a fine of £5,000 stg. if he failed to depart the Province within the time limited.

He would seem therefore not to have left anterior to 7th February, 1690/1.

Both of the acts to disable and banish Landgrave or Governor James Colleton were disallowed or "vetoed" by the Lords Proprietors on 27th May, 1691⁷—probably as

⁴Office Hist. Comⁿ, Bk. N. G., p. 56.

⁵Stats. at Large, So. Ca., Vol. 2, p. 44.

⁶Ibid, p. 46.

⁷Cal. St. Papers, Am. & West Ind., 1689-1692, p. 457.

soon as they heard of them, as they continued to issue instructions and write letters to James Colleton as Governor as late as 13th May, 1691.

He must however have left the Province not long afterwards, for in 1692 he made in Barbados his power of attorney to Thomas Smith and John Coming to manage his affairs in Carolina,⁸ styling himself "sometime Governor of Carolina."

The Lords Proprietors, as late as 6th February, 1693, issue instructions giving him authority to grant lands in Carolina, in case of the death or absence of Governor Ludwell,⁹ which would seem to import that Landgrave James Colleton either was or expected to be in the Province. In 1694 we find him elected to the Assembly of Barbados from the Parish of St. John, and chosen Speaker of that Assembly,¹⁰ and from 1694 to 1702 there are on record a succession of powers of attorney from him to persons in South Carolina to oversee his plantations and conduct his business.¹¹

So far as the record shows he does not appear to have again visited the Province.

How far he built upon and settled up his barony during his residence in South Carolina can be only matter of conjecture. As it represented his estate in his official dignity as a Landgrave it is probable he constituted it his principal place of residence. As Governor, however, he was no doubt required to spend a large part of his time either in or within easy access of Charles Town.

Oldmixon says of him:

"James Colliton, Esq., of Barbados, brother to Sir "Peter Colliton, baronet, a Proprietary, being hon-"our'd with the title of Landgrave, left the Island he "liv'd in, and transported himself and family to Caro-"lina, where he seated himself at old Charles Town on "Cooper river, built a handsome house there; and

⁸Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1692-1693, p. 30.

⁹Cal. St. Papers, Am. & West Ind., 1693-1696, p. 15.

¹⁰Ibid, p. 352.

¹¹Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1694-1704, pp. 38, 103, 104, 367, 392.

"being made Governour, his seat is to this day called
 "the Governour's house."¹²

The site of old Charles Town, if Oldmixon referred to the original settlement, was on the South side of *Ashley* River, and as the seat of Government had been transferred in 1678 from that point to the present site of the City of Charleston, it is evident that there was a mistake in the use of the word "old" and that Oldmixon really referred to "new" Charles Town. At that place a seat could be had on Cooper River. The description as being on Cooper River would also apply to the Wadboo barony which is at the head of the Western branch of Cooper River. The distance of the Barony from Charles Town, over 33 miles, would not accord with Oldmixon's account.

The surmise of the writer of this article is that the seat of Governor Colleton at Charles Town referred to by Oldmixon, was the place later known as "Belvidere" on the Cooper River, just North of Magnolia cemetery and on a part of which now stands the present Club House of the Charleston Country Club. This surmise is based upon the following.

In 1721 the General Assembly of the Province authorized the sale to Governor Robert Johnson of a tract of land and house on it, commonly called the "Governor's House." Oldmixon wrote in 1708, so that the name "Governor's House" existed at that date. Whether the "Governor's House" referred to in the Act of 1721 was the same as the "Governor's House" referred to by Oldmixon in 1708, the present writer has never been able definitely to ascertain, but it is certain that the "Governor's House" and tract of land purchased by Governor Robert Johnson, from the General Assembly, was the tract and house later known as Belvidere.

After Johnson's death it became the seat of Governor Glen (probably by purchase from Gabriel Manigault, who acquired himself by purchase most of Johnson's landed property), and after Glen's departure from the Province it passed to Thomas Shubrick, whom we find in possession,

¹²Carroll's Hist. Coll^{ns} of S. C., Vol. 2, p. 411.

altho' his title deed is not on record. In Shubrick's hands it became known as Belvidere.

How and when the General Assembly of the Province acquired it (if it was acquired) from Landgrave James Colleton the record does not disclose.

The building of the Country Club is evidently on the site of the "Governor's House" as purchased by Governor Robert Johnson, and the grounds are a part of the 144 acres attached to the house when he purchased.

This, however, has nothing to do with Wadboo Barony, save as lending some ground to work on in the speculation whether the residence on the Barony was the "handsome house" built by Landgrave and Governor James Colleton during his occupancy of the post of Governor, between 1686 and 1691.

Landgrave James Colleton died about 1706, and Wadboo Barony and his other landed estates in South Carolina went to his son and heir Landgrave John Colleton. An account of this branch of the Colleton family was published in the first volume of this Magazine, and will be found on p. 329 of the number for October, 1900.

Landgrave John Colleton may or may not personally have ever come to Carolina, but the recorded powers of attorney from him show that he kept up his investments there and maintained a settlement of slaves on the Barony as well as on his other estates. He donated to the Parish of St. John Berkley a site on the Barony for the Parish Church and cemetery, and also a glebe of 100 acres. The site of the Parish Church is stated in the deed to be on "Tipicop Haw" hill—but in the old maps and deeds this Indian name is variously spelled as Tippiycutlaw, Tippiycop Law and by the late Prof. Fred^k A. Porcher, a native of the Parish, as Tibbekudlaw. The Colletons appear to have had on the Barony, on Biggon Creek, a plantation and settlement, which went by the name of Tippiycut Law, and which was distinct and separate from the settlement and residence on Wadboo Creek called Wadboo House.

Landgrave John Colleton died about 1755, and his South Carolina property went, under his will, to his second son, John Colleton, who died apparently some time prior to the

revolution, when the property passed to his widow, Margaret Colleton. To what extent these two last holders of the name of John Colleton ever came to Carolina or resided upon the Barony it is impossible to state.

Unlike their contemporaneous cousins of the same name, on the Fair Lawn Signiory, they took no part in the active or political life of the Province, and their comings and goings (if any) could only be known by the casual notices of arriving and departing passengers, chronicled in the files of the Gazette.

The investment must have been a profitable one, for it is fairly certain that the cultivation and utilization of the Barony, with a full equipment of slaves and stock, was maintained.

The Barony lay in the track of the contending forces in 1781 and 1782. It was on the road through the Barony and over Wadboo bridge that Lt. Col. Coates retreated, on the 17th July, 1781, after setting fire to the Church on Tipicop Haw hill, so as to destroy his stores, with Sumter, Lee and Marion hot-foot in pursuit.

It was on Wadboo, around the Mansion House marked on the map, that Marion's last fight with the British took place, on 29th August, 1782, Marion himself being in command. An account of this encounter was published in the second volume of this Magazine, p. 246, in the number for July, 1901.

It was under the cedars of the avenue leading to the Mansion House that Marion took his last farewell of his brigade when his soldiers were finally dismissed from military service.

The Mansion House was then undestroyed, for James, in his life of Marion, states that the Mansion House and two extensive ranges of negro and other outhouses afforded shelter to Marion's force.

In 1782 was passed, by the Legislature at Jacksonboro, the well known Confiscation Act. List No. 1 contained the names of persons whose property was all to be confiscated and sold. On this list appears the name of M^{rs} Colleton—M^{rs} Margaret Colleton was then dead, and the South Carolina property of her husband, including Wadboo Barony,

had become vested in her husband's cousin, James Nassau Colleton, a descendant of Sir Peter Colleton, the eldest brother of the original Landgrave, James Colleton.

The Commissioners named in the Act divided Wadboo Barony into 28 parcels and sold them out at public auction.

The State, by several subsequent acts,¹³ released practically all the parties named in the Confiscation Act from the penalties of confiscation and restored them their property, subject to the payment of certain amercement. Wherever sales had actually been made under the Act the purchasers were protected and the sales confirmed, the proceeds being turned over to the former owners in lieu of the property. By the last Act, in 1786, James Nassau Colleton, was by name exempted from all amercements.¹⁴ He received the proceeds of the sales of Wadboo in the shape of the indents given by the purchasers, and was also allowed to bring his negroes back into the State. He must have come to the State in person for the purpose of presenting his case and securing his property, for his son James Roupell Colleton (who subsequently succeeded to the Baronetcy) was baptised in St. Michaels Church in Charleston, in March, 1784.

There is in the possession of the South Carolina Historical Society a somewhat mutilated list of the sales made by the Commissioners under the Confiscation Act. The list of the sales of Wadboo Barony is complete, and the following statement is taken from it.

No. Lot.	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price.
1	Peter Faissoux	325	£1460 16
2	" "	470	1950 10
3	" "	470	164 10
4	Maurice Simons	470	141
5	" "	470	164 10
6	" "	465	327 2 6
7	" "	500	575
8	Ch ^s . De Tollenare	500	1500

¹³Stats. at Large, So. Ca., Vol. 4, pp. 621, 639, 699, 756.

¹⁴Ibid, p. 756, Sect. VII.

No. Lot	Purchaser.	Acres.	Price.
9	Alex ^r . Gillon	500	} 3543 15
10	" "	445	
11	W ^m . Moultrie	325	} 1124 16
12	" "	380	
13	Ch ^s . De Tollenare	500	506 5
14	" "	500	1350
15	Maurice Simons	500	2000
16	" "	465	930
17	" "	446	289 18
18	" "	446	356 18
19	" "	446	1070 8
20	W ^m . Logan	446	557 10
21	Jas. Brown	341	} 3569
22	" "	489	
23	Ch ^s . Goodwin	} 800	} 1760
24	" "		
25	M. Simons	500	256 5
26	Pet ^r . Faissoux	500	650
27	" "	500	1550
28	M. Simons	500	250

The total sales, according to this list, amounted to £26,048.3.6. This amount also was *sterling*, for the recorded deeds recite the consideration as sterling and not the depreciated State currency. Reduced to the U. S. equivalent at the rate of \$4.87 to the £ stg. it amounts to \$126,853.76, a stupendous sum for those days when we add to this value the purchasing power of ready money in 1783. It speaks highly also for the condition of culture and productive capacity of Wadboo Barony in general estimation.

D^r. Peter Fayssoux, the purchaser of lots 1, 2, 3, 26 and 27, aggregating 2,292 acres, had been a physician and surgeon in the Southern Army on the Continental establishment, and was one of the original members of the South Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. He died in 1795, and in 1811¹⁵ lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were acquired from his estate

¹⁵M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C. 10, p. 164.

by D^r. Philip G. Prioleau. D^r. Prioleau subsequently acquired lot 13 in 1823, lot 8 (on which stood the Mansion House) in 1831, and lots 15, 16 and 17 in 1835.¹⁶ In D^r. Prioleau's lifetime these lots formed a plantation which was known as "Sportsmans Retreat," but whether so named by him or during the period of Dr. Fayssoux's ownership, the writer has not been informed.

The lot with the Mansion House, No. 8, was first purchased by Charles De Tollenare, together with lots 13 and 14. Lot 8 was sold by De Tollenare to W^m. Wheeler in 1822, and in 1831 it passed to D^r. Prioleau as has been stated. When the Mansion House was destroyed is not known.

Lots 11 and 12 were purchased by Major General William Moultrie and formed a plantation styled "Kent." In 1802 "Kent" was sold by William A. Moultrie, the grandson of General Moultrie, to Gracia Rivers, and after some intermediate transfers was, in 1822, acquired by Philip Porcher, by whom "Kent" appears to have been merged in his larger plantation known as "Tippycutlaw."

Lots 21 and 22, known as Tippycutlaw plantation, were purchased by D^r. James Brown, who a year later, in 1784, sold to C. C. Pinckney and Edward Rutledge. The latter seem to have added lots 23 and 24 to the plantation, which in 1805 was acquired by Philip Porcher, who in 1807 added lot 25, and in 1832 lots 11 and 12, the two last then forming "Kent" plantation.

In Philip Porcher's lifetime the old Indian name of "Tippycutlaw" seems to have been changed to "Tiverton Lawn," at least, when after M^r. Porcher's death the plantation was sold in 1839 to Clark Solomon it was in the deed described as "Tippycutlaw" or "Tiverton Lawn."¹⁷

The largest purchaser was Maurice Simons, who purchased lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25 and 28, containing in the aggregate 5,208 acres. After his tragic death¹⁸ the property was partly disposed of by his executor, and

¹⁶M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M. No. 9, p. 373; C. No. 10, p. 167, and K. No. 10, p. 24.

¹⁷M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z. No. 10, p. 366.

¹⁸He was killed in a duel with Major Henry Snipes.

the rest of it continued for years to be held by his descendants.

Lot 20, purchased by W^m. Logan, was given the name of "Broad Axe" plantation, and with lot 19 added to it, and forming one plantation known as "Broad Axe" became in 1815 the property of Elizabeth Holmes, and by Henry M. Holmes was in 1828 transferred by the name to William Meree.

Lot 9, which had been one of the lots purchased by Commodore Gillon, became afterwards the property of M^r. Elias Ball, who in 1809¹⁹ donated to the Parish of St. John Berkley a glebe of 63 acres on Wadboo Creek, near the bridge, on which there was a sufficiently large dwelling house, which became the residence of the Rector of the Parish. The rectory is now in ruins.

The map published with this article is in the main a copy of the map made by William Evans for the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, for the sale under the Confiscation Act.

¹⁹M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C. No. 8, p. 331.

REGISTER OF THE INDEPENDENT OR CONGREGATIONAL (CIRCULAR) CHURCH.
1732-1738.

Prepared for Publication
by

Mabel L. Webber.

(Continued from the January Number.)

George Smith, Son of the Revnd M^r: Josiah Smith & Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized Janry 3^d. 1734,
by me Nathan Bassett.

Sarah Stoutenburgh, Wife of Luke Stoutenburgh died 7th. Janry 1734; and was buried the 9th. ditto, by me
Samuel Axson.

John Vanderhorst and Mary Elizabeth Foissin, were Solemnly Married together Janry 14th. 1734, by me; I being first well assured by a Certificate to me produced under the hand of the Rev^d. M^r. William Porter, Minister of a Congregation at Seawee, in this Province (where both Parties are well known) that the Banns of their Matrimony were duly Published, in the Meeting-House & the hearing of the Congregation there Assembled for Public Worship, on two several Sabbath-days preceeding and also on the 1st. day of this Month, being Wednesday; immediately before Divine Service; and no Objections being made—

Nathan Bassett.

Martha Thornton, Wife of Joseph Thornton, departed this Life January 18th, 1734, and was buried the 19th ditto by me

Samuel Axson.

Rebecca Holmes, Daughter of Isaac Holmes & Eliz^a. his Wife, was Baptized January 26th. 1734, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Anne Fley, Daughter of Samuel Fley & Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized February 9th. 1734, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Daniel Greenwood Rivers, Son of Daniel Rivers & Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized Febry the 17th. 1734, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Solomon Middleton, Son of Solomon Middleton, and Anna his Wife, was Baptized February 20th: 1734, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Martha Hodges, Daughter of Benjamin Hodges & Martha his Wife, was Baptized March 2^d. 1734, by me

Nathan Bassett.

William Cassells, Son of Henry Cassells and Margaret his Wife, was Baptized April 6th. 1735, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

Ebenezer Simmons, Son of Ebenezer Simons & Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized April 13th: 1735, by me

Nathan Bassett.

William Chapman and Rebecca Storey, were Solemnly Married together, April 28th. 1735; by Me * * *

Nathan Bassett.

Daniel Greenwood Rivers, Son of Daniel Rivers and Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life, April 29th. 1735, & was Buried the 30th. ditto, by me

Samuel Axson.

Martha Hodges, Daughter of Benj^a: Hodges and Martha his Wife, died the 13th. March 1734, and was Buried the 14th. ditto, by me.

Samuel Axson.

Benjamin Hutchins, Son of W^m. Hutchins & Eliz^a. his Wife, died, and was Buried the 4th. May 1735, by me

Samuel Axson.

Lydia Dart, Daughter of John Dart, & Hannah his Wife, departed this Life the 20th. May 1735; and was buried the 21st ditto, by me

Samuel Axson.

Mary Magdalen Leger, Daughter of Peter Leger and Mary his Wife, was Baptized May 15th. 1735, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Jonathan & Daniel, Sons of John Tucker & Elizabeth his Wife, were both Baptized May 23^d. 1735, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Jonathan Tucker, Son of John Tucker & Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life the 26th May 1735, and was Buried the 27th. ditto by me,

Samuel Axson.

Thomas Hopper, died the 12th. June, 1735, and was Buried the 13th ditto, by me

Samuel Axson.

Elizabeth Wimbourne, Daughter of Ichabod Wimbourn and Mary his Wife, departed this Life and was Buried June 25th. 1735, by me

Samuel Axson.

Anthony Mathewes, Son of James Mathewes and Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life the 15th. July 1735, and was buried the 16th. ditto, by me,

Samuel Axson.

Celitje Visser, Wife of Theunis Visser, departed this Life the 15th. of August 1735, and was buried the 16th. ditto, by me

Samuel Axson.

Mary Money, Wife of Jn^o. Money, departed this Life the 18th. Augst 1735, and was buried the 19th. d^o. by me

Samuel Axson.

Cap^t Anthony Mathewes, departed this Life the 22^d. Augst. 1735; and was buried the 24th. d^o. by me,

Samuel Axson.

William Russell, Son of W^m. Russell and Abigal his Wife, departed this Life the 29th: Augst: 1735, and was Buried the 30th: ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

Andrew Allen, Merch^t: departed this Life the the 6th: of September 1735, and was buried the 8th: ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

Increase Winburne, Son of Ichabod Winburne & Mary his Wife, departed this Life the 8th: September 1735 and was buried by me,

Samuel Axson.

George Milner, Son of John Milner & Hannah his Wife, was Baptized Sept^r: 25th: 1735, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Katherine Holmes, the Daughter of William Holmes and Kath^{ne} his Wife, was Baptized Sept^r: 25th: 1735, by me
Nathan Bassett.

Mary Wright, the Daughter of Isabella (John Wright) died October 14th: 1735; and was buried the 15th: by me
Samuel Axson.

Benjamin Smith, Son of Thomas Smith and Mary his Wife, was Baptized October 15th: 1735, by me
Nathan Bassett.

Frances Johnson, Daughter of Daniel Johnson and Mary his Wife, departed this Life the 21st: October, 1735: and was buried the 23^d: d^o: by me
Samuel Axson.

Esther Glann, Daughter of W^m: Glann and Ann his Wife, departed this Life the 24th: of Octob^r: 1735, & was Buried the 25th: ditto by me
Samuel Axson.

George Cleland, Son of W^m. Cleland & Margaret his Wife, departed this Life the 30th: October, and was buried the same day by me
Samuel Axson.

Thomas Starns, Son of Charles Starns & Mercy his Wife, was Baptized Novemb^r: 1st: 1735, by me
Nathan Bassett.

John Slatter, departed this Life November the 14th: 1735, and was Buried the 15th: ditto—by me,—
Samuel Axson.

George Allen and Mary Balu, were Solemnly Married together, November the 17th: 1735, by me * * *
Nathan Bassett.

William Watson departed this Life November the [torn] 1735, and was Buried the 18th: ditto—by me—
Samuel Axson.

John Hazel, Son of Daniel & Frances (his Wife) Hazel, departed this Life November the 27th: 1735: and was Buried the 28th: ditto, by me
Samuel Axson.

Eleanor Vaughn, Wife of John Vaughn, departed this Life, the 11th: of December 1735, and was buried the 12th: ditto, by me,
Samuel Axson.

Joseph Jones, Son of Samuel Jones & Mary his Wife was Baptized Decemb^r: 7th: 1735 by me

Nathan Bassett.

George Reed and Jail Leger, were Solemnly Marr^d: together, December the 23^d: 1735, by me; * * *

Nathan Bassett.

Thomas Starnes, Son of Charles Starnes and Mary his Wife, departed this Life the 31st: December 1735, and was Buried the 1st: of Janr^y: d^o: by me

Samuel Axson.

Solomon Middleton, Son of Solomon Middleton & Anna his Wife, departed this Life, Jany the 20th: 1735, and was Buried the 21st: ditto, by me,

Samuel Axson.

Obadiah Wilkins and Elizabeth Croskeys, were Solemnly Married together, March the 9th: 1735, by me; * * *

Nathan Bassett.

Thomas Bee, Son of John Bee and Martha his Wife, departed this Life the 9th: March 1735; and was Buried the 10th: ditto, by me,

Samuel Axson.

Arthur Peronneau, Son of Henry Peronneau Jun^r: & Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized March 18th: 1735, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Alexander Peronneau, Son of Alexander Peronneau & Mary his Wife, was Baptized March 18th: 1735, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

Susanna Mason, Wife of Richard Mason, departed this Life, the 29th: March 1736; and was Buried the 30th: ditto, by me,

Samuel Axson.

Magadalen Withers, Daughter of Lawrence Withers and Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized April 2^d: 1736, by

Nathan Bassett.

Samuel Ash, departed this Life, the 6th: April 1736, & was Buried the 7th: ditto, by me,

Samuel Axson.

Sarah Barnes, Wife of John Barnes, departed this Life the 18th: April 1736; and was Buried the 19th: ditto, by me,

Samuel Axson.

Sarah Middleton, Daughter of Solomon Middleton & Anna his Wife, was Baptized the 27th: April 1736, by me
Nathan Bassett.

Henry Rivers, Son of Daniel Rivers and Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized the 29th: April 1736, by me—
Nathan Bassett.

Eleanor Starling, Departed this Life, the 29th: April 1736, and was Buried the same Day, by me—
Samuel Axson.

Joseph Massey, departed this Life, the 13th: May 1736, and was Buried the 14th: ditto, by me,
Samuel Axson.

Anne Warham, Daughter of Charles Warham and Martha his Wife was Baptized May 16th: 1736, by me,
Nathan Bassett.

Mary Dart, Daughter of John Dart & Hannah his Wife was Baptized May 16th: 1736, by
Nathan Bassett.

Elizabeth Mee, Daughter of William Mee and Mary his Wife was Baptized May 16th: 1736, by
Nathan Bassett.

Ann Warham, Daughter of Charles Warham and Martha his Wife, departed this Life, the 18th: May, 1736, and was Buried the 19th: ditto by me
Samuel Axson.

Elizabeth Smith, Daughter of the Revnd: M^r: Josiah Smith, and Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life, May 20th: 1736, and was Buried the same Day, by me
Samuel Axson.

John Peronneau, Son of Alexander Peronneau and Mary his Wife, departed this Life, May the 30th: 1736, and was buried the 31st: by me
Samuel Axson.

Henry Sherley, Son of James Sherley and Anne his Wife, departed this Life, May 31st: 1736; and was Buried the same Day, by me,
Samuel Axson.

Joseph Jones, Son of Samuel Jones and Mary his Wife, departed this Life June 12th, 1735; and was buried the same Day, by me
Samuel Axson.

Daniel Badger and Christian Eagle, were Solemnly married together, June the 24th: 1736, by me * * *

Nathan Bassett.

Mary Milner Daughter of John Milner & Hannah his Wife, was Baptized July [blank] 1736, by

Nathan Bassett.

Andrew Savage, Son of Benjamin Savage and Elizabeth his late dec^d: Wife, departed this Life July the 4th: 1736 & was Buried the 5th: ditto, by me,

Samuel Axson.

Joseph Lusher, departed this Life, the 9th: July 1736, & was Buried the 10th: ditto, by me,

Samuel Axson.

Mary Dart, Daug^r: of John Dart & Hannah his Wife, departed this Life the 24th: July 1736, & was Buried the 25th: ditto, by me

Samuel Axson.

—— Legaré, Wife of Solomon Legaré, departed this Life the 25th: July 1736, & was Buried the same day by me

Samuel Axson.

Mary Milner, Daughter of John Milner & Hannah his Wife departed this Life, and was Buried the 31st: of July 1736

Samuel Axson.

(To be continued.)

JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN TO THE SOUTHWARD.

May 9th to July 14th, 1778.

By

John Fauchereau Grimké.

[The parchment bound volume in which this Journal was kept, has been lent to this Society by Mr. Norwood S. Hastie, a descendant of Major John F. Grimké, with the kind permission to print its contents. The volume is a folio, has about 600 pages, and contains, besides the Journal, "Rules for the Formation of Troops," (which were printed by Grimké in pamphlet form), his "Orderly Book" from August 24, 1778, to May 10, 1780, "Journal of the Siege of Charlestown," which has been partially printed in Moultrie's *Memoirs*, and the "Proceeding of Court of Inquiry held at Purisburgh, 13th March, 1778;" this was the court-martial of Brigadier-General John Ash of North Carolina.

A note written by the Hon. Thomas S. Grimké on a fly leaf of the book, states that the "Journal," and part of the "Rules for the Formation of Troops," are in the handwriting of Judge John F. Grimké, his father; the rest of the book was evidently written by clerks after Major Grimké was appointed Deputy Adj.-General, on August 24th, 1778.

The "Campaign" of which the Journal treats was the disastrous expedition undertaken by Brigadier-General Robert Howe, of N. C., in 1778, against the British on the St. Mary's in Florida. The troops taken by General Howe on this expedition were 600 South Carolina Continentals under Col. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, five hundred Georgia Continentals under Col. Samuel Elbert of Georgia, and a large body of militia from both States. The South Carolina militia were commanded by Colonels Andrew Williamson and Stephen Bull, while the Georgia militia were commanded by Gov. John Houston in person. The Order Book of Col Samuel Elbert was printed in 1902, and is in *Collections of the Georgia Historical Society*, Vol. 5.]

May 9th. 1778.

9: The General¹ arrived this day in Camp² when the line turned out & Rec^d. him with the Usual Salutes & discharge of Field-Pieces.

The Army Stationed here is composed of the 1. 2. 3 & 4 Regiments of Infantry, a Detachment of Light Horse & Two Companies of Artillery from the State of Georgia. Detachments from the 1. 3. & 6 Regiments with a Detachment of Artillery from the State of South Carolina. The Troops were in general very ragged in their appearance.

10: The Georgia Troops formed into a Brigade under the Command of Col^o. Samuel Elbert: The Carolina Infantry under Col^o. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney formed the Second Brigade. The Georgia & Carolina Artillery composed One Corps under Major Romand.³

Neither the Lines nor the Stockade are finished; the former are too Extensive to be defended by the small number of men we have here, & the Stockade too small for those who defend the lines to Retire into.

The weather is exceedingly Sultry; the Centinals are therefore ordered to be relieved every hour, as the excessive heat is supposed to Contribute to the Disorders prevailing in camp, as well as the Constant Fatigue the men have had in throwing up defenses of this Post.

12: Col^s. Elbert & Pinckney with an Escort of 20 men crossed the River to Reconnoitre the ground about S^t. Savilla bluff, three miles up the River, & choose a proper Situation for an encampment. They Reported that the Post was advantageously situated & could be easily defended. The bluff is about 60 perpendicular feet from the River, flanked on each side by deep lagoons, & Retires on the fourth side into into a Pine-barron of a pretty even surface. Three Redoubts on a Crown-Work without Curtains (that a grand Division Could march thro' the Intervals) would make this Post very Strong, & would serve to Cover the Army in their Retreat.

13: Col^{os}. Elbert & Pinckney again crossed the River

¹Robert Howe.

²Camp at, or near, Fort Howe on the Altamaha.

³Major Roman de Lisle, one of the French Officers alluded to later in the Journal: see *Order Book* of Samuel Elbert, p. 107.

with an Escort to Reconnoitre a place three Miles lower down the River than Fort Howe. The ground was not so advantageous, they Reported, as S^t. Savilla, being an Old Field well Cleaned in the form of an Oblong Square, & Surrounded by a Swamp thickly wooded, which would afford excellent Shelter for the Enemy to Approach, alarm & attac Us whilst we should be exposed to their fire. The advantages attending this Situation are not Comparable to those of S^t. Savilla, the latter requiring but few works to render it defensible & strong, besides which the probable healthiness of the Place, the fine Springs of Water & the benefit which would arise from having a good Hospital Established there, gives it an incontestable Preference to Reed's bluff. But the former is nearer to the River S^t. Illa,⁴ & it would be more easy to transport Our baggage down to the River to Reed's bluff than to Convey it either by land or against the Stream to S^t. Savilla. The Swamp opposite Fort Howe is about One Mile thro & is become so hard by the Continuance of dry weather that a Road can be cut thro with very little labor & difficulty.

The Engineer, Captⁿ. Senf,⁵ is ordered to Survey the roads leading thro' the Swamp opposite Fort Howe to S^t. Savilla & to Reed's bluff, also to Report from which of those two Posts, upon examination, a road for Our Retreat could be most easily made thro.

The Remainder of the 1st. & 6th Regiments are arrived from S^c. Carolina after 14 Days March from Charles Town, in good health & Spirits.

14: A firing having been heard towards Darien last night of heavy pieces of Cannon, it is conjectured the Enemy have attacked our Galleys, in consequence of which a Detachment of 27 Rank & File under Lt. Lining & another Sub, is ordered to march with Expedition to render them assistance should it be necessary.

15: The Alarm which was heard towards Darien night before last, is Reported to be only the falling of trees, the woods being on fire.

⁴Satilla River.

⁵Col. John Christian Senf, who was later the engineer of the Santee Canal.

The Carolina Galley & a Schooner laden with stores are said to be arrived at Tybée.

A large boat with Stores taken out of the Prizes captured at Frederica arrived this Morning from Sunbury.

The Camp was alarmed at 11 O Clock last night by a Centry of One of the Out Piquets firing a Gun at a Person who (he says) was advancing upon him & adds that the Man darted into the Woods immediately: The Whole Army was Ordered to Return to their Tents & to be ready to turn out upon the first alarm.

16: Four Men were Sentenced this Day by a General Court Martial to run the Gauntlope [sic]; Two thro' each Brigade, which was Executed accordingly: their Crime was Desertion. The French Officers in the Army were much offended by this Sentence & declared that the Two French Men would much rather be hanged or shot than undergo So disgraceful a Punishment. The offenders however did not possess such a delicate Sensibility, & preferred Life & the disgrace to the choice their Country men had pointed out for them.

17: The Line was turned out last night upon an alarm being given, which proved a false one.

18: Accounts have been rec^d. that Col^o. Jones of the Militia of this State had seized a number of Cattle from the Continental Commissaries, who had purchased them for the Use of the Army.

A Variety of Reports are circulated in our Camp respecting the Enemy in East Florida; The most authentic are that the troops in Augustine are distressed for provisions & that the Inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing. —The Garrison consists of three Battalions of the 6th. Regiment, a Detachment from the 16th & a Company of the train of Artillery chiefly Germans amounting to 700: or 800: men. They would willingly desert as their hard treatment & the Cause they are engaged in have disgusted them with the Service: but their apprehensions of being compelled to serve in our Regts & the great distance from their Head Quarters to Ours & the Numerous & difficult Rivers they have to pass have as yet restrained them. Gen: Prevost it is said intended to attac Sunbury by way of a Diversion, whilst He

should March into the Middle Settlements of Georgia to be joined there by a number of Scophilites supposed to Amount to 1000 or 1200 disaffected Insurgents from the back parts of S°. Carolina, N°. Carolina & Georgia. All accounts agree that the Enemy will oppose our passage over S^t. Marys in defense of Fort Tonym; & that they are fitting out a 20 Gun Ship to be commanded by Capt. Mowbray & cutting down two Vessels to be rigged & to be served as galleys.

19: A Detachment of 150 Men from each Brigade is Ordered to cross the River early on Thursday Morning.

20: A Letter rec^d. by Col°. Pinckney from Cap^t. Mowbray of the S°. Carolina Galley at Savannah, informs us that He had Orders from President Lowndes not to proceed farther, but that as He was anxious to go upon the Expedition He expected to procure permission & was rigging the Galley with latteen Sails. He had delivered the Stores and Provisions to Commodore Bowen.

21: Sergeant Tyrrel of the 4th. Continental Battalion in Georgia was this Morning Shot to Death for Mutiny & an attempt to enveigle the Party under command of Lieu^t. Frazer of the 3^d. Con^t: Geo: Battalion who was detached to Darien to guard up Some provisions. The whole Army was under Arms & the Criminal met his fate with a Spirit & Resolution that would have done Credit to & was more worthy of a better Man & a proper behaviour. The Execution Guard & the Reserve failed in putting him to immediate Death: A Single Man therefore marched up & blew his brains out.

The General has fixed upon Reids bluff for an Encampment, the Engineer having reported that a road may be much more easily made thro' the Swamp to Reids bluff than to S^t. Savilla & also that it is much more practicable to cut a road thro' the Swamp opposite Reids bluff than thro the Swamp opposite S^t. Savilla. The Detachment therefore of 300 Men ordered on the 19th. being reduced to 100: from each Brigade marched to Day & took possession of the ground: The Baggage will be transported by water. There is a good house at this Encampment which will serve as an Hospital to Our Numerous Sick.

The Regular force in Florida is Detached in the following Manner—60 at S^t. Johns, where they are erecting a battery & mounting two 42 Pounders (taken in Hatter, bound to Charles Town S^o Carolina) 300 at S^t. Marys, 80 to the Southward of Augustine & 320 in Augustine, besides which Browns Rangers amounting to 150 Men are at S^t. Marys in Fort Tonym & 350 Scopholites from the State of S^o. Carolina are Stationed upon the head of Trout Creek 10 Miles distant from S^t. Johns on the North side of the River.

Their militia does not exceed 100 fighting Men & they have not more than 150: renegade Indians engaged in the Service. The Informant (Bennet by Name) who was brought from Florida by one of our Scouting Boats, adds that the Scopholites^e were extremely discontented with their Change of Situation & had expressed a wish to Return. Gen: Prevost however had been amongst them & pacified them for the Present:— a general dissatisfaction had also prevailed amongst Browns Rangers who had threatened to Desert from him in a body: They declare that could they be Secure in their Persons & the Plunder they have gained by their incursions into the Southern States, that they would turn their arms against the Floridians. They had not as yet heard that the Carolina Troops had joined the Georgians at Fort Howe—

Accounts are rec^d. from Augusta that Col^o: Williamson had taken 30 Scopholites in arms, Prisoners, & a number of Cattle & that he had Marched against a body of One Thousand more who, dispersed themselves upon his approach, their attempt to cross Savannah River having been frustrated.

22: This Morning One Lister who had deserted on the 19th inst: with Sixteen Privates of the fourth Geo: Cont: Battalion commanded by Col^o: John White returned to Fort Howe. He said that a party of them had been picking Haws & that loosing their way in the woods one proposed crossing the River, assuring the rest that he was well acquainted with the woods on that Side

^eTory refugees from the Carolinas; so called from the former leadership of Col. Joseph Scofell, or Cofell, against the Regulators.

of the River & could lead them back safe to Fort Howe. Having acceded to this proposal, they crossed accordingly; but He (Lister) perceiving they did not direct their course towards the Fort pretended he was tired, when they quitted him & that he immediately Returned. He said the men did not talk of Deserting until they crossed the River. Upon Private & Separate Examination of three Men who had gone off with Lister it appeared that their Intention was to Desert, but they Repenting of their bad Conduct, returned the Same Evening of the 19th. Lister, they said, was at the head of the party & that he posted the Centinels whilst they were crossing the River. Those Men had Scarcely past their Examinations when the the Party under L^t. Turner returned bringing with them all the Deserters except Two, One of whom they killed: the other was left sick in the woods, & who it is supposed perished there. A Drum-Head General Court Martial was instantly held when it was proved that Lister had persuaded some of the Men to Desert & that he did not quit them until they were Over-taken by One of the Parties detached after them. He was condemned to be hanged, but it was so late before his Tryal was finished that the Execution was deferred until the morning.

This Lister had been a Sergeant in Burgoynes light horse and deserted from them after the battle of German-Town: He served as a volunteer in the 2^d: Cont: Geo: Battalion & had a few days before been confined in the Main Guard upon a Suspicion of Caballing & Tampering with the Men & declaring with some Vehemence "by God, My Lads, the business must be done." Col^s. Elbert & Pinckney being appointed to enquire into this Matter did not think the grounds of Accusation sufficient to Condemn him before a General Court Martial: They therefore Reported that it was their Opinion he should be released from Confinement & that in such a Manner that it Should not appear that he was in the least Suspected. This Recommendation was accordingly complied with.

23: This Day were hanged Lister & one Fitzgerald who had deserted by himself on the 21st: ins^t: Lister acknowledged that he had induced two of the Men to Desert, but

the rest, he said, were equally willing as himself to go off.—The line was paraded to see the Execution.

24: Morrison, Claire Powell, Neigle & Connor were shot this day for Dersertion: the Remainder of Listers party were pardoned. These Examples were necessary to put a stop to the encreasing Evil & deter others from a Crime so heinous in its Nature & prejudicial to Service, particularly as we were about marching into the Enemy's Country, where, had it continued, the Consequences would have been fatally destructive to the Army. By Letters rec^d this day we are informed of an attempt of Governor Houston to take from the Regular Army 200 b¹^a of Rice to supply the militia under his Command. At the same time he Ordered the Galleys to Escort the Provision boats to Beards bluff 40 Miles higher up the Alatomaha than Fort Howe, leaving Our Stores & Provisions unprotected, besides diminishing the quantity of Rice already too Small.

A Letter from Col^o. Taarling. D: L: M: G: gives an account of his Meeting with every Obstruction & impediment from the Militia, They having refused to let him hire Pack-Horse-Men & having engrossed all boats, horses & Waggon.

25: The General having requested of the assembly of Georgia 300 Negroes to act as Pioneers, they voted him 200 & appointed Commissioners who were to see them forwarded to the Generals Camp: At last Ensign Wyllly is arrived with 56 hands instead of the 200 voted.

26: Cap^t. Senf, the Engineer cleared the road this day from Fort-Howe to Reids bluff.

News is rec^d. this Day that 8 Men, all Irish, had run away with a boat which was sent to Reconnoitre in Frederica Sound & to the Southward. The Lieu^t. who commanded having landed by himself, the boatmen took that opportunity of heaving off, with a M^r. Blunt a Surgeon in the Fleet,, whose cries alarmed the Lieut. & who upon his instantly Returning discharged his Piece at the boat but ineffectually.

27: The Remaining part of the army crossed the Alatomaha this day, leaving the Artillery, One Captain, Two Subalterns, 2 Sergeants & 36 rank & file with the sick at

Fort-Howe & encamped with the other Detachment at Reids bluff.

Orders were left with Major Romand to finish the Field-Pieces & Waggons with the Utmost Expedition.

28: In the Morning early a Courier arrived from Col^o Jack of the Minute Men, acquainting the General that he was about 20 miles from Beards bluff on the Alatomaha (60 Miles higher up than Reids bluff), where he Expected to be in two or three days and requested that a quantity of Rice might be sent to Beards bluff by Water: He adds that he has 500 Men with him and that the Governor had Returned to Augusta for a Reinforcement of Militia. The General replied to him that it was impossible for a Canoe carrying one single barrel of Rice to go so high up, the River being quite low with the Extreme drought. The Person who gave this intelligence to the General assured him that if the River was deep enough it must proceed from heavy rains when the rapidity of the Current would prove an insurmountable Obstacle to the rowing up of boats of any burthen. The General desires in concluding to know his determination.

It is currently Reported that the President of South Carolina has given prempatory Orders to Col^o. Williamson of the Militia not to cross Savannah River unless Georgia is actually invaded. This has given much satisfaction to the Carolina Officers as they cannot think there will be occasion for them in the present Campaign.

29: Cap^t: Senf proceeded to clear the road 4 miles to S^t: Illas: He sunk Several wells & returned in the Evening.

We have rec^d. an account that Doctor Blunt who was taken away on the 26 inst: is returned; the Deserters having endeavoured to persuade him to go with them Willingly & that on his refusal they threatened to kill him which He believes they would have put into Execution had they not been prevented by One of the Party who appeared to be their Chief. They therefore set him on Shore & permitted him to Return which he accomplished with much difficulty.

30: The Engineer & D: Q: M: G: with an escort

cleared the road to S^t: Illa 6 miles farther today & returned in the Evening.

The General visited Fort Howe in the afternoon and inspected the preparations under Major Romand: They proved to be in great readiness the Ammunition Waggon being already finished & the Baggage Waggon would be completed in a few days. The General returned to Reids bluff.

31: Hard rain all day.

(To be continued.)

estate of Daniel Courtis. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Page 4.)

January 30, 1699-1700, Sarah Rhett, Capt. Job Howes and Ralph Izard, executed a bond to Governor Blake for Mrs. Rhett's proper administration on the estate of Ann Amory. (Page 5.)

Same date, a similar bond from the same persons for Mrs. Rhett's proper administration on the estate of Robert Amory. (Pages 6-7.)

Same date, a similar bond from the same persons for Mrs. Rhett's proper administration on the estate of William Harwood. (Pages 7-8.)

Bond from George Logan and John Buckley to Governor Blake for Logan's proper administration on the estate of Helen Bristow. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 8-9.)

May 10, 1700, Edmund Bellinger, James Moore and Joseph Morton executed a bond to Governor Blake for Bellinger's proper administration on the estate of Richard Bellinger. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Pages 10-11.)

June 6, 1700, John Collett, John Skeeck, Abraham Pope, Francis Fidling and John Thomas executed a bond to Governor Blake for Collett, Skeeck and Pope's proper administration of the estate of William Morris. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 11-12.)

July 12, 1700, John Whitmarsh, Abraham Eve and Benjamin Lamboll executed a bond to Governor Blake for Whitmarsh's proper administration on the estate of John Smallwell. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 12-13.)

Will of Jonathan Amory, of Carolina, merchant, made November 23, 1697, and proved before Edmund Bellinger, October 9, 1699, gave son, Joseph Croskeys, a piece of land "next y^e. Rattrapp", which he had bought of Andrew Lawson, lying on the "left hand of y^e. Broad path as you goe into y^e Country", directing his executrix also to make him title to a piece of land which lay next to the dwelling house which testator had given to his daughter, also his silver headed cane; gave Sarah Rhett, "daughter to Cap^t: Will^m. Rhett", £10, to be paid into the hands of her mother to buy her a gold chain; gave Dr. Atkin Williamson, £10.;

gave "Doct^r. Thomas Tode", £10.; gave the poor of Charles Town, £15.; gave Thomas Noble, £20.; gave wife, Martha, his dwelling house in Charles Town and all the land "paled in about y^e. same" for life, at her death to go to sons, Thomas and Robert Amory, and the survivors of them; gave wife all of her wearing apparel and all plate and household goods belonging to his said dwelling house; gave daughter, Sarah Amory, £300.; gave daughter, Ann, £300.; gave all the rest and residue of his estate to his wife and sons, Thomas and Robert; appointed wife, Martha, sole executrix during her life, at her death to be succeeded by his sons, Thomas and Robert, as executors. Witnesses: George Logan, Francis Fidling, Joane Hearne. (Pages 14-15.)

Will of Martha Amory, "of Charles Town in South Carolina Widdo", made October 30, 1699, and proved before Governor Blake, November 13, 1699, gave "dear friend Mrs. Sarah Rhett" her gold watch, her horse and horse nets and her "white quilted Pitticoat"; gave the minister of the "Church of England who shall succeed y^e. late Reverend Mr. Samuel Marshall deceased as Rector or minister of y^e. Church of Charles towne in South Carolina y^e. sum of tenn pounds Carolina moneyss"; gave the poor of Charles Town £10.; gave William Rhett, Jr., "son of Cap^t. Will^m. Rhett", £5. to buy a ring; gave Sarah Rhett, daughter of Capt. William Rhett, £20.; gave "son in law" (step-son), Thomas Amory, her largest silver tankard, gave son, Robert Amory, her wedding ring; gave daughter, Sarah, her gold girdle buckle, and a gold locket and six silver spoons; gave daughter, Ann, her gold shoe buckles, a gold button of her "night raile" and six silver spoons; directed that the remaining third part of her deceased husband's estate left her by his will, and all other estate possessed by her at her death, be divided into three equal parts: one third of which was divided to her step-son, Thomas Amory, and son, Robert Amory, to be equally divided between them, but in case of Thomas's death without issue, it was to be divided between her son, Robert, and daughters, Sarah and Ann, or the survivors of them; the

other two parts to go to her daughters, Sarah and Ann, to be equally divided between them, directing also that in case of the death without issue of either of her three children that his or her share be divided equally between the survivors; appointed Mrs. Sarah Rhett, wife of Capt. William Rhett, executrix, and son, Robert, executor, when of age; directed that the education of her children, Robert, Sarah and Ann, "shall be at the sole ordering and disposall" of her executrix. Witnesses: Joseph Croskeys, Robert Dacres, Jane Trott, Susannah Jackson and Nicholas Trott. (Pages 16-18.)

Will of Edward Rawlins, of Charles Town, made Sept., 1699: Wife Susanna Rawlins all my estate both real and personal, with power to sell such property as may be necessary for the bringing up of my children. If wife die, then est. to be equally divided between my living children when of age. If all my children die, then the children of Charles Basden deceased and William Bayley. Wife Susanna to be executrix and guardian of children and after her death, friends Robt. Daniel, Esq., Mr. James Stanyarne and Capt. Job Hows, Sept. 24, 1699. Witnesses: John Buckley, William Smith, John Cock, Jr., and William Welch. Proved by Capt. William Smith and Mr. John Buckley before Gov. Joseph Blake, June 17, 1700, and recorded the same day by Henry Wigington, Dep. Sec. (Pages 19-20.*)

Will of John Alexander, of Carolina, merchant, made September 26, 1699, and proved before Governor Blake, January 15, 1699/1700, gave "y^e. ministry of y^e. Church at Charles Town commonly called y^e. Presbyterian Church" £50., to be delivered to and left at the discretion and management of John Jones, gunsmith, and Robert Fenwick; gave Avis Adams of Charles Town, widow, £10. sterling; gave "y^e. r^t: honble: Joseph Blake" and George Logan, Esq., whom he named as his executors, £10. each to buy themselves mourning rings; gave wife, Ann Alexander, one half of his real and personal estate not otherwise bequeathed;

*Abstract made by Mabel L. Webber.

gave daughter, Ann Alexander, the other half, but in case of her death in infancy, her half was to revert to her mother, and, in such case, should the mother die before testator, the whole property was devised to his brother, Robert Alexander; appointed wife executrix, and Joseph Blake and George Logan executors. Witnesses: Abraham Eve, John Cock, Sr., William Sadler, John Cock. (Pages 21-22.)

Will of Affra Coming, of Berkeley County, South Carolina, "Widdo. & relict of John Coming late of y^e. same County Gent. dec^d.", made December 28, 1698, and proved before Governor Blake, March 9, 1699/1700, gave all of her lands, tenements, woods and pastures in Berkeley County, together with their appurtenances, "unto John Harleston of Dublin in y^e Kingdom of Ireland Gent my nephew son of John Harleston late of Mallin in y^e. County of Essex in y^e. Kingdom of England Gent deceased & to Elias Ball Son of William Ball half brother of y^e above^s. John Coming"; gave the said Harleston and Ball also all of her negro and Indian slaves, cattle, furniture, goods, debts and chattels, to be equally divided between them; appointed Dr. Charles Burnham and James Child, both of Berkeley County, executors, giving to each £10. as a token of esteem. Witnesses: Edmund Bohun, Samuel Marshall and John Fenning. (Page 22.)

Will of Richard Baker, made January 28, 1698, and proved before Governor Blake, July 24, 1698, gave son Edward, his house and plantation, his slaves Great Jack, his wife, and four children and Tom and his wife and son; gave son William, his slaves Pegg, Andrew, Little Abraham and Little Frank; gave son John, his slaves Mingo, Ansebah and her three children and Cuddye; gave "soninlaw", John Palmer, his slaves Hector, his wife, daughter and the boy January; gave "son in law", William Cantey, a negro, Frank, and his two children and Flower and her children; gave daughter Elizabeth a negro, Will, and his wife and her five children and a negro, Bek, twenty head of cattle, which were to be numbered with those left her by testator's son, Richard

Baker; gave twenty head of cattle and a mare to his son John Baker; gave William Cantey a colt; ordered that the whole stock of sheep be equally divided between his children; ordered a horse and mare for the plantation use; gave his son (which one is not stated) the hundred acres whereon he was then settled and the three hundred acres adjoining William Cantey; ordered Moreah, "if she doth well", to his son, John Palmer; ordered Old Robbin and Old Betty for the plantation use; gave son-in-law, John Palmer, six cows and calves; gave son-in-law, William Cantey, six cows and calves; gave son William Baker, six cows and calves; gave son John, a feather bed; ordered all remaining cattle for plantation use; appointed wife, Elizabeth Baker, sole executrix. Witnesses: William Cantey, James Hulbert, William Baker, Edward Baker. (Pages 23-24.)

Codicil to will of John Johns, of Charles Town, formerly of London, made October 8, 1699, and proved before Edmund Bellinger, October 10, 1699, mentioned will which he had made in England; gave George Logan, Esq., and Capt. William Smith, vintner, two of the executors to the codicil, £10. each in Carolina money; gave remainder of his estate in Carolina, after his debts, funeral expenses and legacies should be paid, to wife, Frances, and partner, John Hawkins, gunsmith, to be equally divided between them, directing Messrs Logan and Smith to transmit the same to them in England, or otherwise, as they should direct; gave wife, Frances Johns, "all that dividend which shall belong to her of my estate in Carolina" during her natural life or widowhood and after her decease or marriage to be equally divided between his two daughters, Mary and Martha Johns; appointed wife, executrix, and John Hawkins, George Logan and William Smith, executors to the codicil; directed his executors in Carolina to send home £20., which his brother, Jeremiah Johns, deceased, had left with him to pay to said brother's wife, Mary Johns, £10., to said brother's mother, Elizabeth Johns, £5., and to said brother's mother-in-law, Mrs. Munday, £5. Witnesses: John Buckley, John Flavell, Dove Williamson. (Pages 25-26.)

October 26, 1700, Governor Moore granted letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Remick to Elizabeth Remick, at the same time directing Hugh Hughs, Thomas Hall, Henry Seisin, James LaRoche and John Toomer to appraise and make an inventory thereof. Mrs. Remick's bond is signed by herself, Ralph Emms and Richard Wakefield. (Pages 26-27.)

July 30, 1700, Alexander Parris, Thomas Pinckney and John Collins executed a bond to Governor Blake for Parris's proper administration of the estate of John Tarkington. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 28-29.)

July 5, 1700, Capt. Job Howes, Capt. William Rhett and Samuel Norton executed a bond to Governor Blake for Howes's proper administration of the estate of Joseph Allison. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 29-30.)

Letters of administration on said estate were granted to Capt. Howes by Governor Blake the same day and a warrant of appraisement was directed to Robert Cage, Francis Fidling, Capt. Thomas Smith, Simon Valentyn and Solomon Legaré. (Page 31.)

December 19, 1700, Jean Prioleau, Peter Girard and James Dubosc executed a bond to Governor Moore for Jean Prioleau's proper administration of the estate of Daniel Duroureseaux. Witness: Edward Moseley. The warrant of appraisement was directed to Peter de St. Julien, James LeSerurier, Lewis Pasquereau, Elias Foissin and Henry Peronneau. (Pages 31-32.)

(To be continued.)

ROBERT GIBBES, GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

Compiled by Henry S. Holmes.*

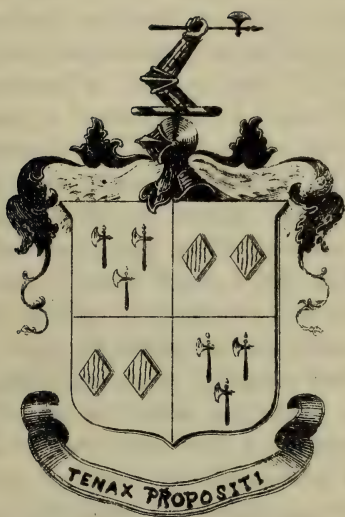
Accompanied by Records from a Gibbes Family Bible.

The earliest mention of the name of Gibbes shows that the family probably first became known in France, where just after the fifth crusade some people bearing the name Guibe were settled in Bretagne. The family was even reported to have been of Saracen origin and the name originally Gibe. It has since been spelled in many different ways. An agent sent in 1848 to Europe, by members of the family in America, to gather facts concerning its history, found in registers and other public records and upon tombs and monuments twelve different spellings, viz: Gibe, Guibe, Gibbe, Gibb, Gibbes, Gibbs, Gybb, Gybbes, Gybbis, Gibbys, Gybbys, Gib.

In England the first authentic records seem to have been of two brothers, John and Thomas Gibbe, of the time of Richard II, 1377-1400, who were then living respectively, in Devonshire and Warwickshire, and from this John of Devonshire the Carolina family is probably descended.

Sir William Pole in his "Collections towards the history of Devonshire" says John Gibbe was possessed of the lands of Fenton or Venton in that County in the year 1377. His grandson, John, who married the daughter of William May, wrote his name Gibbes. Their son Thomas married Ann the daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham in Devonshire, Knt, and resumed the former spelling of Gibbe. His descendants, however, changed the spelling again and in the reign of Edward IV, 1441-1483 Jen King Gibbes of Combe in the County of Kent married Ann Eden and he had a son by her, Thomas Gibbes, who married Alice

*The Compiler is indebted to the Reverend Dr. Robert Wilson for much data, personally, and from his chart of the Gibbes Family.



GIBBES ARMS

FROM THE BOOK-PLATE OF JAMES S. GIBBES

Trenwell and had a son John, who married Margaret Champney. He died in 1526 and his son William married an heiress named Jane Gason, by whom he came into possession of Elmstone Manor; his will was proved in 1599. His second son, Edmond, succeeded to Elmstone, and was living there in 1623. His wife was Judith Potter. Their fourth son was named Stephen, who married the daughter of Thomas Forney of Brockhill and acquired the estate, Edmonstone Court in Kent. His son Robert went to the Island of Barbados, where as early as 1635 some of the Gibbes family had settled, becoming influential and wealthy. Thomas Gibbes is recorded as having been "a member of the first Council holden at Barbados and John Gibbes was head of the Council Board of The Island in 1697."

Robert Gibbes married Mary Coventry, daughter of Thomas Coventry, Gent, of Brook House, Resilver Parish, Isle of Thanet, County Kent, and to this couple was born while living at Sandwich, County Kent, a son, Robert, who went to Barbados and thence probably to Carolina, which had a large commerce with Barbados at that time.

Robert Gibbes evidently had some influence derived from friends in England, for he was soon appointed a Proprietor's Deputy in Carolina, and this was a position of high honour as well as power, for the seven deputies of The Lords Proprietors constituted the most important portion of the upper house in the Commons House of Assembly or Parliament of the Colony.

Says the Historian Ramsay: "The same scenes which for more than five thousand years had taken place in the old world began to open in this settlement of the new. Those who govern and those who are governed think they can never gain too much on each other." So that factional strife, which has ever been characteristic of South Carolina, began to show what was going to be often repeated there. The Proprietary government did not satisfy the people. The Lords Proprietors' Constitution, made on the theories of Locke, was not a practical instrument of government at this time. The office of Governor devolved upon Robert Gibbes. His election had been bitterly disputed by Thomas Broughton, so it was agreed to submit the facts as to the

election to the home authorities, which resulted in a new man being appointed in about two years, during which time Robert Gibbes administered the government, when he was succeeded in the office of Governor by Charles Craven, who was succeeded by Robert Daniel and Robert Johnson, the last of the Proprietary Governors in South Carolina.

In Europe the Gibbes race or name produced some notable men. In France says Moreri, Robert de Guibe, son of Adonet de Guibe, a gentleman of Bretagne, was Bishop of Treguin in 1483 and was translated to Rennes in 1502, and made Archbishop of Nantes in 1506. He was sent to Rome by Louis XII on an embassy to Pope Julius II, and was created Cardinal. In England the Physician of Queen Henrietta Maria in 1630 was William Gibbes, and his son was perhaps the most distinguished man of the name. He belonged to the Church of Rome and lived abroad most of his time after taking his degree at Oxford. He was noted for his learning and was made Lecturer on Rhetoric at Rome by Pope Alexander VII, and in 1667 was named "Poet Laureate" by Leopold of Germany.

He published eight volumes of Poetry, mostly in Latin, printed in Rome in 1668. He died in 1677 and was buried in the Church of St. Maria at Rome, and his bust was placed in the Pantheon with this inscription: "D O M Jacobus Albanus Gibbesius, Doctor Oxoniensis Poeta, Laureatus Cæsarius. Pontificus Eloquentiae. Profesor Emeritus. obiit VI Kal. Julii MDCLXXVII."

Other notable men of this name have been Sir Henry Gibbs of Folkstone in 1696. Sir Vicary Gibbs, Attorney General of England in 1809. The Right Hon. Michael Gibbs, Lord Mayor of London, 1839. Sir George Gibbes of Sidmouth, Devonshire, Baronet. Sir Phillip Gibbes of Barbadoes, Knt. Major-General Gibbes of the English Army, who was killed at New Orleans in 1815.

Governor Robert Gibbes was the progenitor of a number of very notable citizens of South Carolina, among them Dr. Robert W. Gibbes of the South Carolina College, Professor Lewis Reeve Gibbes of the College of Charleston, and James Shoolbred Gibbes, one of Charleston's foremost merchants, who left to the people of that city a legacy for

building the Gibbes Memorial Art Gallery. The family name is represented in many States of the Union.

GIBBES FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

No. 1.

Robert Gibbes, who was Proprietors Deputy, and Governor, and Chief Justice,¹ b. 1644, d. 1715, and was married in Barbados, 1st....., 2d Mary.....,

Issue:

- i Robert, died young unm'd.
- ii Mary, married, it is said, Thomas Elliott.

By his second marriage, with Mary—

- iii William, b. 2 Feb. 1689, d. Mar. 10, 1733.
- iv Elizabeth, b. 4 Feb. 1691; m.² John Fenwicke.

¹From "Early History of the Judiciary of South Carolina," by R. W. Gibbes, M. D.

The list of Chief Justices and Judges published by Brevard (Vol. I) and copied by Dr. Cooper, in "The Statutes at Large," is very imperfect.

"I have in my collection of autographs a writ of attachment dated 'at Charleston, this 12th day of October, 1708.' Witness, our Chief Justice, Robert Gibbes, Esq. Signed with his name, Robert Gibbes, C. J., and sealed with his Seal: upon comparing the signature and seal with the Acts of Robert Gibbes when Governor, they are the same."

²From "South Carolina Gleanings in England," this Magazine, Vol. VII, page 27.

John Fenwick, of Province of South Carolina, but now of St. George's, Hanover Square, County Middlesex. Will 27 February, 1745-46; proved 27 July, 1747, and 2 November, 1749. "To my Son in law Isaac Whittington Esquire, £50. To my kinsman Robert Fenwick of Lincolns Inn a mourning ring.

"I am desirous that my Estate in South Carolina although decreased in value owing to the war with France and Spain should remain whole and entire to my son Edward who now lives upon it, he to pay to my Daughters the Sums hereinafter mentioned out of the money estate he will be entitled to after my decease by the will of my late Brother Edward Fenwick Esquire. To my daughter Deloraine £1,000 over and above what I have given her and her late husband. £100 for mourning, my coach and horses, &c, &c." Codicil same day. "I also give to my Brother in law Coll. John Gibbes, and Andrew Rutledge both of South Carolina £100 money of South Carolina." "To my Nephew John Gibbes son of my late Brother in Law, William Gibbes, &c &c." This will proved at London before the worshipful Richard Smallbroke, etc., the 23 day of July, 1747, by oath of the Right Honorable Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Deloraine, the Daughter of the deceased and one of the Executors named in the said will.

v John, b. 21 June, 1696, d. Dec. 18, 1764.

No. 2.

William Gibbes (1. iii.), b. 1689; married Alice Culcheth, daughter of Ralph Culcheth, of Canahatty, County of Tipperary, Esquire. He died in Charleston, South Carolina, Mar. 10, 1733, and his wife died at the family place "Woodlands," Johns Island, on 31 Aug., 1739, aged 39 years.

They had issue:

- i Robert,³ b. 21 Aug., 1718, at Wappoo, in St. Andrew's Parish, South Carolina; m. 2 Ap'l, 1741, Elisabeth d. of George and Elizabeth Haddrell, of Christ Church Parish, S. C.; d. Nov., 1751.
- ii Mary, b. 24 Dec., 1719; m. 1740, William Tilly; d. 11 July, 1743, on Edisto Island. Issue.
- iii William, b. 8 Jan., 1722; m. 8 Mch., 1744, Mary, daughter of Col. George Benison and Elisabeth his wife, who d. 5 Ap'l, 1747; 2d m. 18 Feb., 1748, Elisabeth Hasell, d. of Rev^d. Thomas and Elisabeth Hasell, d. 3 June, 1762; m. 3d Mary, d. of Henry Michael and Mary Cook; d. in Charleston 20 Feb., 1789. Issue later on. (See No. 4.)

No. 3.

John Gibbes (1. v.), b. 21 June, 1696, d. Dec. 18, 1764; m. 25 July, 1719, Mary Woodward, b. 24 May, 1703, daughter of John Woodward, son of Dr. Henry Woodward, the first white settler in South Carolina. (See Vol. VIII, page 29, this Magazine.)

Issue:

- i John, b. 17 Apl., 1721, d. 3 Feb., 1724.

³This Robert Gibbes inherited the Goose Creek Estate of his Cousin, Elizabeth Gibbes, daughter of Nicholas Gibbes, his grand-uncle. He sold same to Peter Taylor, who married Amarintia, widow of Benjamin Gibbes.

- ii Mary,⁴ b. 26 Feb., 1722; m. 7 Apl. 1738, Col. Nathaniel Barnwell; d. Dec. 4, 1801. Issue.
- iii Elizabeth, b. 5 Jan., 1724, d. 22 Feb., 1725.
- iv Sarah,⁵ b. 17 Feb., 1725; m. 10 Nov., 1741, John Mathews, Esquire. Issue.
- v Elizabeth,⁶ b. 5 May, 1728; m. 14 Mch., 1744, John Ladson. Issue. m. 2d 8 Dec., 1752, Dr. James Carson.
- vi Anne, b. 31 May, 1730, d. 12 Oct., 1755; m. 5 Oct., 1752, William Ladson. Issue.
- vii Robert, b. 13 July, 1732, d. 4 July, 1794; m. 17 May, 1753, Ann Stanyarne, who died leaving one daughter. Mary, b. 20 Mch., 1758, who married Thomas Middleton, of Crowfield, in S. C. m. 2d 31 Mch., 1764, Sarah Reeve, d. 19 Jan. 1825, aet. 78 yrs. 10 mos.
- viii John, b. 29 Dec., 1733; m. 2 May, 1754, Margaret Ann Stevens.
- ix Susannah, b. 3 Apl., 1735, d. 16 Sept., 1741.
- x Jane, b. 29 Mch., 1736, d. 19 Oct. 1745.

John Gibbes m. 2d, 25 Aug., 1748, Elizabeth Bedon, widow of Paul Jenys, Esq., then Elizabeth Jenys, widow of William Raven. No issue. m. 3d, 28 Aug., 1760, Ann Barnwell Wigg, daughter of John Barnwell, "Tuscarora;" her first husband was Thomas Stanyarne; second, Ambrose Reeve and third Thomas Wigg. Her daughter by Ambrose Reeve,

⁴Died at Beaufort, Port Republic, on the night of 4th inst. in the 80th year of her age. Mrs. Mary Barnwell, relict of Col. Nathaniel Barnwell, dec. The very many virtues and engaging qualifications in social life secured this venerable Lady, the esteem of an extensive acquaintance, and real affection of an ancient and respectable connection. She has left a numerous progeny to unite in general sympathy; and her remains were interred in the family vault with all that degree of respect which she justly merited.

South Carolina Gazette and Timothy's Daily Advertiser, Friday, Dec. 11, 1801.

⁵From this marriage came Gov. Jno. Mathews, and branches of families of Heyward, Ingraham, Hazelhurst and Plant (of Georgia).

⁶Branches of families, Ladson, Bee and Alston, came from this marriage.

Sarah Reeve, married the son of her mother's fourth husband, Robert Gibbes.

No. 4.

William Gibbes (2. iii.), son of William and Alice, had by his 1st wife, Mary Benison—

i Elizabeth, b. 27 Mch., 1745, d. 29 Oct., 1745.

ii Mary, b. 16 Mch., 1746, d. 21 Sept., 1749.

By 2d wife, Elisabeth Hasell—

iii Constantia, b. 24 July, 1749, d. 27 Sept., 1751.

iv Ann, b. 4 Jan. 1752; m. 27 Sept., 1767, Edward Thomas; d. 21 Feb., 1781, in St. Thomas' Parish.

v William Hasell, b. 16 Mch, 1754, in Charleston, baptised by Rev^d. Mr. Andrews; d. 13 Feb., 1834.

vi Elisabeth,⁷ b. 22 July, 1756; m. Charles Shepherd, who was killed at the siege of Savannah in 1779; and she married 2d, Samuel Hunt of Boston.

vii Mary,⁸ b. 19 Jan., 1758; m. 17 June, 1784, Charles Warham; d. 1833.

By his 3d wife, Mary Cook—

viii Robert, b. 18 Nov., 1763, d. 25 Sept., 1780, of small pox, at Goose Creek.

ix Henry, b. 25 Dec., 1764; m. 20 Sept., 1787, Sarah Moore, daughter of John and Elisabeth Moore of St. Thomas' Parish. And had issue:

i William Henry, b. 18 Apl., 1789.

ii Sarah Elisabeth, b. 3 Dec., 1790.

Sarah Moore, wife of Henry Gibbes, died on 17 Dec., 1790, aged 23 years, 8 months and 17 days, and in a few hours after, died William Henry, her son.

No. 5.

William Hasell Gibbes (4. v.), married on 29 Aug., 1782,

⁷Ann Shepherd, daughter of Charles and Elisabeth, died 12 May, 1781, aged 3 yrs. and 2 mos.

⁸Charles Gibbes Warham, son of Charles and Mary, b. 23 Mch., 1785; d. 25 June, 1785.

William Gibbes Warham, son of same, b. 5 Oct., 1791, married his cousin, Sarah P. Hunt, widow, and had issue; Elisabeth Hunt, b. 12 Oct., 1820; he died 1 Oct., 1820.

Elizabeth Allston, daughter of William and Ann Allston of Waccamaw.

Issue :

- i Ann, b. 17 Sept., 1783, d. 18 Oct., 1783.
- ii William Allston, b. 4 Mch., 1785, d. 7 July, 1785.
- iii Eliza, b. 15 Dec., 1787; m. 22 Jan., 1811, John Wilson.
- iv Harriet, b. 16 Mch., 1789, d. 20 Aug., 1790.
- v William, b. 3 Aug., 1790, d. 16 May, 1792.
- vi Allston, b. 14 Feb., 1793; m. 31 Dec., 1819, Sarah, daughter of Alexander Chisolm; died 21 July, 1822, of consumption. No issue.
- vii Washington, b. 31 Jan., 1795, d. 1716, of consumption.
- viii Henry, b. 19 Mch., 1797; m. 15 May, 1820, Ann Isabella, daughter of John Mayrant of Statesburgh. She died 1832; he died 1833. No issue.
- ix William Hasell, b. 8 June, 1798, at Watertown, near Boston; d. Jan., 1835, at Hayneville, Alabama.
- x Edwin, b. 7 Oct., 1799; m. 20 Nov., 1821, Caroline, daughter of Ebenezer Thayer; d. 1 June, 1831. Issue.

William Hasell Gibbes married 2d, 21 Jan., 1808, Mary Philp, daughter of Dr. Robert Wilson and Ann his wife, and had issue by her—

- xii Robert Wilson, b. 8 July, 1809; m. 20 Dec., 1827, Caroline Elizabeth Guignard.
- xiii Ann Isabel, b. 13 Mch., 1811, d. 13 Feb., 1847; m. 1st 25 June, 1829, Thomas How, issue; m. 2d 7 Mch., 1837, James M. Wilson. Issue.
- xiv Samuel Wilson, b. 16 Dec., 1812, d. 2 Oct., 1839, m. 10 Jan., 1837, Eleanor C. Banks. No issue.
- xv James Wilson, b. 22 Aug., 1814, d. 19 Jan., 1846; m. 4 June, 1835, Susan P. Guignard.

No. 6.

Robert Wilson Gibbes (5. xii.), son of William Hasell and Mary; m. 20 Dec., 1827, Caroline Elisabeth, daughter

of James S. Guignard of Columbia, S. C., was for eight years assistant professor of chemistry and mineralogy with Doctor Thomas Cooper, and then devoted himself to medicine, practising in Columbia.

Issue :

- i James Guignard, b. 6 Jan., 1829; m. 1st 17 Apl., 1856, Mary McCollough; 2d 8 Aug., 1870, Mrs. Eliza Kilerease, nee Waller. Issue.
- ii Robert Wilson, b. 10 June, 1831, d. 24 October, 1875; m. 6 Feb., 1855, Mary How; m. 2d 23 Dec., 1863, Caroline Scott. Issue.
- iii Samuel Wilson, b. 6 Feb., 1833, d. 20 Feb., 1834.
- iv Mary Caroline, m. 1 Apl., 1835, d. 7 Sept., 1890; m. Col. John P. Thomas. Issue.
- v Wade Hampton, b. 3 Apl., 1837; m. 14 Nov., 1860, Jane Mason. Issue.
- vi William Moultrie, b. 25 Mch., 1839; m. 26 Apl., 1864, Mary Clark. Issue.
- vii Washington Allston, b. 7 Dec., 1841; m. 21 Apl., 1869, Elizabeth Hunt.
- viii De Veaux, b. 2 May, 1844, d. 24 July, 1847.
- ix Benjamin Taylor, b. 8 June, 1846, d. 14 May, 1864.
- x Harriet Hampton, b. 29 June, 1848; m. 24 July, 1868, John R. Dozier.
- xi Thomas Hasell, b. 17 Nov., 1850; m. 2 Dec., 1873, Eugenia Talley.
- xii Alice Eliza, b. 11 June, 1853; m. 2 Sept., 1872, Wm. G. Childs.

No. 7.

Ann Isabel Gibbes (5. xiii.), daughter of Wm. Hasell and Mary; m. 25 June, 1829, Thomas How, of Waccamaw.

Issue :

- i Mary, b. 26 Jan., 1833, d. 1 Nov., 1862; m. 6 Feb., 1855, Robert Wilson Gibbes. (See No. 25.)
- m. 2d 7 March, 1837, James M. Wilson, b. 21 July, 1814, d. 20 Oct., 1887.

Issue :

- ii Robert, b. 28 Oct., 1838; m. 1st 22 Nov., 1859, Mary Susan Gibbes; m. 2d 22 Apl., 1862, Ann Jane Shand.
- iii Samuel, b. 16 Feb., 1840, d. 27 May, 1842.
- iv Susan Ravenel, b. 27 Apl., 1843.
- v Emily Thurston, b. 4 Feb., 1845, d. 4 Feb., 1846.

No. 8.

Samuel Wilson Gibbes (5. xiv.), son of Wm. Hasell and Mary; m. 10 Jan. 1837, Eleanor Banks, daughter of Charles Banks of Charleston, S. C.

No. 9.

James Wilson Gibbes (5. xv.), son of Wm. Hasell and Mary; m. 4 June, 1835, Susan, daughter of James Guignard.

Issue :

- i Ann Placida, b. 2 July, 1836.
- ii Mary Susan, b. 21 Aug., 1838.
- iii Eliza Gabriella, b. 16 July, 1841.

No. 10.

Robert Gibbes (3. vii.), son of John Gibbes and Mary Woodward; m. 17 May, 1753, Ann Stanyarne, daughter of Thomas Stanyarne, Esquire.

Issue :

- i ^oMary, b. 20 Mch., 1758, d. 5 (?) Dec., 1775; m. 16

^oMon., 21 Nov., 1774. "Thursday last Thos. Middleton, Esq^{re} (Son of The Hon: William Middleton Esq in England) was married to Miss Polly Gibbes dau: of Robert Gibbes Esq: a young Lady possessed of every qualification to render the nuptial state desirable and happy." S. C. Gazette. She died, according to same publication, in Dec., 1775; and Thomas Middleton—S. C. Gazette, 24 Dec., 1778—married, on 22 Dec., 1778, Elizabeth Deas, who died 10 Nov., 1784. S. C. Gazette. Her will, 23 Oct., 1784: "to my daughter in law Miss Mary Middleton, a mourning ring 10 guineas, also the miniature picture of her Grand Father and Grand Mother, set with diamonds &c if she die to my brother in law Henry Middleton Esq."

Nov., 1774, Thomas Middleton, Esq., of Crowfield,
S. C., b. 175....., d. 2 Aug., 1779.

Issue :

- i Mary Middleton, b. 29 Nov., 1775; m. James
Shoolbred.

Robert Gibbes (3. vii.), m. 2d 31 March, 1764, Sarah
Reeve, daughter of Ambrose Reeve and Ann Barn-
well.¹⁰

Issue :

- ii John, b. 28 Sept., 1765; m. 17 Nov., 1787, Mary
Smith, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Smith, grandson
of William Smith, deputy in the Grand Council of the
Province of Carolina, 1696, and also grandson of
the 2d Landgrave, Thomas Smith, son of the first
Landgrave and Governor Smith. Benjamin Smith
was one of the wealthiest citizens and Speaker of
the Commons House of Assembly, 1762, he died at
Newport, R. I., 25 July, 1770. Aet 53 years he mar-
ried Mary Wragg, as his 2d wife.
- iii Ann, b. 1 Sept., 1766.
- iv Mary Anna, b. 12 Sept., 1767; m. 13 May, 1784,
Major Alexander Garden, son of Dr. Alexander
Garden, the distinguished physician and naturalist,
after whom Linnæus named the "Gardenia," was
vice-president of The Royal Society, died in Lon-
don, 1791. The nephew of Mrs. Garden, son of her
brother Wilmot S. Gibbes, changed his name to
Garden.
- v Robert Reeve, b. 13 Jan., 1769; m. Ann
Smith. Issue.

¹⁰Ann Barnwell, daughter John Barnwell, "Tuscarora," was born
17 Aug., 1707; m. 29 Mch., 1726, Thos. Stanyarne—no issue; m. 2nd
16 Dec., 1733, Dr Ambrose Reeve—issue; m. 3rd 6 Mch., 1752, Col.
Thos. Wigg—no issue; m. 4th 28 Aug., 1760, Col. John Gibbes—no
issue. The daughter of Ann and Dr. Reeve, Sarah Reeve, married
Col. John Gibbes, son of her Mother's fourth husband and was the
mother of Thos. Stanyarne Gibbes, who married Ann Morgan, of
New Jersey, and was grandfather of Charlotte Augusta Gibbes,
who married John Jacob Astor, of New York.

- vi Thomas Stanyarne, b. 6 Apl., 1770; m. Ann Morgan, of New Jersey.
- vii Lewis Ladson, b. 25 Sept., 1771, d. Nov. 7, 1828; m. 1809, Marie H. Drayton. Issue.
- viii Sarah Reeve, b. 22 Oct., 1775, d. 7 Jan., 1804.
- ix Eliza Ladson, b. 28 Mch., 1777, d. 29 June, 1792.
- x Juliet, b. 13 Nov., 1778; m. 15 May, 1798, Barnard Elliott. Issue.
- xi Wilmot Stuart, b. 16 Nov., 1782; m. Dec. 10, 1805, Frances de Saussure. Issue.

No. 10½.

Lewis Ladson Gibbes (10. vii.), m. 1809, Maria H. Drayton, b. 3 Nov., 1784, d. 23 April, 1826.

Issue :

- i Lewis Reeve, b. 14 Aug, 1810, d. 21 Nov., 1894; m. 21 Sept., 1848, Anna Barnwell Gibbes. (See No. 17. iii.)
- ii Charles Drayton, b. Feb. 7, 1812; m. 1834, Mary Gregorie.
- iii John, b. 27 Aug., 1813; m. 1842, Martha Henson.
- iv Esther Marie, b. Dec. 16, 1814, d. 1836.
- v Nathaniel Bowen, b., d. 1836.
- vi Wilmot, b. 21 Feb., 1816, d. 27 Oct., 1887; m. 1850, Martha McClure.
- vii Thomas Middleton, b. 6 Oct., 1821, d. 12 Dec., 1898; m. 1851, Phoebe Engles.
- viii Louisa Izard, b. 25 Feb., 1823, d. 23 Oct., 1902.

No. 11.

John Gibbes (10. ii.), m. 17 Nov. 1787, Mary Smith.

Issue :

- i Robert, b. 26 Nov., 1788; m. Sarah Gibbes, daughter of Robert Reeve Gibbes. No Issue.
- ii John, b. 5 Aug., 1790, d. 1 Oct., 1790.

- iii James Ladson, b. 19 July, 1792; m. Adelaide Elliott, daughter of Barnard S. Elliott, Esq. Issue.
- iv Joseph Smith, b. 7 June, 1794; m. Amelia Shoolbred, daughter of James Shoolbred, first British Consul at Charleston, and his wife, Mary Middleton, daughter of Thomas Middleton of Crowfield and his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Gibbes and his 1st wife, Ann Stanyarne. Issue.
- v John Keele, b. 20 Aug., 1796, d. 15 Nov., 1847; m. 23 Feb., 1819, Sarah Peronneau. Issue.
- vi Emma Augusta, b. 11 May, 1799; m. John Gibbes Shoolbred, son of James Shoolbred, Esq*.
- vii Benjamin Smith, b. 22 Sept., 1802, d. 8 Dec., 1858; m. 23 Feb., 1837, Ann W. Roper.

No. 12.

Robert Reese Gibbes 110, V. I. m. Ann Smith.

Issue I

- i Sarah Middleton, b., 1800, d. 4 July, 1846; m. Robert Gibbes, son of John Gibbes and Mary Smith.
- ii Peter Smith, b. 3 Apr., 1802, d. 9 Nov., 1825.
- iii Ann, b.
- iv Robert Peck, b. 17 Jan., 1804, d. 14 Oct., 1826.
- v Arthur Smith, b. 15 Nov., 1807, d. 11 Aug., 1885; m. 6 Apr., 1831, Phoebe S. Campbell. Issue.
- vi Ann, b.
- vii Mary, b.
- viii Elizabeth, b.
- ix John Barnwell, b. 2 Nov., 1814, d. 22 Sept., 1839.
- x John Barnwell, b. 14 Jan., 1816, d. 16 Jan., 1862; m. 26 Oct., 1843, Sarah Ann McOwen. Issue.
- xi Julia Ann, b. 12 Apr., 1818, d. 7 Aug., 1866; m. Samuel Lindway Hill. Issue.
- xii Victoria Brathford, b. 17 Mch., 1820, d. 17 Sept., 1861; m. 9 Nov., 1843, Edward R. Poole. Issue.

*See Vol. IV, pages 117, 118, 119, 101, 163 of this magazine for full list of numerous descendants of Arthur Smith Gibbes.

- xiii Alfred, b.
- xiv Evilina, b.
- xv Nath' Heyward, b. 2 July, 1825, d. 8 Nov., 1868; m.
..... Henrietta Croxall.

No. 13.

Thomas Stanyarne Gibbes (10. vi.), m. Ann
Morgan, of New Jersey.

Issue:

- i George Morgan, b.; m. Eliza Gardenia
Garden, daughter of Alexander Garden and Mary
Anna Gibbes.
- ii Robert Morgan, b.; m. Emily Oliver.
- iii Sarah Reeve, b.; m. 11 Jan., 1816, Wm. W.
Barnwell.²² Issue.
- iv Thomas Stanyarne, b. 28 May, 1798, d. 6 Dec., 1857;
m. 21 Dec., 1822, Susan Annette Vanden Heuvel,
b. 28 May, 1805, in New York, d. 4 Apl., 1887, in
New York. Issue.

No. 14.

Wilmot Stuart Gibbes (10. xi.), m. Frances
de Saussure.

Issue:

- i Wilmot Reeve, b. 28 Sept., 1806, d. Aug., 1890; m.
..... Sarah B. Montgomery. Issue.
- ii Eliza Ford, b. 16 Sept., 1808; m. 2 Apl., 1829, Dr.
Henry M. Holmes, b. 1790, d. 14 Jan., 1854. Issue.
- iii Frances de S., b. 7 Sept., 1809, d. May, 1812.
- iv Henry de S., b. 10 Sept., 1811; m. 12 Dec., 1837,
Jane G. Crawford.
- v Alaster Garden (changed his name to Garden), b. 7
July, 1813, d. Sept., 1843; m. 21 June 1837, Eliza
Richardson. Issue.

²²Wm Wigg Barnwell and Sarah Reeve Gibbes had issue six-
teen children.

- vi John Barnwell, b. 16 Jan., 1815, d. Sept., 1836.
- vii Frances de S., b. 26 Nov., 1816, d. May, 1821.
- viii Julius Elliott, b. 19 Aug., 1818, d. June, 1831.
- ix Alexander de S., b. 6 July, 1822, d. Sept., 1835.
- x Mary Caroline, b. 24 Jan., 1824; m. 1844,
James R. Gilland. Issue.
- xi Octavius T., b. 24 Aug., 1826; m. 1848,
Eliza M. Mills.
- xii Susan Adelaide, b. 21 Jan., 1830.

No. 15.

James Ladson Gibbes (II. iii.), m. Adelaide Elliott,
daughter of Barnard Elliott, Esq^{re}.

Issue :

- i Edmond, b.
- ii Julian, b.; m. Issue.

No. 16.

¹³Joseph Smith Gibbes (II. iv.), m. 13 May, 1816, Amelia
Shoolbred, b. 12 Sept., 1798, d. 9 Sept., 1866, daughter
of James Shoolbred, H. B. M. Consul at Charleston,
S. C.

Issue :

- i Amelia, b.
- ii Mary Middleton, b.
- iii James Shoolbred, b. 19 Sept., 1819, d. 26 Apl., 1888;
m. 17 Nov., 1842, Mary Evans, b., d. 2
May, 1888. Issue.
- iv Emily.
- v Elenora, b.; m. Isaac Wilson. Issue
- vi John.
- vii Mary Ann.
- viii Shoolbred.

¹³Joseph Smith Gibbes and his wife, Amelia, and others of his family are buried in the yard of St. Paul's Church, Radcliffboro, Charleston, where handsome monuments were placed by their son, James S. Gibbes, to their memory.

- ix Catherine, b.; m. Shoolbred Burrill.
- x Allen Smith, b.; m. 1st, Susan Bohun Baker;
2d, Kate M. Hartridge; 3d, Adilina Hunter.
- xi Francis.
- xii Juliet Elliott.

No. 17.

John Reeve Gibbes (II. v.), m. 25 Feb., 1819, Sarah Peronneau, b. 31 Mch., 1798, d. 5 Sept. 1867, daughter of William Peronneau and Mary Sarah Lightwood.

Issue:

- i William Peronneau, b. 23 Nov., 1819, d. 19 Sept., 1825.
- ii Emma Shoolbred, b. 8 Feb., 1821, d. 26 Feb., 1845.
- iii Anna Barnwell, b. 22 Jan., 1823, d. 4 May, 1884; m. 21 Sept., 1848, Lewis R. Gibbes.
- iv John Reeve, b. 26 Nov., 1824.
- v Eliza Peronneau, b. 5 Dec., 1826, d. Sept., 1828.
- vi Henry Peronneau, b. 14 Dec., 1828, d. 22 Mch., 1890.
- vii Mary Sarah, b. 19 Feb., 1831, d. 23 Mch, 1862; m. 1st, 16 Jan., 1855, Christopher J. Whaley; 2d, 4 June, 1861, Charles Geddes.
- viii John Shoolbred, b. 28 Jan., 1833, d. 5 Sept., 1834.
- ix James Peronneau, b. 24 Dec., 1834, d. 7 Apl., 1899.
- x Clelia Finley, b. 1 Apl., 1837, d. 29 Apl., 1906.
- xi Wilmot Stuart, b. 10 June, 1839, d 11 Oct., 1888; m. 23 Dec., 1869, Josephine C. Carne.
- xii Sarah Reeve, b. 26 Dec., 1841, d. 17 Apl, 1909.

No. 18.

Emma Augusta Gibbes (II. vi.), m. John Gibbes Shoolbred, son of James Shoolbred and Mary Middleton, d. 1860.

Issue:

- i John, b. 7 Aug., 1821; m. Jane Ball.
- ii Middleton, b. 22 Dec., 1822.
- iii Mary, b. 20 Oct., 1824.

- iv Augustus, b. 10 Dec., 1828.
- v Septima Ann, b. 16 Nov., 1830.
- vi James, b. 24 Mch., 1833.
- vii Adelaide Elliott, b. 21 Nov., 1835.
- viii Margaret, b. 28 Feb., 1837.
- ix Reeve, b. 6 Nov., 1839.
- x Stanyarne, b. 28 July, 1841.

No. 19.

Benjamin Smith Gibbes (11. vii.), m. 23 Feb., 1833, Ann
W. Roper, b. 2 Dec., 1813, d. 29 Apl, 1876.

Issue :

- i Benjamin Roper, b. 26 July, 1839, d. 23 July, 1843.
- ii Julia Grace, b. 5 May, 1842, d. 30 July, 1843.
- iii Mary Augusta Neyle, b. 8 Oct., 1844; m. 15 Oct.
1861, Robert C. Gilchrist. Issue.
- iv Alicia, b. 12 Dec., 1846, d. 29 Mch., 1848.
- v Emma Grace, b. 9 July, 1848, d. 29 Oct., 1862.
- vi Susan Roper, b. 18 Dec., 1850, d. 4 Nov., 1862.
- vii Adelaide S., b. 11 June, 1852.

No. 20.

Sarah Reeve Gibbes (13. iii.), m. 11 Jan., 1816, William
Wigg Barnwell, grandson of Nathaniel Barnwell, and
had sixteen children in the names of many of whom
and their numerous descendants is to be found the
name of Gibbes. See Vol. II of this magazine.
"Barnwell of South Carolina."

No. 21.

Thomas Stanyarne Gibbes (13. iv.), m. 21 Dec., 1822,
Susan Annette Vanden Heuvel, of New York.

Issue :

- i Susan Annette, b. 20 Sept., 1823, d. 30 May, 1884.
- ii Charlotte Augusta, b. 27 Feb., 1825, d. 12 Dec., 1887;
m. 9 Dec., 1846, John Jacob Astor, of New York.

iii Zela, b. 2 Mch., 1836, d. 15 Aug., 1907.

No. 22.

Charlotte Augusta Gibbes (21. ii.), m. 9 Dec., 1846, John Jacob Astor, of New York.

Issue:

- i William Waldorf Astor, who married Mary Paul, of Philadelphia, and has issue.

No. 23.

Ann Barnwell Gibbes (17. iii.), m. 21 Sept., 1848, Lewis Reeve Gibbes, son of Lewis Ladson Gibbes (see No. 10½) and his wife, Marie H. Drayton, and one of Charleston's most distinguished scientists.

Issue:

- i Maria Henrietta, b.
- ii Lewis Reeve, b. 23 Feb., 1851, d. 20 Dec., 1858.
- iii Sarah Peronneau, b.
- iv Emma Shoolbred, b.
- v Charlotte Manigault, b. 28 Dec., 1855, d. 19 June, 1856.
- vi Anna.
- vii Lewis Reeve.
- viii Eliza Hayne, b.
- ix Esther Middleton, b. 10 Dec., 1865, d. 15 May, 1869.

No. 24.

¹⁴James Guignard Gibbes (6. i.), son of Robt. Wilson Gibbes and Caroline E. Guignard, m. 1st 17 Apl., 1856, Mary E. McCollough, d. 19 Dec., 1866.

¹⁴Col. James G. Gibbes had charge of the land department of South Carolina for ten years. He did good service in finding waste lands not returned for taxation, adding over 860,000 acres to the tax books, and thus saving the State large sums by getting taxes paid on this property; he retired from office in April, 1899, much praised for his work.

Issue :

- i James Guignard, b. 31 Jan., 1857, d. Dec., 1895.
- ii Mary Eugenia, b. 8 Dec., 1858; m. David A. Childs.
- iii Robert Wilson, b. 21 Aug., 1863, d. 22 Sept., 1863.
- m. 2d 8 Aug., 1870, Mrs. R. Eliza Kilerease, nee Waller.

Issue :

- iv Elizabeth, b. 22 July, 1871; m. 9 July, 1892, W. S. Montgomery.
- v Robert Waller, b. 20 Aug., 1872.
- vi Daisey } twins, b. 16 Oct., 1875.
- vii Sallie }
- viii Hunter Allston, b. 26 Jan., 1876.
- ix Ethel, b. 1 Jan., 1878.

No. 25.

Robert Wilson Gibbes (6. ii.), son of Robt. W. and Caroline E. Gibbes, m. 1st 6 Feb., 1855, Mary How, (his cousin.)

Issue :

- i Ann Isabel, b. 2 Feb., 1856, d. 12 Oct., 1862.
- ii Robert Wilson, b. 12 Mch., 1857, d. 12 June, 1857.
- iii Mary How, b. 26 Apl., 1858, d. Aug., 1862.
- iv Elizabeth G., b. 4 June, 1859, d. 10 Dec., 1864.
- v Susan Wilson, b. 27 June, 1861, d. 11 Aug., 1891; m. 18 Dec., 1890, James M. Wilson. Issue.

m. 2d 22 Dec., 1863, Caroline S. Scott.

- vi Calhoun Scott } twins, b. 3 Oct., 1864.
- vii Robert Wilson }
- viii James Wilson, b. 15 Apl., 1866; m. 2 Jan., 1899, Hannah Lamar.
- ix Sarah Eliza, b. 17 Apl., 1868; m. 26 May, 1897, Dr. John Lawson.
- x Caroline Scott, b. 10 Mch., 1870, d. 3 Jan., 1897; m. 26 Apl., 1893, James Hunter.

- xi Jennie Guignard, b. 15 Sept., 1871.
- xii Marion Ferrar, b. 29 Oct., 1873.
- xiii Robert Wilson, b. 24 Oct., 1875.

No. 26.

Wade Hampton Gibbes (6. v.), m. 14 Nov., 1860, Jane A. Mason, d. 26 Dec., 1887.

Issue:

- i Wade Hampton, b. 14 Oct., 1861; m. 1st 30 Nov., 1887, Susan K. Heyward; 2d 3 Jan., 1898, Heloise Weston.
- ii Jane Mason, b. 11 Feb., 1863.
- iii Lucy Elizabeth, b. 30 Dec., 1868, d. 18 July, 1869.
- iv Francis Guignard, b. 12 Oct., 1870.
- v Alexander Mason, b. 11 Dec., 1878.
- vi Frank Huger, b. 27 Mch, 1882.

No. 27.

William Moultrie Gibbes (6. vi.), m. 26 Apl., 1864, Mary H. Clark.

Issue:

- i William Moultrie, b. 14 Dec., 1869.

No. 28.

James Shoolbred Gibbes (16. iii.)

One of the most notable and successful merchants of Charleston. He was prominent in all the early enterprises of his city. As one of the stockholders of The Gaslight Co. and of the South Carolina Railroad Co. he did useful work, and he was among the first to found in Charleston a bank under the National Banking Act, the present Peoples National Bank being the outcome of his activities.

He was interested in the cultivation of art, and left a legacy to the city to build The Gibbes Memorial Art

Gallery. His house, southeast corner of Meeting and George Streets, which had also been the residence of his grandfather John Gibbes, is filled with family portraits and heirlooms, and has interesting memories connected with it. Lafayette is said to have made a speech from the platform of the front steps, in 1825, when the Generals Pinckney, who lived in George Street, came to the corner to meet him, as he arrived from Columbia by the then stage road (Meeting Street), and they all went into John Gibbes' house to take refreshment.

One of Mr. James S. Gibbes' most notable works was his founding, and maintaining to a great extent, a soldier's hospital at the Old Farmers Hotel, corner King and George Streets, during the Civil war, where untold good was done in relieving wounded and sick soldiers, and clothing many.

Mr. Gibbes was well-known in England, with which country his firm, Gibbes & Co., had a large commerce, being agents in Charleston for Baring Brothers and Coutts & Company.

Mr. Gibbes left a large fortune when he died in 1888.

By him was erected the beautiful tomb in Magnolia Cemetery, surmounted with two marble figures done in Italy, and the arms of the family on the front.

James Shoolbred Gibbes, son of Joseph S. and Amelia Gibbes, m. 17 November, 1842, Mary Evans, daughter of Dr. George Evans.

Issue :

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------|
| i | J. Battersby | } twins, b. 7 Aug., 1843. |
| ii | James Shoolbred | |
- J. Battersby, died in infancy.
James Shoolbred, m. 30 June, 1881, Alexina J. Chesnut.
- iii George Evans, b. 2 Nov., 1845, d. 17 April, 1885;
m. 5 Dec., 1872, Kate Jones.
 - iv Amelia Shoolbred, b. 13 Sept., 1847, d. 8 Feb., 1880;
m. 16 May, 1872, John Haile.
 - v Mary Middleton, b. 10 June, 1849, d. 19 Mch, 1876.

No. 29.

Allen Smith Gibbes (16. x.), son of Joseph S. and Amelia Gibbes, m. 1st 1855, Susan Bohun Baker, d. 11 Sept., 1856, in childbirth; infant died also. m. 2d 1861, Kate M. Hartridge, d. 25 Mch., 1873.

Issue :

- i Francis de Saussure, b. 3 Sept., 1862, d. 22 Dec., 1867.
- ii Adelaide Hartridge, b. 4 Feb., 1864, d. 23 Dec., 1867.
- iii Emmeline Hartridge, b. 28 Jan., 1865, d. 18 Feb., 1869.
- iv Leila Mary, b. 20 Oct., 1866, d. 27 Dec., 1867.
- v Charles Alfred, b. 13 June, 1868; m. 1st Thomas; 2d Rowers.
- vi Arthur B. Middleton, b. 6 Apl., 1870; m.....

m. 3d 1875, Adalina Hunter.

Issue :

- vii Adalina Hunter, b. 10 Oct., 1876.
- viii Henry Stuart, b. 4 Oct., 1877.
- ix Thomas Middleton, b. 22 Aug., 1879.
- x Virginia Pinkerton, b. 6 Apl., 1881.

No. 30.

Charles Alfred Gibbes (29. v.), son of Allen Smith and Kate Hartridge Gibbes.

m. 1st Thomas. Issue
m. 2d Rowers. Issue.

No. 31.

Arthur Barnwell Middleton Gibbes (29. vi.), son of Allen Smith and Kate Hartridge Gibbes. Issue.

m.

No. 32.

Wade Hampton Gibbes (26. i.), son of Wade H. and Jane A. Gibbes.

m. 1st 30 Nov., 1887, Susan K. Heyward, b. 13 Mch., 1863, d. 21 Feb., 1896.

Issue:

- i. James Heyward, b. 7 Oct., 1888.
- ii Virginia Mason, b. 29 Jan., 1890.
- iii Wade Hampton, b. 19 Sept., 1892.
- iv Nathaniel, b. 21 Feb., 1896, d. infant.

m. 2d 3 Jan., 1898, Heloise Weston, b. 13 Oct., 1870.

Issue:

- v Heloise Weston, b. 19 Oct., 1898.

No. 33.

Nicholas Gibbes, son of Robert Gibbes and Mary Coventry, brother of Governor Robert Gibbes, born 21 Nov., 1655, at Barbadoes, married 19 Feb., 1679, Elizabeth Seay, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Seay. He died 19 Mch., 1691, at Barbadoes. They had issue:

- i Benjamin, b. 10 Jan., 1681, at Barbadoes, d. 16 Aug., 1721. He married 31 Jan., 1705, Jane Elliot, daughter of Richard and Jane Elliot. She died 19 Aug., 1717. He married 2d 8 Oct., 1719, Amarinta Smith of South Carolina, and they had one daughter, Elizabeth, born 31 July, 1720, who married 1st 28 Sept., 1738, Joseph Izard, Esquire. She died 25 Jan., 1739 without issue.
- ii John, b. 27 Aug., 1686, d. 24 Sept., 1718.
- iii Robert Gibbes, b. 23 July, 1689, d. 3 Sept., 1691.

RECORDS FROM A GIBBES FAMILY BIBLE.*

[The following letter gives an interesting account of the history of this old Bible, now in the hands of Mrs. Henry S. Holmes.

*Copied by Mabel L. Webber.

The records occupy two sides of a sheet $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the entries are all in one handwriting, with the possible exception of the last one. The Bible was printed in London, "by Charles Bill and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceased, MDCCII."]

New York, Oct. 19th 1847

D^r. Gibbes L. Elliott.

Dear Sir

Thinking that a short sketch of the history of the old family Bible (which has just been presented to your family) would not be uninteresting, I will detail as far as is known of it.

The volume in question, was rescued from a fire, in the City of Charleston, S. C. (at the time that City was destroyed by the British Troops), by an old lady named Mrs. Cuthill who was at that time, (and in fact, during the greater part of our ever to be remembered struggle for liberty) a follower, of the British Army, in the capacity of Housekeeper to Col Bomford in S. C. & Geo. and (towards the close,) in the same capacity, to the well known *Lord Howe*.

This old lady was very religious, and when a private of the British Army, tore the Golden Clasp from the sacred volume, she asked him "what he was going to do with it?" "Burn it" said the ruffian, at the same time, throwing it into the flames of a Bon Fire which had been kindled in the street, (I doubt not) with some of the furniture from the same house.

This good old lady rushed through the crowd [of] soldiers (who stood around) and snatched the volume from the flames saying "It is a sacrilege to destroy the Gospel of Christ" (The volume bears the marks of the flames.)

When the British Army left our shores, the good Mrs. Cuthill went also to her native land; and whilst there, endeavoured to find the owners, but did not succeed; she returned to this country, with her husband, and settled here, bringing the Bible with her. Soon after her return, she became acquainted with a good & pious lady, named Mrs.

Thomas, which acquaintance, ripened into a lasting friendship; and after her death, the following clause was found in her will

"To my old friend Mrs. *Ellen Thomas*, I give and bequeath, the old family Bible, which I saved from the flames in Charleston."

I, having become acquainted with the family, was shown the Bible, and on examination, I found it formerly belonged to the Gibbes family, and having mentioned, that there were several families of the name, residing in Charleston, Mrs. Thomas, told me, that if I could find any of the descendants of the family, who could attest their descent, She would be most happy to give it to them.

And you, having proved that you are a lineal descendant of that family, I take great pleasure in presenting it to you on this day, (which is a day I hope, will be remembered through all time (or at least as long as we are a Republican Nation) for two reasons. 1st. It is the anniversary of one of the last struggles, to free this mighty nation from the yoke of Monarchy. I mean the Battle of "Yorktown." 2nd. On this day, the Citizens of New York lay the foundation stone of a memorial to him whom all Americans love to honor, the "*Immortal Washington*."

Accept the Bible, Sir and allow me to say, that I am happy, in being the means of restoring so valuable a relic, to the family to whom it belongs and from whom it has been lost, for a period of more than seventy years. I hope you will excuse this imperfect sketch, as it is written in haste, and from memory.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect

Yours truly

Roger B. Ironside.

BIBLE RECORDS.

Stephen Gibbes Son of William Gibbes Gen^r—was Born in December on y^r 9 [missing] & was Christened y^r 17: of y^r same

Robert Gibbes, Son of Stephen Gibbes Gent—& Jane his Wife was Born in Ellmerston Court | in Kent—upon y^e 27th: of November being Sunday^t at twelve a Clock at Noon 1594 & was | christened the 4th: of Decemb^r: following— |

Mary Coventry, Daughter of Thomas Coventry Gent— & Mary his Wife was Born at | Brook House in y^e Parish of Reculver in y^e Isle of Thenitt in Kent—In January | in the year 1616—& was Christened the 12: of the same |

On the 26th: of February 1639, Robert Gibbes Gent— was Marry'd at Canterbury to M^{rs}: | Mary Coventry—

Basil Gibbes, Son of Robert Gibbes & Mary his Wife was Born at Broon House | in the Parish of Barham in Kent on the 9th: of January 1640—who departed y^e Life | on the 16th: of January 1687—10 at night, of a Surffitt, broken out wth: y^e Small Pox. |

Thomas Gibbes, Son of Robert & Mary Gibbes, was Born at Sandwich in S^t: Peters | Parish in Kent—on the 24th: of April 1642—

Alice Gibbes, Daughter of Robert & Mary Gibbes, was Born at Sandwich in S^t: | Peters Parish on y^e 28th: of Decemb^r: 1643. who departed y^e Life on y^e 20th: of Octob^r: | 1661—who was y^e Wife of John Daniel Esq^r:

Robert Gibbes, Son of Robert & Mary Gibbes, was Born at Sandwich in S^t: Peters | Parish on the 9th: of January 1644—who departed y^e Life on Fryday y^e 24th: of | June 1715—of a Flux & fever—

Stephen Gibbes, Son of Rob^t: & Mary Gibbes, was Born at Sandwich in S^t: Peters | Parish on the 19th: of February 1645—

John Gibbes, Son of Rob^t: & Mary Gibbes, was Born at Sandwich in S^t: Peters | Parish—on the 25th: of Octob^r:

1647—who departed y^e Life on y^e 25th: of May 169[3 ?] | of a Surfit, turn'd to a Mallign^t fever.

William Gibbes, Son of Rob^t: & Mary Gibbes was Born in Barbados in S^t: Andrews | Parish—on the 26th: of Novemb^r: 1648, who departed y^e Life on y^e 18th: of Novemb^r: 1660

Mary Gibbes, Daug^r: of Rob^t: & Mary Gibbes was Born in Barbados in S^t: Andrews | [missing] on y^e 1st: of April 1653—

¹[missing] Gibbes, Daugh^t: of Rob^t: & Mary Gibbes was Born in Barbados in S^t: Andrews | [torn] sh on the 1st: of July 1654, who departed this Life y^e 11th of y^e same.

[torn] holas Gibbes, Son of Rob^t. & Mary Gibbes was Born in Barbados in S^t: Andrews | Parish on y^e 21st: of Novemb^r: 1655 being Wednesday, at noon & was Baptis'd the | [torn] unday following—who Departed this Life on the 23^d of June 1717—

Elizabeth Seay, Daughter of Benjamin & Elizabeth Seay, was Born [torn] | Parish in Barbados, on the 29th: of Octob^r: 1663—who departed this Life on the | 12th: of March 169½

On the 19th: of February 1679 (being Tuesday) Elizabeth Seay was married by y^e Rev^d M^r: Dan^l: Dike to Nicholas Gibbes—

Benjamin Gibbes, Son of Nicholas & Elizabeth Gibbes was Born in Bridge Town | in Barbados, on the 10th: of January 168½—¾ pst: one in y^e afternoon, being Tuesday | & was Baptiz'd by M^r: Isaac Rowet, the Saboath following—

John Gibbes, Son of Nicholas & Elizabeth Gibbes, was Born in S^t: Michaels Parish | in Barbados—on the 27th:

¹The name is given as Jane in an early family record.

of August 1686—being Fryday, between 8 & 9 at night | & was Baptized by M^r: Facket, the Thursday Sevens^t: following—who departed | this Life on the 24th: of Septemb^r: 1718.

Robert Gibbes, Son of Nicholas & Elizabeth Gibbes, was Born in S^t: Michaels Parish | in Barbados—on the 23^d: of July 1689 being Tuesday, & was Baptiz'd by M^r: | James Facket the Thursday following—who departed this Life on y^e 3^d—of | Septemb^r: 1691—of a fever—

Jane Elliot—Daugh^t: of Richard & Jane Elliot—was Born in Christ Church Parish | in Barbadoes, on the 21st: of March—168½—who departed this Life in Carolina | on the 19th: of August 1717—being Monday betwⁿ: 6 & 7 in y^e morning—

On the 31st: of January 1705 Jane Elliot was Marry'd by the Rev^d: M^r: | Samuel Beresford to Benjamin Gibbes—

Amerentia Smith Daugh^r: of William & Elizabeth Smith was Born in | Charles Towne in South Carolina—on the 31st: of Octob^r: (being Sattur^d:)² 169 [torn]

On the 8th: of Octob^r: 1719—Amerentia Smith was Marryd by the Rev^d: M^r: Wye—to Benjamin Gibbes

Elizabeth Gibbes—Daug^t: of Benjamin & Amerentia Gibbes—was Born in | S^t: James' Parish—near Goose Creek in S^o: Carolina on the 31st: of July ¾ pst: 9 | at night—(being Sunday) 1720—& was Baptiz'd y^e 1st: [?] Octob^r: following | (being Sunday) by the Rever^d: M^r: Guy—

Benjamin Gibbes Departed this Life in S^t: James' Parish Goose Creek the [torn]* day of August 1721 at 9 a Clock in the Evening Monday

²According to Tulley's Almanac, the 31st of Oct. fell on Saturday twice between 1690 and 1700, viz: in 1691 and 1696.

*St. Andrew's Register gives August 16th as the date of his death.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

MARY CROSSE ——— The following account of Mary Fisher a Quakeress, afterwards Mary Crosse, wife of John Crosse, both of whose wills are to be found among the "Abstracts from the Court of Ordinary" in this number of the Magazine, is compiled chiefly from an article by Mr. George Vaux on "Friends in Charleston, S. C.," printed in *The Friend*, in 1909, and from data gathered by Mr. D. E. Huger Smith.

The story of Mary Fisher's early life is told in *Besse's Sufferings*, *Sewel's History*, and *Bowden's History*. As Mary Fisher, in 1660 she paid a missionary visit to the Grand Turk, the account of this visit, and her courteous reception, have been fully preserved in the history of the Friends, and celebrated both in prose and verse.

In 1662 she was married to William Bayley, a well-known minister among the Friends; he died in 1675, and in 1678 she was married to John Crosse of London. The date of the arrival of John and Mary Crosse in South Carolina has not been recovered, some time prior to 1685, for at that date John Crosse made his will. In Bowden's *History of Friends in America*, an abstract of a letter from Robert Barrow to his wife is given, dated 12 Mo. 1696/7, written on the coast of Florida while travelling in the ministry. He speaks of arriving at Ashley River and of there having a kind landlady and nurse, "one whose name you have heard of, a Yorkshire woman, born within two miles of York; her maiden name was Mary Fisher, she that spake to the great Turk, afterwards William Bayley's wife * * * she is a widow of a second husband, her name is now Mary Crosse."

Mary Crosse had three children, all by her husband William Bayley. 1: William Bayley, her son, who died before April 25, 1702; he had a wife named Hannah and one child, John Bayley, who was a planter in Berkeley

County, and was still living in 1731. 2: Mary Bayley, who married twice, first to Charles Basden who died early in 1698, and second to Nicholas Nary, by whom she had one son Nicholas, who died a minor in 1722. She died prior to July 10, 1717. By Charles Basden she had four children; Charles who died under age. Sarah, who married four times; first, before Oct. 1714, John Douglas, second before July 1717, James McCall, third before Sept. 1722, Jonathan Collins, and March 14, 1731/2, Robert Johnston; she had children by each husband. Mary Basden died unmarried, and Rebecca married the Rev. William Guy, an Episcopal Clergyman, by whom she had a number of children. 3: Susannah Bayley, who married twice; her first husband being Edward Rawlins, by whom she had three children, Ann who married Thomas Hepworth, Chief Justice between 1724 and 1727; Mary Rawlins, who married William Blamyer; and Edward Rawlins. Susanna Rawlins married second Henry Wigington, Deputy Secretary of the Province; she died in 1733, and was buried in the Friends' Burial Ground in Charlestown. She apparently had only one child by her second marriage, Sophia Wigington, who was born about 1702. Sophia Wigington married Robert Hume, a lawyer in Charlestown in 1721. Robert Hume died Oct. 1, 1737; in his will, dated 16 Dec., 1736, he mentions his wife Sophia, and two children, Alexander and Susanna. Sophia Hume's subsequent history is an interesting psychological study; although her mother belonged to the Society of Friends, her father was an Episcopalian, and her early life was spent under this influence; later, she returned to her mother's faith, and this seems to have caused unhappy family dissension. Most of her life after the death of her husband was spent in London, where she died in 1774, having been a minister for about 25 years. She returned to Charleston for a short visit in 1747, and again in 1767. It was during her visit in 1747 that she wrote her famous pamphlet, dated "Charles Town, in South Carolina, the 30th of the Tenth Month, 1747," and entitled:

An | Exhortation | to the | Inhabitants | of the Province
of | South-Carolina | To bring their Deeds to the Light of
Christ, | in their own Consciences. | By Sophia Hume | In
which is inserted, | Some account of the Author's | Experi-
enc in the Important Business of Religion | [4 lines of
Biblical quotations] | London: Printed and Sold by Luke
Hinde, at the Bible | in George Yard, Lombard Street,
1752, 152 pp. 8°.

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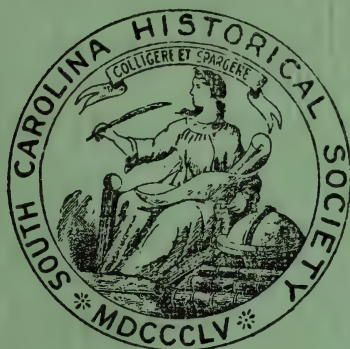
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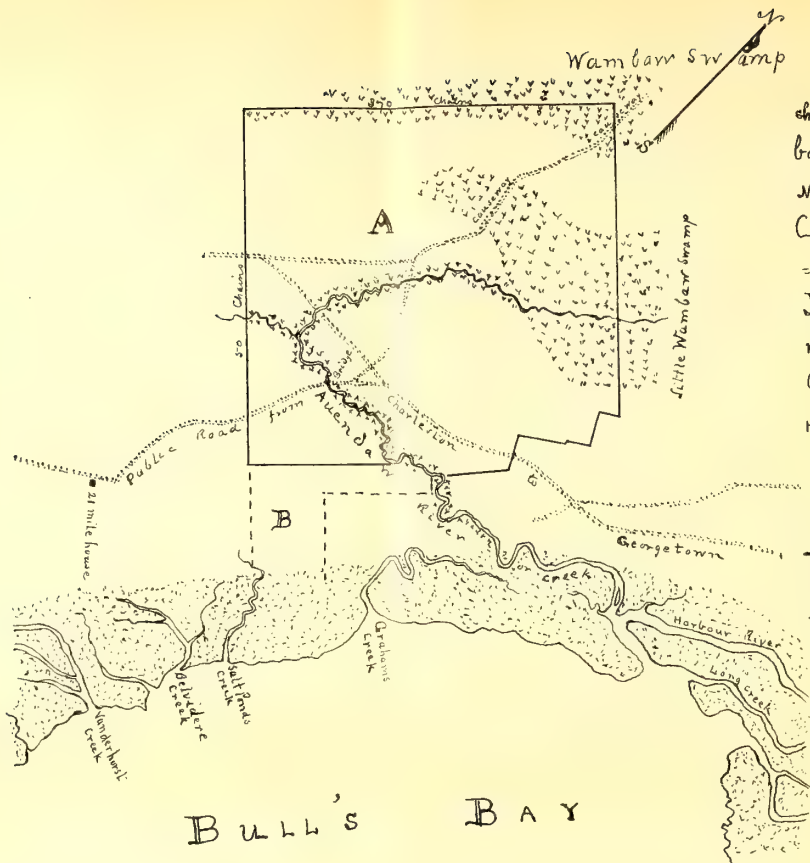
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N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I and No. 4 of Vol. XI, are \$1.25 each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C



MAF

Scale $\frac{1}{80,000}$. i.e. 0.792 of an inch = 1 mile

Explanation

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. XII

JULY 1911.

No. 3.

THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

V.

THE SEEWEE BARONY.

The most ancient name of the Barony granted to Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Knt., was the "Seewee" Barony. So denominated because of its location on the Northern shore of the large bay on the coast of South Carolina now known as "Bulls" bay, but originally called by the Indian name of Shee-a-wee¹ or Shee-a-way, later corrupted or modified into Seewee and Sewee.² The name Shee-a-wee seems to have been applied to the country adjoining the bay as well as to the bay itself.³ The large Island lying to the south-east of the bay was called by the Indians Oni-se-cau, but having been at first taken up by Col. Stephen Bull was called Bulls Island,⁴ and this name soon extended to the adjoining bay which was known as Bulls bay, which name it still bears. The name Sewee is now confined, on Mill's

¹Secy. State's Off., Grant Bk. 38, p. 331.

²Printed Council Journal for 11 May, 1692, p. 22.

³Ibid, for 14 July, 1677, p. 82.

⁴Ibid, for 6 May, 1692, p. 16.

Atlas of Charleston County and on the U. S. Coast Survey maps, to a shallow sound of comparatively restricted area, lying between Bulls Island and the mainland and separated by intervening marshes and mud flats from Bulls bay.

The Barony was later mentioned as the Auendaw Barony, presumably from the Auendaw river or creek which runs through a part of the Barony. The Indian name Auendaw was originally spelled as Au-en-dau-boo-e⁵ river then shortened to Au-en-dau-boo, then to Auendaw, and on the U. S. Coast Survey maps now spelled Owendaw.

Sir Nathaniel Johnson was probably from Kibblesworth (or Keblesworth) in the County of Durham. This is inferred by the writer from the following circumstances.

On 31st August, 1702, Sir Nathaniel gave his bond to the Royal Government for the due observance and enforcement by him of the Acts concerning Trade and Navigation in the execution of his office of Governor of the Province of South Carolina.⁶ One of his sureties was:

"Robert Johnson of Keblesworth County of Durham son of Sir Nathaniel Johnson."

One of the plantations granted to Sir Nathaniel in South Carolina (viz: 500 acres adjoining "Silk Hope" granted 3^d Oct^r, 1704) we find styled by his son Robert in his will "New Keblesworth"⁷ and a plantation in the Parish of St. Johns Berkeley which belonged to Thomas Broughton, a grandson of Sir Nathaniel, was also named "Kibblesworth."

Governor Robert Johnson in his will styles his plantation "New Keblesworth", and it is spelled in the same way "Keblesworth" in the deed from his son Robert⁸ (grandson of Sir Nathaniel) to Gabriel Manigault in 1739, but the spelling on the map of Durham County in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is "Kibblesworth."

On 1st April, 1686, Sir Nathaniel Johnson was created

⁵Off. Hist. Comm., Memorial Bk. 3, p. 376.

⁶Coll^{ns} Hist. Society of S. C., Vol. 2, p. 209.

⁷Prob. Ct. Charleston, Will Bk. 1732-1737, p. 187.

⁸M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T., pp. 248-250.

a Cassique by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, with the right to two baronies of 12,000 acres each.⁹ As he was then "Sir" he must have received knighthood from the King some time before. The record does not show whether at that time he came to Carolina and the validity of the grant of these two baronies was afterwards doubted, the opinion of the Attorney General being adverse to the validity.¹⁰

On 12th September, 1686, he was commissioned by the King Governor of the Leeward Islands, viz: the Islands of St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua and Montserrat."

On the accession of King William and Queen Mary to the throne of England Sir Nathaniel found himself unwilling to continue to hold his place as Governor, and on 24th May, 1689, wrote to the Lords of Trade and Plantations from Antigua asking for leave to retire.¹² His known opinions drew down on him many caustic charges from his enemies and the friends of the new order in the Islands, from all of which he vindicated himself. The space of this article forbids the going into the details of these charges and of his conduct while in the post of Governor of the Islands. It is only justice to the memory of an able and upright man that there be inserted here what Mr. J. W. Fortescue says of him in his preface to vol. for 1689-1692, Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies, viz:

"Before leaving however Johnson drew up his defence one of the most manly straightforward and dignified documents which I have encountered in these records. Amidst all the craven changes of that mean and pitiful time this man remained honest and patriotic, faithful to him whom he judged to be his lawful king, yet never unfaithful to his country. He retired to Carolina and it is with regret that we part with him."

⁹Collections Hist. Society, Vol. 2, p. 123.

¹⁰Ibid, p. 126.

¹¹Cal. of St. Papers, Am. & West Indies, 1685-1688, p. 242.

¹²Ibid, vol. for 1689-1692, p. 43.

In the course of this defence (written 15th July, 1689), Sir Nathaniel said:¹³

"I design as speedily as possible to move to Carolina, where I have a small settlement, and to spend some time in the improvement of it for the support of myself and family."

On 28th July, 1689, Sir Nathaniel sailed for Carolina.¹⁴ His family had embarked for England on 27th June preceding;¹⁵ on their voyage they were taken prisoners by the French, suffered great losses and privations, and were kept in confinement upwards of a year under all which Lady Johnson died.¹⁶

Where he first established his first settlement in Carolina, alluded to above, the record we have between 1689 and 1696 does not disclose. On 24th June, 1696, a grant was issued to him for 1,940 acres on the Eastern Branch of Cooper river at a place called "Silk Hope."¹⁷ Warrants for land were frequently issued and the land surveyed and taken possession of by the person some time—not unfrequently years—before the formal grant was actually issued.

It is not unlikely that such was the case here and that Sir Nathaniel took possession and settled in 1689 on the land for which the grant was issued in 1696. Probably it was from him it acquired the name "Silk Hope" by which it was known when the grant was issued and by which it has ever since continued to be called. On 8th July, 1696, another grant was issued to him for 600 acres¹⁸ to the Northwest side of Seewee (Bulls) Bay, afterwards called "Salt Hope", so that "Hope" seemed to be a characteristic name in his settlements. "Silk Hope" however seems to have been his home place and residence.

On 18th June, 1702, he was commissioned by the Lords

¹³Ibid, p. 86.

¹⁴Ibid, p. 111.

¹⁵Ibid, p. 74.

¹⁶Coll. Hist. Society of S. C., Vol 3, p. 281.

¹⁷Off. Secy. of State, Grant Bk. 38, p. 298.

¹⁸Ibid, p. 299.

Proprietors Governor of the Province of South Carolina.¹⁹ His administration of his office including the gallant repulse of the attack on Charles Town by the combined Spanish and French forces is part of the history of South Carolina and need not be here recapitulated. In 1703 he was created a Landgrave by the Proprietors²⁰ and on 22^d June, 1709, a grant was issued to him for 12,000 acres on Auendaubooe Creek.²¹ This was the estate always afterwards known as his "Barony."

In one of the earliest mentions of it it is styled "Seewee Barony" and is stated to have been granted to Sir Nathaniel for his services to the Province.²²

D^r. Ramsay in his History of South Carolina states that the Proprietors were so pleased with Governor Johnson's conduct on the defeat of the French and Spaniards,²³

"that they made him a present of a large tract of
"land by a special grant on terms the most flattering
"and honourable."

And that

"This land and the original special grant are now
"in the possession of Joseph Manigault."

The reference by D^r. Ramsay is thus unquestionably to this grant of 12,000 acres on 22^d June, 1709.

Sir Nathaniel Johnson died in 1713 and his lands, including this Barony, passed under his Will to his son Robert Johnson, whom as we have seen in 1702, was of Keblesworth in the County of Durham. The name of "New Keblesworth" was given either by Sir Nathaniel or his son Robert, to a tract of 500 acres granted to Sir Nathaniel on 3^d October, 1704, adjoining the "Silk Hope" tract. This "Keblesworth" is not to be confused with the

¹⁹Coll^{ns} Hist. Society of S. C., Vol. 1, p. 151.

²⁰McCrary Hist. of S. C., 1670-1719, p. 718.

²¹Off. Hist. Comⁿ, Memorial Bk., Vol 3, p. 379.

²²Ibid, Memorial Bk., Vol 7, p. 44.

²³Ramsay Hist. of S. C., Vol. 1, p. 135.

"Kibblesworth" plantation in the Parish of St. James Goose Creek, at Oakley Station, on the Atlantic Coast Line, which is part of the original Mulberry grant of 4,423 acres²⁴ to Sir Peter Colleton, which his son Sir John Colleton conveyed to Thomas Broughton, who married a daughter of Sir Nathaniel and by whom (or one of his sons) the place was called "Kibblesworth."

Robert Johnson, who thus succeeded his father Sir Nathaniel in the ownership of the Barony was on 30th April, 1717, commissioned by the Lords Proprietors Governor of the Province in succession to the Honorable Charles Craven.²⁵ The difficulties between the people of the Province and the Lords Proprietors which had been long growing, culminated in December, 1719, in open revolt and the complete refusal by the people of any further submission to the authority of the Lords Proprietors.

For these difficulties and the consequent upheaval Governor Johnson was in no wise responsible. On the contrary, in so great esteem was he held by the people that they urged on him that he should continue in his post as Governor, holding that post however in the name and on behalf of the King and not of the Lords Proprietors.²⁶ Governor Johnson being cast in the same loyal and heroic mould as his father unhesitatingly refused this offer, adhered to the cause of those from whom he had received his commission and thus lost his post, and owing to the disbursements made from his private means for the public benefit was poorer by £1,000 sterling than when he had assumed the office.²⁷

The Crown having finally acquired the province from the Lords Proprietors, appointed in November, 1729, Robert Johnson, then styled "Col.", as Royal Governor of the Province.²⁸ He does not seem to have spent the whole time in the province between the overthrow of the proprietary government in 1719 and his appointment as Royal Gov-

²⁴S. C. Hist. & Genealog. Mag., Vol XI, p. 195.

²⁵Collections S. C. Hist. Soc., Vol. 1, p. 165.

²⁶McCrary Hist. of S. C., 1670-1719, p. 652.

²⁷Collections Hist. Soc. of S. C., Vol. 3, p. 280.

²⁸Ibid, Vol. 2, p. 120.

ernor in 1729, as on his appointment he seems to have left England and proceeded to Charles Town in December, 1730, to take charge of his post.²⁹ After holding his office for five years he died in Charles Town on Saturday, 3^d May, 1735, and was buried in a vault near the altar in the Church of St. Philip.

In the contemporary notice of his death, published in the South Carolina Gazette for 10th May, 1735, it is stated:

“His Pall was supported by the Gentlemen of the
“Council and his Corps was attended to the Grave by
“the Lower House of Assembly headed by their
“Speaker and a numerous Body of Gentlemen and
“Ladies who came from all Parts of the Province
“where timely Notice could be had of his death to
“pay their last Respects to one whom they might
“justly look upon as their common Father.” * * *
“His Excellency died in the 59th year of his age and
“in the 5th of his Government. He had on his ad-
“vancement disposed of all his Patrimony in England
“so that his Interest might concur with his Inclina-
“tions in promoting the Welfare of that Country his
“Majesty had done him the Honour to intrust him
“with the Care of.”

By the Will of Governor Robert Johnson the Barony was divided among his three sons, viz: to his son Robert 4,570 acres, to his son Nathaniel 4,570 acres and to his son Thomas 2,860 acres.³⁰ Nathaniel died under age after his father's death, and his 4,570 acres was divided between his two brothers, 2,285 acres going to each, thus giving to Robert 6,855 acres and to Thomas 5,145 acres.³¹

Robert, the eldest son of Governor Robert Johnson, on 8th May, 1739, conveyed several tracts of land in the Province inherited from his father, including his 6,855 acres of the Barony, to Gabriel Manigault,³² who had been one of

²⁹Ibid, p. 128.

³⁰Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1732-1737, p. 187.

³¹Off. Hist. Comm., Memorial Bk. 7, p. 446.

³²M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T., p. 248.

the Executors and Trustees under the Will of his father and styled by Governor Robert Johnson in his Will as "my "beloved Kinsman Gabriel Manigault."

The other 5,145 acres of the Barony belonging to Thomas Johnson on his death some years later passed under his Will to his brother Robert, who on 12th March, 1763, conveyed this 5,145 acres also to Gabriel Manigault.³³ The effect of these two conveyances was to vest in Gabriel Manigault the entire Barony.

Gabriel Manigault was the son of Pierre Manigault, the emigrant of that name, and was himself an eminent and successful merchant of Charles Town, in which place he was born in 1704.³⁴ He was Treasurer of the Province, a member of the Provincial House of Commons and in all respects an exemplary and representative citizen. He accumulated a large fortune and on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War was able to lend the State of South Carolina \$220,000, the greater portion of which was never repaid. In 1779, when Prevost at the head of the British forces threatened Charles Town, Mr. Manigault, although over 75 years of age, appeared in the ranks with his grandson, Joseph Manigault, then only 15 years of age, to do battle in defence of his native city.³⁵

Gabriel Manigault died in 1781, and under his Will the Barony was devised to his two grandsons, Joseph and Gabriel Manigault, the sons of his son Peter, who had died in 1773.

Peter Manigault who had died before his father had been for many years a prominent citizen of the Province, and for several years Speaker of the colonial Lower or Commons House of Assembly.

By a deed of Partition between Joseph and Gabriel Manigault dated 2^d Decr., 1788, "the Barony of Auendaw" and the "Salt Ponds" were allotted to Joseph Manigault,³⁶ who died in 1843, leaving a large family and by a conveyance

³³Ibid, Bk. A. 3, p. 99.

³⁴Transactions of the Huguenot Society of S. C. No. 4, for 1897, p. 48.

³⁵Ramsay Hist. of S. C., Vol. 2, p. 501.

³⁶M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H. 6., p. 532.

from his other children on 20th March, 1856, the Auendaw Barony was vested in his son Peter³⁷. Of the sons of Joseph Manigault, two, Edward and Arthur, served their country throughout both the Mexican and the Confederate wars. Edward was a Major in the Mexican war and held the same rank in an artillery command during the war between the States. He was desperately wounded and captured by the enemy in February, 1865. Arthur Middleton Manigault served as first lieutenant in the Palmetto regiment during the Mexican War. He was Colonel of the 10th Regiment, S. C. V., in the war between the States, and in command of the military district on the coast, with Georgetown as his headquarters. He was ordered with his regiment to Bragg's army in the Spring of 1862, and served throughout the war in the West, being promoted to Brigadier General in 1864. He was twice elected Adjutant-General of the State of South Carolina after the war. Peter Manigault, to whom the Barony had been conveyed, enlisted as a private in the 3^d South Carolina Cavalry during the war between the States, at the age of 56, and served throughout the war, until November, 1864, when he was killed, in his 60th year, at Oconee bridge in Georgia, in an encounter with the advance of Sherman's army.

On his death the barony descended to his brothers and sisters, and in 1870 the property was finally sold away by the family.³⁸

From 1709, the date of the grant, until 1870 the Barony was held intact by two families, the Johnson and the Manigault families, of whom it can be said, that for distinguished and loyal service to the country and for high and self-respecting conduct and citizenship in that time their record is surpassed by none.

³⁷Ibid, Bk. S. 15, p. 49.

³⁸M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D. 16, p. 51.

JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN TO THE SOUTHWARD.

May 9th to July 14th, 1778.

By
John Faucheraud Grimké.

June.

1: The Artillery arrived in Camp this Morning. Intermitting Showers.

Authentic Accounts are rec^d. that the Independence of America is acknowledged by the Crown of France & that a Commercial Treaty is entered into by that Kingdom & the United States of America & that he has guaranteed not only Our Independence but all that part of America which lays between Nova Scotia & the two Floridas In Consequence of this 13 pieces of Artillery were discharged & Grog served to the whole line, which testified a general approbation by loud & repeated Huzzas.

The Engineer & D: Q: M: G: have orders to clear the road thro' the swamp on the other side of the River opposite to Reids bluff, that in case of accident Our Retreat may be secure to Sunbury on Savannah.

2: Visited Clarkes bluff a post 3 miles down the River: it is an old Overgrown Field, of small extent surrounded by a thickset of small depth: The only advantage which can recommend this place is its vicinity to the Galleys. Not having time to examine this Situation we could only judge from appearance that a deep lagoon flanked the upper side of the Field & that the opposite swamp seemed capable of a good road. Intermitting Showers.

3: The Army has been out of meat Provisions these three days, owing to the difficulties of procuring Beef in the Settlements nearest to us, the great distance of the back-Country where alone any quantity can be purchased, the Militia having seized upon part of our Cattle & having

monopolized a much larger quantity, than they can possible use this Campaign.

Comodore Bowen came up last night from Darian, where he left the galleys.

One Hundred head of Cattle are just arrived in Camp to our great joy, & our affairs begin to wear a more favorable appearance.

4: A Detachment was sent out last night towards Fort McIntosh on Great S' Illa River to learn whether the Enemy are yet at Fort Tonym by their celebrating this day in discharging their Field-Pieces on Swivels.

Major Romad & Cap^t. Young, of the Artillery, arrived this Morning at 9 o'clock in Camp & Reported that in Coming from Fort Howe they passed the Body of one Seeds, a Gunsmith who had crossed the River about ten Minutes before them; He was shot in three several places, had three scalps taken off of his head & a fourth just marked out which it is supposed the Coming of these Gentlemen prevented being torn off. His mare which he rode was shot dead, & lay at a small distance from the body. The Corpse was exposed to the Soldiery as a Warning to them & at the same time orders were issued to the Line forbidding them going out of Camp, & that Severe Punishment would be the Consequence of their Disobedience. The Indulgence of Straying out of Camp was connived at before this accident, because the Soldiers supplied themselves with Honey, which being mixed with Rice afforded them a tolerable sustenance, particularly when our Beef was exhausted. A detachment under Cap^t. Taylor of the Sixth South Carolina Continental Battallion immediately pursued the Indians, but the Variety of tracks which Our men had made when out Honey Hunting rendered his intentions ineffectual. Some Privates, who were out at the same time looking for Bee-trees, say that they saw the Indians & pursued them into a thick swamp, where they lost them & that their Number Amounted to Sixteen. 80 head of Cattle arrived in Camp.

5: The General rec^d a letter from Col^o. Jack acquainting him that he had altered his rout from Beards bluff to Fort

Howe by Order of the Governor & that he had reached McIntoshes Fort (20 Miles distant from Fort Howe.) He particularly informs that his Troops are in great want of bread Provisions & Requests that some Rice may be sent to him. This Requisition cannot be complied with as we have no Rice for our own Sustenance to morrow in Camp, & none had been laid up for the Militia, as Col°. Jack had neglected to inform the General which route he should take, according to the Generals desire of the 28 May last, that he might provide accordingly. Fine Sunshine.

6: Col°: Taarling D: Q: M: G: for the State of Georgia informed the General that the Militia had pressed fifteen of the Continental Horses, by which means four Waggon which were expected up with Stores & Clothing for the Troops, from Savannah were stopped. This disappointment is truly great, & the injury is such that the Continental Georgia Troops must suffer much for want of Clothing, most of them being covered with an only Shirt.

Major Wilder is arrived in our Camp & Says that he left 500 Minute Men about 5 Miles distant in Camp. He assures us that the Governor had been called into Savannah where a Spy had been apprehended & would (it was supposed) be hanged. He also informs us that 30 of the Militia had gone off to the Enemy in a body & that Desertions have been very frequent in the Governors Camp. He returned to his own encampment in the Evening.

The Sick have been moving down to Darian. Their number amounts to 300.

Some Corn meal & salt beef is arrived & has been served out to the Men: but the former is so extremely sour that the Soldiers prefer Rice to it, altho' that article is not of the best kind that we are provisioned with.

Lieut^s. Davenport & Turner Returned this Morning from the Scout, on which they were Detached the 3^d June. They Report that they heard the discharge of Guns at Fort Tonyn upon the River S^t. Marys, on the 4th: June. They advanced as far as S^t. Illia & discovered the tracks of the Indians supposed to be that party which scalped Seeds on the 4th ins: They believe they are still hovering around the

Camp, as they did not discover their steps further distant than 10 Miles from Us.

The Dep: Com: Gen: of Purchases James Rae Esq: arrived in Camp & Reported that 80 head of Cattle are drove to Fort Howe, 150 head will be at McIntoshes Fort on the 9th Inst: & that he had rec^d. Intelligence from his Drivers in the Back Country, that they had already purchased up 500 head & that they were waiting for an additional Supply of 200 More which they should Obtain in a few Days & then proceed to drive them to the Army.

A Deserter was today punished 99 lashes & 15 Minutes standing on the piquet: This man had Deserted before Lister & his Party & it is observable that not one Desertion has happened since their Execution.

7: The First Brigade marches to-day: Col°. Com^t: Elbert has orders to proceed upon his March with Expedition & form an encampment at Old Town upon the Northern bank of S^t. Illa, there to wait the Arrival of the Remainder of the Troops & to extend a work on the Southern side of the River if possible, to facilitate the passage of the Army.

Three Deserters were brought in this Morning by Lieu^t. Hampton,¹ who had quitted the Second Brigade in their March from Charles Town: He pursued them above 200 Miles.—He Reports that Col°: Williamson from 96 in South Carolina, he heard, had already crossed Savannah River with 700 or 800 Men & a very large supply of flour and stall fed Beef, which He had discovered concealed in the Dutch Settlement in the Forks of Saludy, provided by the Inhabitants for our Enemies from Florida, whom they expected would invade this Country & S^o Carolina.

A Report prevails that M^r. Galphin has engaged 500 Creek Indians in Our Service, who are to Rendezvous at S^t. Marys where they Expect to Meet us: both these pieces of Intelligence want Confirmation & the former is discredited by all the Carolinians as the General had rec^d. no express from the President of South Carolina upon this Subject & it does not appear that their assistance is wanted.

8: An Express arrived this Evening from Commodore

¹Lieut. Henry Hampton, commissioned 23^d Jan., 1778.

Bowen at Darien & from Col^o: White (who is appointed to Command the Land Forces put on board the Galleys) informing the General that they proposed sending the Sick to Sappolo Island where they could be provided with fresh beef, Milk & Vegetables. The General acquiesced in their Recommendation Receded from his own opinion of placing the Sick at S^t. Catherines & returned the Express the same Evening. Five Waggon arrived in Camp from Fort Howe, fitted up for the March.

Our Cattle has broke out of their Pen, which will probably retard Our March.

9: Part of the Cattle has been found & brought back to Camp.

Two Waggon have been forwarded to Us, laden with salt from McIntoshes Fort by Col^o: Jack. The General has wrote to him requesting the loan of the Two Waggon & Teams.

A Boat with 30 b^{bis} of Rice is arrived from Darien: the Passengers bring no acc^t. of the boat that was sent down 4 days ago with L^{ts}. Wetherby & Elliott, the latter of whom was to bring Up the fixed Ammunition for the Field Pieces brought from S^o. Carolina.

Intelligence is rec^d. that Commodore Bowen sailed at 9 o'clock in the Evening after the 8th Ins^t:

10: A Detachment of fifty Men from Col^o: Jacks Camp are arrived on the opposite bank of the River with Orders to take possession of our encampment as soon as we should march off and secure the Stores left behind.

L^{ts}. Weatherly & Elliott² are arriving from Darien with the Artillery Stores & medicine Chest.

Four more Waggon are arrived in Camp fit for service.

11: Our Cattle are all found. Another Waggon is arrived in Camp & we have assurance from Major Romand that he will have furnished by tomorrow three more.

The D: Q: M: G: is ordered to purchase Waggon & Horses in the Militia Camp: He returned soon having deputed the Waggon-Master of the Georgia troops to en-

^{21st}. Lieut. Wetherly of 1st. Reg. Com: 8th May, 1777; Barnard Elliott of the Artillery, commissioned 29th May, 1778.

gage several for him as he found the advantage of the Necessity we lay under & demanded an Extraordinary & enormous price.

The D: Q: M: G: reports that he saw two waggons & Teams belonging to the Continental Army bringing up a few Stores from Savannah & that he ordered them to proceed immediately to our Camp by Fort Howe.

Major Howel of the Militia who is encamped on the opposite bank of the River, informs Us that Col^o. Jack has 5 field Pieces with him of Six & Eight Pounders.

The Militia having requested some Corn flour of Us, it was delivered them, altho' a scarce article in Our Camp & which when they had Rec^d., they refused to eat as unfit for Provisions the officers & Soldiers however of the Continental Troops had never Murmured.

12: An Express arrived from Sunbury informing of the arrival of a boat from Charles Town with Canteens & Camp-Letters; he was immediately sent back with Orders, for the boat to proceed without delay to S^t. Illa. The Governor has engaged the Rebecca, One of the Prizes taken at Frederica, to Convey Provisions for his troops.

General Moultrie¹ in a letter informs the General that he has dispatched a Schooner with 150 b^{bls} of Salt-Pork & 50 Tents.

Four Horses & a Waggon were this Day drowned in crossing the Alatomaha at Fort Howe: Major Romand sent the Waggon-Master to Camp under Guard, who was tried & acquitted, the Waggon-Master having proved that Major Romand compelled him to take more Horses in the flat than he was willing to do, as he did not think them safe. This Cruel disappointment has once more Clouded the prospect of Our Operations & almost every probability of being able to proceed seemed lost to our Sight.

The Refusal which Col^o: Jack had given us a few days ago when the General requested his assistance in Horses & Waggons yielded us very poor Expectations of Success from that Quarter. Compelled however by the necessity

¹See Moultrie's *Memoirs of the American Revolution*, Vol. 1, p. 224, for the letter to Gen. Howe.

We laboured Under rendered still more unfit to proceed by the above accident & there being an Absoluted Obligation to Join & Support Col^o: Elbert, who had advanced as far as S^t Illas River, 50 Miles from home, The General Once more wrote to Col^o: Jack painting our true situation to him & Dispatched the D: Q: M: G: late in the Evening requesting four Waggon & Teams. Who upon his return reported that Col^o: Jack had promised to send us Two Waggon & Teams & Two Spare Teams early the next Morning.

A Cattle Driver having informed the General that whilst he was out in the Woods on his Duty, he saw the tracks of Indians about two or three Miles down the River. A Party under the Command of Cap^t Taylor* was ordered to pursue them immediately. Whilst this Detachment was out, We heard a firing down the River, which was supposed to be an engagement between Our Party & the Indians; & whilst another Party was parading to Support Cap^t. Taylor, He returned with his Detachment & Reported that they were not the tracks of Indians.—Intermitting Showers.

The Weather has in general been warm in the Day time & Cool & Pleasant at Nights.

The General has wrote to Col^o: Jack to spare him Two or Three Drivers of Cattle.

13: Major Romand arrived this Morning in the new flat, which Conveys a Waggon & four Hourses over the River at one turn. He brought down a Waggon & Team which proves a Considerable Addition to our Small Stock. Two Waggon & Three Teams are also arrived from Col^o: Jack & he has likewise furnished Us with Three Cattle Drivers.

An Express has brought a Letter to the Dep: Com: of Purchases informing him that 500 head of cattle are within five miles of Fort Howe: They are ordered to follow Us immediately.

The Drivers from Col^o: Jacks Camp were Volunteers in the Expedition, otherwise they would not have been permitted to assist Us: as the Drivers of the 500 head of

*Samuel Taylor, of the 6th Reg., commissioned 25th Mar., 1776.

which we this Day rec^d an acc^t: are draughted to serve in the Militia. They have been Ordered by Col^o: Scriven to proceed no farther than Fort-Howe, from whence they are to Return & join their Respective Reg^{ts}. The General notwithstanding this positive Command of the Militia Officers, has desired them to proceed with him; which they have consented to, since he has promised to take all the blame upon himself.

The Dep: Com: of Purchases having disappointed Us in Cattle Drivers, was the Reason we applied to the Militia.

We should have marched this afternoon but the weather continues Changeable, Sunshine & Intermitting Rains.

14: The General beat this Morning at half-past four o'Clock: at 9 a Field Piece was fired, the signal for striking the Tents. The Army was in Readiness at 10, when D: Q: M: G: Reported that some of the Waggon-Horses had escaped out of Camp, This Accident produced a very disagreeable disappointment, more particularly as the numberless inconveniences which had occurred since Our arrival at Fort Howe, had already retarded Us long beyond our expectations; & the advancing Season of the year required our utmost Exertions at present: Every Moment lost at this time was a considerable Injury to the Cause & the Army.

The General has not heard from the Governor² since, we are not acquainted with his plans & Measures: his Numbers are unknown: We are uncertain how far he has proceeded on his March & his Troops are Reported to be squadded about in such a Manner that they cannot be collected time enough to act in Concert with the Cont. Troops at S^t Marys: His force, by Vague information, consists of 500 with Col^o. Jack; under the Command of Col^o: Stuart 200; the S^t: Johns & Chatham County Militia compose a Corps of 200 More & Col^o: Williamson from the back parts of South Carolina with 800 Men. total 1700. This Number however, we are also informed is reduced by daily & frequent Desertions.

²Moultrie's *Memoirs*, Vol. 2, and Jones's *History of Georgia*, Vol. 2, pp. 288-303 throw more light upon the frictions between Gen. Howe and Gov. Houston, and between the Militia and the Continental troops.

The Continental Troops are Reduced to 700 Effectives: the artillery consists of 50: The South Carolina Brigade has one half of their number sick.³

The Army Marched at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 o'Clock: Three Waggon & One of the Field Pieces had some accidents, but were soon Repaired, & proceeded to a branch about 5 Miles distant from Reid's bluff. The Gen: attended by his Suite & Col': Pinckney Reconnoitered the Ground for their Encampment & the troops arrived there about 6 o'clock. the Rear did not reach Camp until 9. The Camp was formed upon a small rising ground Covered on its left flank & best part of the front by the Swamp which runs in form of an Elbow: on the right flank & Rear was open pine barren. The Army encamped along the road, the artillery in the Center of the line. The flanks were covered by a few Companies, who encamped perpendicular to the line. The Waggon in the Rear of the Line. The Main Guard was posted on a small Eminence between the Line & the Swamp & extended Centries along the branch, the other Guards were also posted advantageously.

A Report prevails that the Militia from Savannah have refused to March; the Governor in Consequence of such Refusal has confined several of the Privates: the Commotion however has not yet subsided.

The Governor was in Sunbury last Night.

In quitting Reids bluff the General wrote to the Governor Expressed some Surprise at not having rec^d any intelligence of his Notions & Designs; that he had waited for him some time but that Col': Elbert who had been advanced to S^t Illa, seven days, must be supported. He therefore informed him that He had Marched and must defer an interview with him until they arrived at S^t. Illa or S^t. Marys & made him (the Governor) totally acquainted with his Intentions & future operations.

Camp named Spring Branch.

15: The Army Marched at 8 o'clock (a Detachment being left behind to bring up two Waggon which were

³The region was malarial, the heat intense, water bad, shelter inadequate, and food improper.

Repairing) & arrived in Camp about three in the afternoon, after a Sultry fatiguing March of 8 or 9 Miles & took post upon a hill.

The form of the line of Encampment was the same as the last.

An Express arrived this Evening from Gov^r. Houston requesting that the General would Return to Reids bluff where He wished to have a Conference: The General immediately resolved to Return.

Camp named Spring Hill.

A Report Prevails that Augustine is reinforced; Seven Transports having been seen to pass Beaufort S^c Carolina, Steering to the Southward.

16: The General & his Suite set out for Reids bluff this Morning. The Interview between the Governor & the General was very interesting & some intelligence of Consequence communicated—particularly a plan was discovered which was intended to involve the Gen: & Gov: in a quarrel. Mutual Professions of Amity took place & they parted with a reciprocity of Confidence. The Gov: promised to March in 3 or 4 days at farthest after Us.

Col^o: Jacks Troops were crossing the Alatamaha this day: Col^o: Stuart was expected there in the Evening: Col^o: Walton with his Militia had Marched from McIntoshes Fort this Morning & was expected in Camp at Reids bluff tomorrow. Col^o: Williamson is also looked for in a few days: these are the first authentic Acc^{ts} that we have rec^d. respecting the advance of the Carolina Militia. The General & his Suite Overtook his Camp at Carneys Cowpen, 8 miles distant from Our last nights Encampment & about 22 Miles from Reids bluff.

The General ordered Major Romand to Deliver the Artillery & Stores he then had at Fort Howe into the Charge of Governor Houston & take his Directions about the Sick: He is then to Evacuate that Post & follow us immediately.—

18: The Army proceeded on its March about 8 Miles Yesterday & encamped on a branch of Little S^c. Illas en
———[?]

On the 18 Inst: the Gen: beat at 4 o'Clock in the Morning & marched off the ground soon after. About 12 o'Clock we arrived in Camp in a low Palmetto ground having Marched 12 Miles in a very sultry Sun without finding any Water, Showery in the afternoon.

This place was called Camp Intelligence, from our having rec^d. the following Intelligence, being an Extract of Col^o: Elberts Letter.

"I am to inform you that on yesterday I sent out a party of Light Infantry under Command of Col^o. Harris & with them a few volunteers on Horseback under Col^o: Habersham as a Scouting Party who soon fell in with a Small body of the Enemy's Scout & took 8 Horses Saddles & bridles which the others quitted upon the appearance of our People & made their Escape in a thick Swamp. Capt. Moore whom I likewise sent out with a party of Foot, on a different Rout fell in with & took one of the Above fellows a prisoner who informs that Col^o: Brown has 300 Men at Fort Tonyn, that about 500 Scopholites & a few Red Coats are encamped half way between that & S^t. John's, that three Companies of Regulars, the 60: are on this side of S^t. Johns at the Cow Ford & that a Considerable Body are on the other side of the Same ford. He says he left Augustine about Ten Days since, that they were in high Spirits expecting a Reinforcement of Troops & that since he left it an Express had come to Col^o: Brown informing him that they were arrived."

We are informed by Letters from the Northward that it is suspected General Howe is evacuating Philadelphia and that the British Troops are already withdrawn from Rhode Island—Intermitting Showers.

19: The Army arrived in Camp on Great S^t. Illas & formed a Junction with the Troops under Col^o. Elbert.

All Duties are done without the beat of Drum.

Five Hundred Head of Cattle are arrived.

23: The Army has crossed Great S^t Illas & are encamped in an old field where One Canty Used to live.

The Engineer has erected a Horn-work which Commands the Old Field & Serves to Cover our Retreat: its

flanks are admirably well defended by Two Field-Pieces from the opposite Side of the River & which are So placed as to form a Cross-fire in the front of the Horn-work. There is a bank formed by Nature which runs along the North Side of the River, behind which Our Troops may either March to Reinforce or Retreat from the Post without the Enemy's being able to Annoy them in the least, for half a Mile thro' the Swamp to the high land which is 50 or 60 feet in descent: Here are the Remains of a Small Redoubt erected by Col^o: Fuzer to Cover the Retreat of his Troops when he advanced & took Fort McIntosh upon Great S^t. Illas.

A Scouting Party sent by the General to Wrights landing at the mouth of S^t. Marys to learn if the Galleys were there and derive some intelligence of the Enemy's Motions, is Returned & Reports that the Galleys are laying at Wrights landing, with Two flats each Mounting a 12 pounder, & Several small Craft to the Amount of 12 Sail in all.—The Sick have recovered surprisingly there being now but 28 ill & none of them dangerously in the whole fleet—the sick sent to Sappolo & S^t Catherines are also doing better.

The Commodore is to make use of a few Manoeuvres to deceive the Enemy into an opinion that the Army will Cross S^t. Marys at Wrights landing: He is therefore to light large fires in the night in the Woods & in a few days is to Move up the River & commence a Cannonade under which fire the Army is supposed to land: Whilst the Enemy are thus amused the Troops will embark on rafts & cross the River 10 or 12 Miles from hence. By Prisoners Our Scout Boats have taken We learn that General Prevost & Governor Tonym are at Variance—that 500 Negroes have been shipped off the Province of Florida since they have heard of the Present Expedition, & that the Governor has issued a Proclamation any more [sic] Slaves to be sent away. That the Governor had wrote to the Country People & advised them to Embody, but that they had refused to do it, but had nevertheless promised him all assistance with their Horses, Waggon, Provisions

& Boats—that the former claim when the Vessels were taken at Frederica Col°. Brown evacuated Fort Tonym, & that it was believed he would do the same at present—That the Scopholites who were Stationed at Front Creek had been very discontented & that some of them had threatened to Return to Carolina & throw themselves upon the Mercy of their Country: that they were Reconciled again & that Major Prevost was drilling & Exercising them; & that they were enlisted for the War in the British Service. That a Vessel which was sent down in S^t. Augustine to serve as a Galley was arrived in S^t. John's River—that they had fortified Hester's [?] bluff & Mounted Two 42 Pounders there—that the Cow Ford was also defended by Works & that they had resolved not to engage Us on the Northern Side of S^t. Johns River. That the Militia at Present did Duty in Augustine & that they did not consist of fifty Effectives.—That the Americans had many Friends in Florida, who had not moved their Furniture or negroes.—The Comodore Reports that there are but 70 or 80 barrels of Clear Rice & 50 barrels of Pork in the fleet for the service of the Army—that the Rebecca Prize Sloop was expected daily laden with Rice & Mounting 16 Guns & that 150 barrels of Pork would arrive in a day or two from Charles-Town.—the Galleys are to go by Sea, the delay which would be occasioned by entering a channel thro Amelia Narrows would be detrimental to Service when the most Sudden & Vigerous Exertions are required.

To Excite the Suspicions of the Enemy respecting our Embarking at Wrights landing to Cross the River, Col°: White with as many Continental Troops as can be spared from the fleet will land, mark out a few Works & lay down an encampment on the Florida Shore.—Intermitting Showers.

Intelligence is Rec^d. that Gen: Scriven is on his March & that he may be expected here to Day or tomorrow. The Governor is yet at Reids bluff.—

26: The Army is arrived at Armstrong on S^t. Marys in Two Days easy March from S^t Illa, altho We were detained some time in Making a bridge over Bayleys branch.

A Reconnoitring Party under L^t. Col^o: Henderson met Us on the March & Reported that he had been at Armstrong's place where Cap^t. Hyrne¹ & L^t. Hampton had Swam the River but could discover no tracks or sign of the Enemy having been there lately.

The General finding the Necessity of a sudden attac on the Enemy wrote to General Screvin & informed him that there was a body of Horse under the Command of Major Parker of the Militia, who were desirous of marching with the Continental Troops & that their acting with us in the Mode proposed (as Light Horse) would prove an essential benefit to Service: Gen: Scriven Replied that He had no Discretionary Powers of Detaching Militia that his Orders were Explicit Positive & Premptory not to cross S^t Illas until further Orders from Gov: Houston who had not as yet quitted his Old Encampment at Reid's Bluff. He however promised the General to forward his Dispatches to the Governor.—This Refusal has proved a great disappointment to Us & has given much disgust to the Continental Troops particularly as Governor Houston promised to aid & Cooperate with the Continental Troops whenever Required—the Army notwithstanding will proceed as Usual without waiting for the Militia.

A Reconnoitring Party was this day sent out on the North Side of S^t Marys, who Returned an hour after dark & Reported that they proceeded, to Lee's [?] Hill where they discovered no signs of an Enemy & thence they proceeded to the Swamp opposite Fort Tonyn about 7 Miles further which after they had entered for 200 or 300 yards they were alarmed by the beating the Retreat at Fort Tonyn.

Cap^t. Taylor & L^t. Hamton were detached on foot to discover if any guard was kept on this side of the River: They had scarcely departed Two Minutes before a whistle was heard & shortly after the discharge of a musquet, which was instantly followed by another & then a Severe firing was construed to be the Report of Swivels. The Party having fulfilled the Intention of their Reconnoitring

¹Edmund Hyrne of 1st Reg., commissioned 4th Nov., 1775.

Returned immediately. Another scouting Party had been detached over the River, who Reported that they proceeded as far as the Enemy's Piquets which they discovered by the fires they kept.

A small Party of One Officer & 9 men was got Over the River this Evening, but the rafts proving bad & too Small a farther transportation of the troops was delayed until the Morning.

28: Yesterday Evening a party under the Command of Cap^t: Moore of the Grenadiers of the 2^d: Georgia Cont: Batt: was detached to Reconnoitre Fort-Tonyn: He had not advanced Two Miles before He was alarmed by the Whistling & Hooping of Several People, whom he thought were Indians. Cap^t: Moore immediately Ordered his L^t: to Return & communicate this Intelligence to the General who ordered the army in their present divided Situation, to lay on their arms. Cap^t. Moore pursued his Way & lay within a Mile & an half of the Fort, where he Remained until Next Morning, when hearing the Reveille beat two Drums, he Retired to the Army & Reported the Above.

The Second Brigade was moving over the River this Day when an alarm was fired by a Picquet of the first Brigade. The General immediately crossed the River, ordering all the men who could Swim, to do it without delay, the Centinel who fired says he saw three Horsemen riding up to the Camp & looking at Our Smokes, & that as soon as he Challenged, they galloped off, & that he then fired upon them. A Light-Horseman pursued & was so near Overtaking one of them, that he compelled to drop his Baggage & Secure himself in a Swamp. by this Means he Escaped. the Articles inclosed in the bundle give Us Reason to believe that the Person pursued was Col^o. Brown himself who commands the Corps of Rangers in East-Florida; a letter from Major Prevost to him confirms the suspicion where in he advised him not to delay his Retreat from Fort-Tonyn too long & approves of his Design of harrassing Our flanks & hanging on Our Rear. The Army was Ordered to hold itself in Readiness to March immediately as all the Troops had crossed which would be in half an hour.

The Governor in the Mean-time arrived with his Militia the General instantly returned over the River & in their Interview an alteration arose respecting the Sole Command of the Troops, which, after delaying the Army 3 or 4 hours, ended very unsatisfactorily to both parties: Each retains his Command. The General therefore proposed that the Governor should take his Choice whether he would march against Fort Tonyn or against Major Prevost, whom, we were informed, was posted 15 or 20 Miles distant from Us on the great Road leading to Augustine, the Governor chose the latter, thus all prospect of Cooperation, should it be wanted, is at an end.

Major Baker with his light-Horse is ordered to Cross the River (tho' not to act with Continental Troops) & Reconnoitre Fort Tonyn: the few light Horse we have went out with them.

Major Wilder has leave granted him, upon his application, to act as a volunteer in the light horse.

Col°. Jack & his officers have been prevailed upon with difficulty to Receive their Commission again.

M'. Mills has been ordered by the Governor to quit the Generals Camp, altho' he is the only guide we can depend upon. Not withstanding the Governor withdraws these supports from Us, He has been assisted by the General in rafts to Cross the River & in provisions ready laid in for him at the Alatomaha & S' Illas, He has roads ready cleared for him & has detained several Continental Soldiers & Pioneers upon S' Illas, to build a flat, when Sickness had Reduced Our Army so much that we had scarcely Men enough to do the Common Duties of the Camp.—The Governor has never communicated his numbers or Designs to the General.

The Army Marched about 4 o'clock in the afternoon leaving their Baggage & had proceeded 6 or 7 miles, when they were met by the Reconnoitring Party of Horse, who Reported, that the Enemy had Evacuated the Fort & burnt it. The Army halted & lay upon their Arms after a tedious & difficult Night March till One o'Clock in the morning.

The whole Army was much disappointed.

29: On the halt of the Army next Morning whilst the Pioneers were cutting a road thro' a Swamp & laying a bridge over the Water-course, One of Our flankers fired upon Two Horsemen, who instantly wheeled about & galloped off; One of them it is believed is wounded.

The Army proceeded and took possession of the Fort that Morning.

A quantity of Stores & Baggage belonging to the Enemy has been discovered which they had buried under their Barracks & then set fire to them.

A Centry of the Cattle Guard fired as he Says upon two Horsemen about 7 o'clock in the Evening: It proved a false alarm, He having fired upon & killed a Horse.

We hear that Captⁿ. Moore of Col^o. Browns Rangers is killed & twenty of his Men taken near Augusta & that Cap^t. Osborn & Bachop in two small vessels were taken off Charles Town Bar. Both these Pieces of Intelligence are confirmed.

Major Romand is arrived & says that whilst at Fort Howe he made a frequent applications to the Governor to assist the Continental Sick & that he could obtain none: that he granted a Field Piece to the Governor upon his requition & had left his Corps of Workmen at S^t. Illas to build a flat to facilitate the passage of his Troops.

Major Romand also says that after the Governor had Marched, He applied to Col^o. Walton, who was left with some troops at Reid's bluff to Relieve the distresses of the Sick & Remove them to some place where they might obtain proper Nourishment: & that upon his Refusing he Resolved to leave them with him at any rate, as he had no Waggons or boats by which he could Convey them into the Settlements. Col^o. Walton afterwards, He Understood, had sent them to Darien which at present is uninhabited, & where no possible assistance could be given them.

An Express is sent to the Galleys for Salt, Provisions & other Necessaries.

(To be continued.)

REGISTER OF THE INDEPENDENT OR CONGREGATIONAL (CIRCULAR) CHURCH.

1732-1738.

Prepared for Publication
by

Mabel L. Webber.

(Continued from the April Number.)

John Bedon and Elizabeth Massey, Widow, were Solemnly Married together, August the 4th. 1736, by me¹ . . .
Nathan Bassett.

Samuel Jones,² departed this Life the 23^d. and was Buried the 24th. August, 1736 by me,—
Samuel Axson.

George Hutchins, Son of William Hutchins & Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life, and was Buried the 25th. of August 1736; by me—
Samuel Axson.

Martha Dean, Wife of John Dean, departed this Life, y^e: 30th August 1736; & was Buried the 31st. ditto, by me—
Samuel Axson.

Robert Underwood departed this Life, and was Buried the 7th. September 1736; by me—
Samuel Axson.

George Milner, Son of John Milner & Hannah his Wife, departed this Life; and was Buried the 18th. of September 1736, by me—
Samuel Axson.

Mary Crawford, Daughter of Daniel Crawford and Sarah his Wife, departed this Life the 4th. of October, 1736, and was Buried the 5th ditto, by me.
Samuel Axson.

¹Banns published in the Charlestown Church, and are omitted to save space.

²Representative in the Gen. Assembly from Parish of St. Paul's, Colleton, see *So. Ca. Gazette*, Aug. 28, 1736.

Joseph Simmons, Son of Ebenezer Simmons and Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized Sept^r. 19th. 1736,—by me—
Nathan Bassett.

Sarah Norton, Daughter of Norton, and Anne, his Wife, was Baptized October 1st. 1736, by Me—
Nathan Bassett.

..... Van Velson, of Edward Van Velson and his Wife, was Baptized 1736, by Me
Nathan Bassett.

Samuel Stocks, departed this Life, November the 28th. 1736, and was Buried the 29th. ditto, by me—
Samuel Axson.

Sarah Mathewes, Daughter of James Mathewes and Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized Dec^r. 2^d. 1736—by Me
Nathan Bassett.

William Beale, departed this Life the 5th. Dec^r. 1736; & was Buried the 6th. ditto, by me
Samuel Axson.

Thomas Smith,³ departed this Life the 10th. and was Buried the 11th. December 1736, by me—
Samuel Axson.

Mary Slade, Wife of W^m. Slade, departed this Life, the 2^d. of January 1736, and was Buried y^e. 3^d. d^o. by me
Samuel Axson.

Daniel Tucker, Son of John Tucker and Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life, the 10th. December 1736, & was Buried the 11th. ditto, by me,
Samuel Axson.

James Smith, departed this Life, the 3^d. of January 1736,⁴ and was Buried the 4th ditto; by me—
Samuel Axson.

Richard Guthery, departed this Life, the 21st. Jany 1736; and was Buried the 22^d. ditto, by me
Samuel Axson.

³This was the only child of Thomas Smith the third, (eldest son of the 2d. Landgrave Thomas Smith); the above Thos. Smith died under age.

⁴Old Style.

Mary Daniel, Daughter of John and Mary Daniel (his Wife) was Baptized January 7th. 1736; by me

Nathan Bassett.

Richard Lambert and Mary Crossey, were Solemnly Married together, February 8th. 1736, by me, . . .

Nathan Bassett.

Mary Fley, Daughter of Samuel Fley and Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized February 1736, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Thomas Smith, Son of the Rev^d. M^r. Josiah Smith & Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life the 23^d. of March 1736; and was Buried the same day, by me.

Samuel Axson.

Margaret Cleland, Wife of Doct^r: W^m: Cleland, Departed this Life the 17th. April 1737, and was Buried the 18th. ditto, by Me

Samuel Axson.

Elizabeth Pindar, Daughter of Benjamin Pindar & Sarah his Wife, departed this Life the 8th. of May 1737, and was Buried the 9th. ditto, by me

Samuel Axson.

John Baker, Son of Richard Baker and Sarah his Wife departed this Life the 19th. May 1737, and was Buried the 20th. ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

John Breton Withers, Son of Lawrence Withers & Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized May 19th. 1737, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

Katherine Holmes Wife of William Holmes, departed this Life the 22^d. May 1737, and was Buried the 23^d. ditto. by me

Samuel Axson.

Martha Wilkins, Daughter of W^m: Wilkins and Sarah his Wife, was Baptized June 13th. 1737, by me.

Nathan Bassett.

Sarah Wilkins, Daughter of Obadiah Wilkins & Eliz^a. his Wife, was Baptized June 13th. 1737, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

..... Starnes, Son of Cha^s. Starnes & Mary his Wife, was Baptized June 20th. 1737, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Martha Holmes, Daughter of Isaac Holmes & Elizabeth, his Wife, was Baptized July 2^d. 1737, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

John Bee, Son of John Bee & Martha his Wife, Departed this Life the 6th. July 1737, & was Buried the same Day, by Me—

Samuel Axson.

Adam Green, Departed this Life the 13th. July 1737; & was Buried the same Day, by Me

Samuel Axson.

Benjamin Levi, Son of Benj^a. Levi and Susannah his Wife departed this Life the 19th. July 1737, and was Buried the 27th. ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

David Helem, Son of George Helem & Eliz^a: his Wife departed this Life the 21st. of July 1737, and was Buried the 22^d. ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

Magdalen Withers, Daughter of Lawrence Withers and Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life, and was Buried the 23^d. July 1737, by me,

Samuel Axson.

Sarah Middleton, Daughter of Solomon Middleton & Anne his Wife, departed this Life the 24th July 1737, and was Buried the 25th. ditto, by me—

Samuel Axson.

James M^{cc}:rra, departed this Life, and was Buried the 27th. July 1737, by Me—

Samuel Axson.

John Marshall, Son of John Marshall and Elizabeth his Wife, departed this Life, and was Buried the 28th. July 1737, by Me—

Samuel Axson.

Benjamin Pindar, Son of Benj^a. Pindar and Sarah his Wife, was Baptized July 12th. 1737, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

John Goodwin, Son of Richard Goodwin & Ann his Wife departed this Life the 27th. Augst. 1737 & was Buried the same Day, by Me—

Charles Warham Son of Charles Warham and Martha his Wife, was Baptized Augst. 1737, by me,

Nathan Bassett.

Martha Townsend, Daughter of Daniel Townsend and Abigail his Wife, was Baptized Sept^r. 14th. 1737, by Me,

Nathan Bassett.

Martha Townsend, Daughter of Daniel Townsend and Abig^l. his Wife, departed this Life, and was Buried the 15th. September 1737, by me—

William Cox, Son of John Cox and Martha his Wife, departed this Life, and was Buried the 21st. of September 1737, by me

Joseph Griffeth and Mary Lemmon, were . . . married, . . . , September the 27th: 1737; by Me: . . .

Nathan Bassett.

Elizabeth Smith, Daughter of Daniel Smith and Ruth his Wife, was Baptized October the 3^d: 1737, by Me,

Nathan Bassett.

Will^m: Wilkins Jun^r: & Rebecca Massy Jun^r: were . . . Married . . . Octob^r: 25th: 1737, by Me—

Nathan Bassett.

Mary Milner, Daughter of John Milner and Hannah his Wife, was Baptized Nov^r. the 17th. 1737, by Me

Nathan Bassett.

Elizabeth Eveleigh, Daughter of Samuel Eveleigh Jun^r: and Elizabeth his Wife, was Baptized Novemb^r. the 17th: 1737, by Me.

Nathan Bassett.

Mary Legaré, Daughter of Solomen Legaré Jun^r: and Amey his Wife, Departed this Life the 21st. Nov^r. 1737; and was Buried the 22^d. ditto, by Me.

Thomas Oliver, Son of Mark Oliver dec^d: and Isabel his Wife Departed this Life the 2^d of Decemb^r: 1737, and was Buried the 3^d. ditto, by Me.

Martha Ducat, Wife of George Ducat, departed this Life the 19th December 1737 and was Buried the 20th. ditto, by me.

Peter, an Adult Negro Man, was Baptized the 30th: of December 1737, by me

Nathan Bassett.

George Cleland, Son of William Cleland and Margaret his (dec^d.) Wife, departed this Life the 15th. January 1737, & was Buried the 16th. ditto, by Me.

Kath^{ne}: Raine, Widow, departed this Life, and was Buried the 24th: Janry 1737, by me

Thomas Legare & Eleanor Ioor, were . . . Married . . . Feby 22^d: 1737, by Me . . .

Nathan Bassett.

Benjamin Lamboll, Son of Thomas Lamboll and Margaret his Wife (Born December the 9th. 1737) was Baptized March 9th. 1737, by Me

Nathan Bassett.

William Howel and Almey Vickers, were . . . Married . . . March 29th, 1738, by me—

Nathan Bassett.

Mary and } Negroes, of
Susanna her Daughter } Landgr^{ve}: Thomas Smith
were Baptized the 7th. of April 1738, by me

Nathan Bassett.

Thomas Smith, Landgrave, departed this Life the 9th: of May 1738, and was Buried the 11th ditto, at his Plantation at Goose-Creek: Witness present

Nathan Bassett.

THE FIRST SHOT ON FORT SUMTER.

By Robert Lebby (1833-1910), M. D.

The following paper was prepared about 1893, by the late Dr. Robert Lebby, for many years quarantine officer of the State of South Carolina at the port of Charleston, and by him given in 1906 to Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, for permanent preservation by the publication thereof. Mr. Salley permitted *The News and Courier* to print it in its issue of Monday, September 3, 1906, and presents it here for the twofold purpose of preserving a most conclusive presentation of evidence regarding the firing of the first hostile shot on Fort Sumter and of carrying out his promise to Dr. Lebby to have the paper published in permanent form.

April 12, 1893, will be the thirty-second anniversary of the first shell fired at Fort Sumter, and is generally considered as the opening of the terrible struggle between the Northern and Southern sections of this great country—the one ostensibly for the preservation of the Union of these United States; the other for the maintenance of their rights under the Constitution of that Union, which they felt were being wrested from them by a fanatical element at the North.

Much has been written to prove the particular individual who fired the first shell at Fort Sumter, and thereby establish the fact of a questionable honor of having inaugurated the most momentous struggle in the history of the world, both as to its duration and the numbers engaged in it, and the tenacity with which those of the weaker section maintained themselves against those of the stronger, with the

whole of Europe to recruit their armies from and all the resources which their open ports afforded.

I purpose, as a witness to this opening episode in the great drama, beginning April 12, 1861, to give my recollection of it, along with that of others who were on the historic spot of Fort Johnson at that time, as there are but a few now left who were there and witnessed what took place thirty-two years ago, in order that when the history of this gigantic struggle may be written in after years, some items may be obtained that will assist in its compilation.

In order that one not present on the spot may understand the situation of affairs at Fort Johnson at that time, I will state that there were two mortar batteries erected at Fort Johnson for the reduction of Fort Sumter. One situated on the front beach, midway between old Fort Johnson and the Lazaretto point, and directly west of Fort Sumter, and known as the beach, or east, battery (This was the most vulnerable and the weakest line of Fort Sumter), and the other was located due northwest of the former on a hill near some houses and contiguous to the present quarantine residence. The remains of this battery are still plainly visible. It was known as the hill, or west, battery. The east, or beach, battery has been washed away by the sea, but I have saved the timber that was used in the construction of the magazine. This comprises the topography of the offensive works at Fort Johnson for the reduction of Sumter on April 12, 1861.

The post of Fort Johnson consisted, at that date, of these two batteries of mortars and a company of infantry as reserves, all under command of Captain George S. James, South Carolina State troops.

The battery on the beach, or east, was under the immediate command of Captain James, with Lieutenant Henry S. Farley as lieutenant, and the battery on the hill, or west, was under the immediate command of Lieutenant Wade Hampton Gibbes, I think with Lieutenant J. McPherson Washington as next, and the company of infantry, as reserves, was commanded by Lieutenant Theodore B. Hayne, and was stationed near the old Martello Tower, about 400

yards in the woods, to the northwest of the hill, or Gibbes, battery.

I have been thus particular in the location of the battery and its officers for reasons that will be apparent hereafter, and they are facts that cannot be contradicted.

The first point to be established is from what battery was the first mortar shell fired?

General Beauregard, *Military Operations*, page 42, chapter 4, last paragraph, says:

From Fort Johnson's mortar battery at 4.30, A. M., issued the first shell of the war. It was fired not by Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, as has been erroneously supposed¹, but by Capt. George S. James, of South Carolina, to whom Lieut. Stephen D. Lee issued the order.

Captain Stephen D. Lee, an aide of General Beauregard's, and who, with Gen. Chesnut, informed Major Anderson that fire would be opened on Fort Sumter, says:

The first fire was from James's battery.²

Mr. Edward H. Barnwell, of Charleston, who was present at Gibbes's battery at the opening, says:

The first shell fired at Sumter was from James's east battery (or the beach battery); the second was from the west (or hill battery). I was at this battery among some houses, one of which our forces tried to blow up, being too near the battery (Greer's house). This was the battery under command of Lieut. W. H. Gibbes.

Dr. W. H. Prioleau, surgeon of the post, who was at the east, or beach, battery when the first shell was fired, states:

On the morning of April 12, 1861, as soon as orders were received to open fire on Fort Sumter, we repaired to our posts, and twenty-five or thirty minutes after 4, A. M., by my watch, which I held open in my hand at the time, the first gun was fired, this being the right-hand mortar in the battery on the beach. I cannot recollect who pulled the lanyard, but this gun was directly in charge of Lieutenant Henry S. Farley, who, as well as I can recollect, sighted the gun. Captain James giving the order to fire.³

¹"The venerable EDMUND RUFFIN, who, as soon as it was known a battle was inevitable, hastened over to Morris' Island and was elected a member of the Palmetto Guard, fired the first gun from STEVENS' Iron Battery. All honor to the chivalric Virginian! May he live many years to wear the fadeless wreath that honor placed upon his brow on our glorious Friday."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Saturday, April 13, 1861. (Note by A. S. S., Jr.)

²Vide Southern Historical Society Papers, November 1883, and other papers of Gen. Lee.

³Note this evidence.

Colonel Henry S. Farley, now of Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, New York, who was a lieutenant with James in the beach battery, states in a letter to me:

The circumstances attending the firing of the first gun at Sumter are quite fresh in my memory. Captain James stood on my right, with watch in hand, and at the designated moment gave me the order to fire. I pulled the lanyard, having already carefully inserted a friction tube, and discharged a thirteen-inch mortar shell, which was the right of battery. In one of the issues of a Charleston evening paper, which appeared shortly after the reduction of Fort Sumter, you will find it stated that Lieutenant Farley fired the first gun, and Lieutenant Gibbes the second.⁴

I will now give my personal recollections of the affair. I am a native, and was a resident and practicing physician of James' Island at the time the first gun was fired, and consequently was perfectly conversant with the topography of the location, and having been a college acquaintance of Captain James, was invited by him the previous day, April 11, to be on hand if anything transpired to require my services. I accepted his invitation and remained to witness the first, and last, gun fired at Sumter at that time.

My recollection of the matter is that on the morning of April 12, 1861, about ten minutes before 4, A. M., Captain S. D. Lee, with two other gentlemen, having just returned from Sumter, passed a group of four gentlemen, I among the number, and inquired for Captain James's quarters, and when directed to the house occupied by Captain James, remarked on passing, that the ball would soon be opened.

A short time elapsed, when Captain James and others passed to the beach, or east, battery, and Captain Lee and his party went on down to the wharf. I was midway between the houses on a bridge that connected the beach and the hill, where I could see the fire of either battery, and at

⁴"At thirty minutes past four o'clock the conflict was opened by the discharge of a shell from the Howitzer Battery on James' Island, under the command of Captain GEO. S. JAMES, who followed the riddled Palmetto banner on the bloody battle fields of Mexico.

"The sending of this harmful messenger to Major ANDERSON was followed by a deafening explosion, which was caused by the blowing up of a building that stood in front of the battery.

"While the white smoke was melting away into the air another shell, which Lieut. W. HAMPTON GIBBES has the honor of having fired, pursued its noiseless way toward the hostile fortification."—*The Charleston Daily Courier*, Saturday, April 13, 1861. (Note by A. S. S., Jr.)

4:30, A. M., a shell was fired from the beach, or east, battery, commanded by Captain James.

The second report heard was the blowing up of Greer's house, contiguous to the hill battery, commanded by Lieutenant W. H. Gibbes, and the second shell was fired from this battery under Lieutenant Gibbes. The firing then became general around the harbor batteries bearing on Sumter.

We have, therefore, the concurrent testimony of General Beauregard, who ordered the fire to commence; of Captain Stephen D. Lee, the officer extending the order; of Lieutenant Farley, who was in the battery when the gun was fired, and of the medical officer, Dr. W. H. Prioleau, who was on duty in the battery; also of Lieutenant Edward H. Barnwell, who was present at the hill, or Gibbes, battery, and of myself, who all bear witness to the fact that the first shell was fired from Captain James's battery on the beach. How, then, can anyone claim that the shell was fired from any other point with this weight of evidence against it?

As to the question of who pulled the lanyard of the mortar from which issued the first shell, there are only two living witnesses that I am cognizant of who were in the battery at the time of the fire, viz: Colonel Henry S. Farley and Dr. W. H. Prioleau. Colonel Henry S. Farley asserts in a letter to me that he pulled the lanyard by Captain James's order, and Dr. Prioleau asserts that Lieutenant Farley had charge of the right gun of the battery, and that the first fire was from that gun, Captain James giving the order to fire, and it is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that Farley pulled the lanyard. Certain it is that either James or Farley fired it, but, as Captain James gave the order to fire, it must have been Farley, as James would never have given himself the order to fire. The order, therefore, must have been given to Farley. I, therefore, conclude that Lieutenant Henry S. Farley fired the first gun at Sumter by Captain James's order.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1700-1712.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

(Continued from the April Number.)

March 17, 1700 (1701), Mary Edwart, Hugh Cochran and David Ferguson executed a bond to Governor Moore for Mrs. Edwart's proper administration of the estate of John Edwart. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Pages 32-33.)

February 25, 1700 (1701), Stephen Bull, Francis Fidling, administrators with the will annexed of Samuel Saxon, John Croskeys and Simon Valentyn executed a bond to Governor Moore for Fidling's proper administration of the estate of said Samuel Saxon. Witness: Henry Wigington. Letters of administration had been granted to Col. Stephen Bull and Francis Fidling, February 20, 1700, and the warrant of appraisement was directed to George Bedon, Sr., Simon Valentyn, Samuel Langley, William Nowell and Benjamin Lamboll. (Pages 34-35.)

September 5, 1698, John Farr, Abraham Waight and Thomas Farr, by virtue of a warrant of appraisement to them directed by Governor Blake, dated August 11, 1698, prepared an inventory of the estate of Margaret Morris, which they proved before Governor Blake, September 6, 1698. (Page 36.)

Will of "Joseph Blake of Plainfield in y^e. County of Colleton in y^e. Province of Carolina", made December 27, 1699, and proved before Governor Moore, October 7, 1700, gave daughter, Rebecca Blake, his "Propriety to y^e. one eighth part of y^e. Province of Carolina with all y^e. royalties prerogatives priviledges & immunities thereunto belonging", but in case of the death of his said daughter before reach-

ing the age of twenty-one years or marrying, then the said bequest was to go to his "cousin William Dry Son of my sister Elizabeth Dry"; gave his said daughter all of his lands in Carolina with the buildings and improvements thereon, subject to the same conditions; gave sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Dry, £100.; directed that what was due him on account of the "Presbyterian Meeting house in Charles Town", be remitted and that a title be made to the said house as soon as it should be desired by the persons to whom it belonged; directed that whatever should be found to be due him by his friend, Dr. James Williams, be remitted; gave Margaret Williams, daughter of Dr. James Williams, £50., when she should come of age or marry, whichever should happen first; gave James Stanyarne £50., desiring him to assist his wife in settling his estate after his death; gave remainder of estate to wife, Elizabeth Blake, and daughter, Rebecca, to be equally divided between them, but in case of the death of his daughter, her half was to go to William Dry. Witnesses: Richard Gower, William Freeman, John Watt, Nathaniel Gardner. A memorandum added gave his "affectionate mother y^e. Lady Rebecca Axtell", £20. to buy her and her waiting maid mourning, and directed that in case his wife should be delivered of a child within nine months after his death and the child should be a son that he should have the "propriety" and all lands, notwithstanding anything before expressed, and one-third of his personal estate, but in case his wife should be delivered of a daughter, then the proprietorship was to go to Rebecca, and in case of her death to the younger daughter, and in case of the death of both, to be divided between his widow and William Dry. (Pages 37-39.)

Will of Isaac Redwood, victualler, of "Charles Town in South Carolina", made October 14, 1696, and proved before Edmund Bellinger, October 16, 1699, gave daughters, Anne and Frances Redwood, the tenement in Charles Town, which lay upon the eighth part of lot No. 27, and the lot itself, all of his household goods, furniture and wearing apparel, and all other goods and utensils belonging to him,

and all other estate, real or personal, belonging to him, to be divided equally between them; directed his executors to sell the aforesaid real and personal estate "for y^e. education & bringing up of" the said daughters in case they should stay in Carolina, or for their use and passages and necessities in case they should go to England, the remainder to be divided equally between them; appointed Francis Fidling, Provost Marshal, sole executor, giving him a legacy of £5. for his trouble. Witnesses: William Gibbon, Simon Valentyn, Sarah Lyfolly. (Page 39.)

November 22, 1700, Robert Cage, Richard Prue and William Gibbon executed a bond to Governor Moore for Cage's proper administration of the estate of Samuel Ward. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Page 40.)

Will of Joseph Croskeys, of Charles Town, mariner, made December 2, 1700, and proved before Governor Moore, April 16, 1701, gave wife, Margaret, a negro girl, Sarah, his "biggest silver tankard", two silver porringers, two silver spoons, "with two rooms furnished which she pleases to chuse in my brickhouse standing in y^e. Broad Street with cook room & garden"; gave brother, John Croskeys, £10. current money, and all his wearing apparel; gave friend, Capt. Thomas Smith, £10. current money; gave "y^e. poor of y^e. parish of Charles Town in Carolina", £10. current money; gave wife, Margaret, one-third of the remainder of his estate, real and personal; gave "only son", John Croskeys, the other two-thirds of his estate, but in case of his death in his minority, the bequest was to be divided equally among testator's brothers, John, William and James Croskeys, and his sister, Elizabeth Mills (the last three of the "Island of Bermudas"); appointed wife, executrix, and brother, John, and friend, Capt. Thomas Smith, executors, providing that in case of the death of either Capt. James Risby was to succeed the deceased as an executor. Witnesses: Robert Cage, Ja: Ingerson, Edward Marston. (Page 41.)

"Mr Nathaniel Snow, Chirurgeon, Thomas Bosier, William Weston Planters & Margaret Haynes, Spinster,

all of Berkley County, were, at y^e. request of Mr. Robert Wetherick late of New England, then of Sommerton in y^e. County aforesd. called into y^e. room where said Wetherick lay at y^e. house of said Snow to hear y^e. said Wetherick's last will & testam^t. which he y^e. said Wetherick did declare & publish in y^e. presence of all us in y^e. following words vizt: That he y^e. said Wetherick did give all he had in y^e. world (after his debts paid which peticularly he named to be owing to Mr. Lewis Pasquereau about forty Shills. & to Mr. James DuBosce an uncertain sum & y^e. said Nathaniel Snow his charges for burying of him, his medicines trouble dyett skill & time & y^e. said Margaretten ten Shills.) to his Wife except his wearing apparell which he gave between her two Sons & his shooe buckles to her eldest son, and that he desired y^e. said Snow to bury him decently as he should think convenient in his y^e. said Snow's plantation within y^e. fence thereof, And that this was done by y^e. said Wetherick then in his sound & perfect senses on thursday morning last about four o'clock being y^e. fifth day of Instt. September in hearing of us whose names are under written. Signd. September y^e. nineth Anno 1700", by the witnesses above named. (Page 42.)

July 14, 1701, David Galloway, William Williams and William Macklaughlin executed a bond to Governor Moore for Galloway's proper administration of the estate of Samuel Kirk. Witness: Edward Moseley. Letters of administration on the said estate were granted, on the same day, to said Galloway in right of Eleanor, his wife, relict of the said Kirk, and a warrant of appraisement was directed to John Collins, Francis Fidling, Benjamin Lamboll, Humphrey Rouse and David Maybank. (Pages 43-44.)

November 10, 1700, Thomas Drayton and Stephen Fox executed a bond to Governor Moore for Drayton's proper administration of the estate of Thomas Drayton, deceased. Witness: Henry Wigington. (Pages 44-45.)

August 15, 1701, letters of administration on the estate of John Pinny were granted to Hannah Pinny, relict and executrix, and a warrant of appraisement was directed to

William Peters, Sr., William Peters, Jr., John Jackson, Richard Ireland and Edward Tracharty. Mrs. Pinny's bond was executed the same day and was signed by herself and Gideon and Samuel Lowle. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Pages 45-46.)

September 29, 1701, Abraham Eve, William Smith, merchant, and Dove Williamson executed a bond to Governor Moore for Eve's proper administration of the estate of William Gray. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Page 47.)

Will of Andrew Percival, of Westminster, County Middlesex, made February 20, 1695, and proved before Thomas Welham, Deputy Register, gave wife, Essex Percival, and cousin, Samuel Percival, all the money, goods, chattels and estate, real and personal, which he possessed in England (except his jewels, plate and household goods) in trust to be laid out in purchasing lands and tenements which should be vested in trustees and their heirs so that his said wife should enjoy the rents and profits until his son, Andrew Percival, should attain the age of twenty-one, or she should die, when they were to go to said Andrew; directed that in case his wife should be still living after Andrew should attain his majority that the estate should be charged with the yearly sum of £100. during her lifetime, which was to be paid to her; gave all of his lands, tenements and hereditaments, and all of his goods, chattels, and all of his estate, real and personal, in Carolina, or elsewhere, to his said cousin, Samuel Percival, and his said wife, Essex Percival, in trust for the purpose of raising from the income thereof £3000. as a portion for his daughter Mary Percival, to be paid to her when she should attain the age of twenty-one or marry with the consent of his said wife, if living, whichever should happen first, but in case of her death before attaining such age or of her marrying without such consent the said £3000. was to be equally divided among his children and his wife, the income therefrom going in the meantime, to his son, James Percival; directed that if his said wife should be still living after his said son Andrew should attain his majority that the estate

in Carolina should be charged with the yearly payment of £100. English money to his said wife in London so long as she should live, by quarterly payments, from the time the said Andrew should attain his majority; gave daughter, Mary, an annuity of £50., to be paid quarterly, out of his Carolina estate for her education and maintenance until she should become of age or marry; appointed wife sole executrix and gave her all of his jewels, plate and household goods and declared that what he had devised to her was so devised in lieu of her dower. Witnesses: Anthony Bromwick, Thomas Lake and Peter Marsh. Jacob Puckle, Notary Public, attested, in London, September 13, 1697, that the copy sent to Charles Town for record was a true copy of the original. Recorded August 21, 1701, by Henry Wigington, D. S. (Pages 48-50.)

October 20, 1701, Daniel Hubbard, Thomas Smith and Major William Smith executed a bond to Governor Moore for Hubbard's proper administration of the estate of George Tucker. Witness: Edward Moseley. Letters of administration were granted to Hubbard the same day. (Page 51.)

January 10, 1701 (1702), Thomas Hamet executed a bond to Governor Moore for his proper administration of the estate of Margaret Savage als. Hamet. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Page 53.)

January 26, 1705-6, Peter Mailhet, Marian Mailhet and Paul Torquet executed a bond to Governor Moore for Peter and Marian Mailhet's proper guardianship of Judith Marian Pepin, daughter of Paul Pepin, smith, late of Carolina, deceased. (Page 54.)

January 2, 1701 (1702), James Boswood and George Canteley executed a bond to Governor Moore for Boswood's proper guardianship of Mary Morgan, daughter of John Morgan. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Page 55.)

March 29, 1706, Lawrence Dennis and Thomas Grimball, of Colleton County, planters, executed a bond to Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson as guardians of Christopher

Linkley, son of Christopher Linkley, of Colleton County.
Witness: John Barnwell, Deputy Secretary. (Page 56.)

February 20, 1701-2, John Berringer and Capt. David Davis executed a bond to Governor Moore for Berringer's proper administration of the estate of Col. Jehu Berringer, late of Barbadoes, deceased. Witness: Edward Moseley. A warrant of appraisement was directed on the same day to Abraham Delaplane, James Beard, Joseph Williams, Robert Mackewn and Thomas Bellamy. Letters of administration granted the same day. (Page 57.)

May 21, 1702, Daniel Axtell, Robert Fenwick and Benjamin Lamboll executed a bond to Governor Moore for Axtell's proper administration of the estate of Benjamin Blanchard. Witness: Edward Moseley. A warrant of appraisement was directed to Capt. William Cantey, Thomas Cater, Gersham Hawkes, James Boswood and Thomas Osgood, Sr. (Page 58.)

June 9, 1702, Jaquine Bacot, Daniel Bacot and Peter Bacot executed a bond to Governor Moore for Jaquine Bacot's proper administration of the estate of Peter Bacot, deceased. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Page 59.)

July 10, 1702, Mary Wilks, Thomas Fitzgerald and Henry Gill executed a bond to Governor Moore for Mary Wilks's proper administration of the estate of Joshua Wilks. Witness: Edward Moseley. Letters of administration were directed to Mary Wilks, widow, and warrant of appraisement to Leonard Hickman, David Maybank, John Miller, Benjamin Beak and Nathaniel Law. (Page 60.)

November 25, 1702, William Weekley, Simon Valentyn and John Buckley executed a bond to Governor Moore for Weekley's proper administration of the estate of William Slow. Witness: Edward Moseley. Warrant of appraisement was directed to Nicholas Longuemare, Miles Brewton, Daniel Gale, Edward Loughton and William Gibbon. (Page 61.)

(To be continued.)

THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE TOMBSTONES AT THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES'S SANTEE, NEAR ECHAW CREEK.

At the request of a member* of the South Carolina Historical Society Mr. David Doar of South Santee river went to the site of the old parish church of St. James's, Santee, and copied the inscriptions on such stones as still remain in a legible condition.

The first church erected on the spot was built under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly passed 12th June, 1714, as a Parochial Chapel of Ease to the Parish Church which until 1754 was at French James Town. In 1731 the site of the Chapel of Ease was transferred to a spot lower down near Wambaw Creek and the Chapel at Echaw seems to have been allowed to fall into ruin, for by an Act passed 8th March, 1742, the building of the Chapel lower down was changed and it was directed to be built on or near the place where the old Chapel at Echaw stood. The second Echaw Chapel was built of brick and completed in 1748. In 1751 the Parish of St. James, Santee, was divided, the Parish of St. Stephen being formed out of the upper part and the Chapel of Ease at Echaw was declared to be the Parish Church in place of the Church at James Town. In 1766, according to M^r. Woodmason's account the Church (presumably that at James Town) had fallen to decay some years previous and service was performed at what was formerly a Chapel of Ease (presumably Echaw). In 1768 another Church was directed to be built near Wambaw Bridge over Wambaw Creek to be the Parish Church of St. James Santee, the Church at Echaw being converted back into a Chapel of Ease. As late as 1819 the Brick Church at Echaw was according to D^r. Dalcho still used for divine services.

The old Church site is on the public road on the south

*Mr. Henry A. M. Smith, who has written the above account of the Church.

side of Santee river, between the public road and the river, and on the east side of Echaw Creek near the bridge over that Creek, where it is crossed by the public road. It is about seven miles distant to the eastward from the site of French James Town and about sixty miles from Charleston.

The following is M^r. Doar's account of his visit and the inscriptions copied by him:

Santee, May 7th., 1911.

H. A. M. Smith, Esq.

Charleston, S. C.

* * * * *

It took me a buggy ride of nine hours, through the most Godforsaken, uninhabited, dreary country I have ever seen. The old roads & landmarks so blocked & defaced, since I was there 20 years ago, that I was lost more than once. It was a sad ride to me & very depressing to see this old land of the Huguenots, once teeming with plenty & prosperity, with a generous hospitable people enjoying each others company & every happiness, now utterly devastated & deserted, given over to beasts, reptiles & birds, even the forests gone & scarcely a human being met with during a day's drive. They say that no country is great without its ruins, this is probably true, for it shows a great past, but God forbid that I should witness many more times, such ruins, or go through what I felt, as I stood amid the tangled wilderness where once stood the Church of our Parish & of our forefathers, & the crumbling desecrated graves of the sturdy men & gentle, helpful women who worshipped here.

The Church is a pile of bricks (*such as have been left by thieves*), covered up with fallen trees & briars, with only a small piece of the arch of one door left, which I brought away, in memory of "Auld lang Syne". There have been & still are a great many graves there, but many of them were covered with brick, with some half & others wholly demolished, & of course, had no inscriptions. Some of the tombstones lie scattered around broken, therefore could not be deciphered, & I am told some of them have been carried

off for hearthstones &c. Rev. & Col. Warren's tomb is nearly to pieces, & the Slab on top of it broken in several pieces, with some of the smaller lost. I had great difficulty in putting them together in order to get epitaph I send you. I put it in best shape I could before I left, but how long it will remain so I cannot tell. This Church (Echaw) about 10 miles below "Jamestown" was the second built on same spot, 1st of wood 1714 & this one of Brick 1748. It was used occasionally, after the present Parish church was built, 1768, until early part of 19th century, say 1830 or '40, when it was abandoned, except for burial by the old people who had an affection for it. In 1864, as a boy, I rode into it when only the four walls were standing & the roof falling in. How often since have I regretted not having observed it more closely or taking note of its interior or of the graves around it. But how van are regrets, after we have let the precious moment slip without doing the right.

* * * * *

Yours very Sincerely,

David Doar.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Warren.

Beneath this Marble is deposited the body of the Rev. Samuel Fenner Warren, who was for thirty one years the faithful pastor of St. James, Santee. The friend and able adviser of his Flock, in temporal as well as their eternal interest. A true uncompromising supporter of the State, when assailed by the British Government, for which he suffered with fortitude and resignation until National independence was established and the blessings of peace restored.

His Son, Col. Samuel Warren is buried in the same grave. He was born near the spot where his mortal remains repose, and at an early age was sent to England for his education, under the care of his uncle, John Warren, Bishop of Bangor. But when War ravaged his native State, his gallant Spirit compelled him to her Rescue. Breaking through all restraint and the influence of digni-

fied relations, he returned immediately and took up arms in her defence. At the age of eighteen, when leading his Command against the British lines (a break in stone here) He received a bullet in his leg, but supported himself upon his sword until another hit him in the knee and shattered the thigh bone he fell, and was taken from the field into Savannah. His thigh was amputated and he survived and continued to perform in the Army, until establishment of National independence and restoration of peace in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. Col. Warren was a true friend of the Children of his early associates, most of whom he survived; directing their education gratuitously, and faithfully discharging his duties of executor & guardian. He was distinguished by South Carolina with high and honorable Trust, served long in each branch of the Legislature, was made President of the Senate, and was offered appointment of Governor, which he declined. Late in life he removed to District of Pendleton, and there died suddenly on last day of November, 1841, in 79th year of his age, honored and respected as a patriot, a man of probity and a friend. This Monumental Slab bears Testimony of the esteem and gratitude of many who honored him in life and revered his memory.

Horry.

Sacred to the memory of Col. Elias Horry, a native of this Parish.

He was Born December 24th 1707 and died December 18th 1783, in the 76th year of his age.

In memory of Hannah Simons wife of Mr. Anthony Simons, who departed this life Oct 22nd 1787 Aged 39 yrs 9 months and twelve days.

My Saviour shall my life restore,
And raise me from my dark abode,
My flesh and Soul shall part no more,
But dwell forever near my God.

Here Lies the remains of Lewis Du Pre, Son of Daniel and Mary Du Pre, Who died Aug 18th 1787 Aged 20 years, 9 months & twenty days.

(No Inscriptions on Stones below.)

T. G. Skrine		I. O. S. 1817
I. Skrine 1831		I. A. S. 1828
		M. S. M. H. 1837

Sacred to memory of Sarah Jerman, Wife of Edward Jerman, Born Jan 1752 and died March 1824

In memory of Esther Berresford Dozier, Wife of Anthony White Dozier and daughter of William Gaillard, She departed this Life in Georgetown, S. C. 29th April 1828, Aged 18 years 9 months and 23 days

Can we weep too much, shall time e'er end
Our mourning for so dear a friend,
Youthful and fair like the flowers,
Bloomed to Grace a few Transient hours.

Sacred to memory of Ann Porcher, daughter of John S. & E. S. Palmer, Born Dec 23rd 1834 and departed this life Jan 16th 1839

Sacred to memory of James Edward Jerman, Son of Edward & Sarah Jerman Born 26th April 1782 and died Nov 14th 1830

Sacred to memory of Mrs. Rebecca Allston Jerman, daughter of Samuel and Mary S. DuPree and relict of Hon. James E. Jerman, Who died on April 11th 1851 in 55th year of her age.

"She sleeps in death to awake in her Saviour's image."

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Rebecca Verree, daughter of Sarah & Edward Jerman & relict of George Verree of Charleston, Born April 12th 1782 and died June 7th 1841

Sacred to memory of George Verree, son of George and Rebecca Verree died 30th Aug 1812 aged 8 years three months and one day

Sacred to memory of Thomas Satur Jerman Son of Sarah and Edward Jerman, Born Aug 7th 1773 and died 12th of March 1812.

May 5th 1911.

Rest of Stones broken or carried off, & those vaults of Brick demolished with nothing by which those buried under can be identified.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

WILLIAM SAVAGE—We are indebted to Mr. Vere L. Oliver, of Weymouth, England, editor of "Caribbeana" for the following inscription. According to the Hayne Record, William Savage, Merchant, died Feb: 1778.

Bath Abbey Church, co. Somerset.

On the floor of the Nave:—

Sacred to the Memory of
WILLIAM SAVAGE Esq.

Late of Charleston South Carolina
Merchant

who departed this life February 8th 1777 [Sic]

Aged 46

[15 lines follow. He came over on account of his ill
health.]

1778 March 3. William Savidge, Esq. Under the stone with brass plate round it, in the middle aisle. (Burial register.) The above M. I. was recorded in 1872 when the flooring of the church was taken up (N^o 116 of Abbey List).

PETER HENRY BRUCE, 1692-1757—This Society has recently received through the kindness of a member, Mr. E. H. Hillman, of Venice, Italy, a copy of the *Memoirs of Peter Henry Bruce, Esq., A Military Officer*. . . . London, Printed for the Authors Widow, 1782.

Bruce was a Military adventurer, and his *Memoirs* (1706-1745) his only literary work; they are pleasantly written, and show close and intelligent observation. The book is rather rare, and neither the Charleston Library Society, or this Society, have previously owned a copy.

According to his *Memoirs* Bruce reached Charles Town,

So. Ca. in January, 1745, and remained until June of the same year.

Here he made a full survey of the place, examined the "Morass" which lay before the town, sounded Hog Island Creek, and then gave a report as to what could be done to further fortify the place. The want of stone, lime, and the high cost of labor, made the execution of his plans amount to a very considerable sum, and the treasury at that time could not support the charge; the committee appointed to investigate were of the opinion that they should negotiate a loan from England, and also petition that an able engineer should be sent them as they did not choose to trust their present engineer "Colonel Baile".¹

Bruce states that he was offered double pay to stay and carry on his plans, but "As those gentlemen were very dilatory in their determinations, and in a bad understanding with their governor [Glen] I should have met with great difficulty to please both parties."

He gave full instructions to "Col. Baile," and two batteries at "Rahtes Point" [Rhett's] and Ansons House, for the security of the passage through Hog Island Creek were begun.

He describes entertainingly the visit to Charles Town of an Indian king, or War captain, with one hundred Cherokee Indians in his retinue; and also the capture of a rich French prize by Captain Thomas Frankland; the quantity of gold and silver being so great, that the shares were delivered by weight to avoid the trouble of counting it.

THE SIMONS-SNIPES DUEL.—On page 51 of the last issue of this Magazine the name of the opponent of Col. Maurice Simons in the duel which ended fatally for the latter, is given, on the authority of *Johnsons Traditions of the American Revolution*, as Major Henry Snipes, this is incorrect, Major Wm. Clay Snipes being the other principal.

Col. Simons and Major Snipes were both officers in the

¹This was Col. Othneal Beale, of whom an interesting account will be found in *Observations with the Dipping Needle at Boston in 1722*, by Horace Everett Ware, a reprint from the *Publications of the Colonial Society of Mass.*, Vol. XIII.

Revolution, although contemporary documents show that the latter was engaged in frequent controversies with his fellow officers.

The quarrel grew out of some evidence given by Col. Simons in the trials between Major Snipes and Rawlins Lowndes, and between Major Snipes and Col. Hampton.

The *S. C. Gazette and Public Advertiser*, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1785, gives the following account of the duel:

On Saturday Morning last [Nov. 12] a duel was fought near Wallaces Bridge, by Col. Maurice Simons of this City, and Mr. William Clay Snipes of the Round O,—when it unfortunately happened that the former fell.—His remains were brought to town on Sunday last, and yesterday evening interred in the family burying ground in St. Philips Church Yard. . . .

On Friday, Feb. 17, 1786, the Grand Jury found a bill against Major Snipes, and on Saturday, Feb. 18, he was arraigned for the murder of Col. Simons, and pleaded not guilty.

The Counsel for the Prosecution were the Attorney General (Alexander Moultrie) and Mr. Smith. Major Snipes' Counsel were, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Read, Mr. Pringle and Mr. Parker. The Judges of the Courts of Sessions and Common Pleas at this time were Henry Pendleton, Ædanus Burke, Thomas Heyward and John F. Grimke.

The verdict was Manslaughter, and after it was given Mr. Read moved the Court that the Major might be held to bail, which being assented to, he immediately gave bail in the sum of two thousand pounds for his appearance at the end of the sessions.

On Saturday Feb. 26, 1786, Major Snipes appeared before the Court of General Sessions, and pleaded a full pardon.

Commodore Gillon was second for Col. Simons, and Capt. Theus or Captain Martin appear to have served for Major Snipes, it is not quite clear from Judge Heyward's speech which of them served.

In the *Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser* for Feb. 21, 1786, will be found the report of the evidence, with the observations of Judges Heyward and Burke. Mr.

Parker's speech, which appears to have been his first, and Mr. Pringle's, which took upwards of two hours to deliver, will be found in the same file of papers, Feb. 23, 25 and 27, 1786.

Major Snipes died in 1806, as is shown by the following notice :

Died, on the 16th inst at his plantation on the Horse-Shoe, Major William Clay Snipes, in the 64th year of his age. During the revolutionary war he was a brave and an active officer, and rendered his country many important services.—*Charleston Courier* Feb. 25, 1806.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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The History of the Santee Canal. By Prof. F. A. Porcher. With an Appendix by A. S. Salley, Jr., 1903. 75c.

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N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I and No. 4 of Vol. XI, are \$1.25 each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th to May 19th), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

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No. 4.

THE WHITE INDENTED SERVANTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Theo. D. Jervey.

In the recent work of Mr. A. Maurice Low, entitled "The American People," there occurs, at pages 323 and 324, the assertion: "In Virginia and Maryland, great as the evils of slavery were in degrading free white labor, there was still room for the white indentured servant, but in South Carolina that was impossible."¹

Without considering the first portion of the above statement, it is proposed to subject to examination the last, which would be generally understood to mean that "the white indentured servant," in South Carolina, "was impossible."

In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina of 1669 "absolute power" was "given to all freemen over their slaves"² and although we find by the joint letter of the Proprietors Ashley, Carteret and Colleton to Sir John Yeamans in the year of the first settlement of the Province, 1670, an inclusion of negroes under the head of servants,³ yet a distinction was quickly established between the two, as appears by the act of 1686, which indicates that there were

¹The American People.—A. Maurice Low, pages 323-324, (Boston, 1909).

²The Shaftesbury Papers, page 115.

³Ibid, page 164.

in the Province at that date a sufficient number of white indented servants to warrant the passage of an act for their better government. This act after declaring: "Forasmuch as there hath been of late several indirect bargains between freemen servants and slaves amongst themselves whereby some evilly disposed have adventured privately to embezzle waste and sell divers of their masters goods," provided by way of punishment for such offenders, "if servants, to serve one whole year more of their contracted tyme;" and by further provisions, for every day lost by any absconding white servant, such a one was compelled to serve twenty-eight days additional to his contracted time.⁴

In the year immediately following this, 1687, provision was made: "For the avoiding of all fraud or any other difference that may happen between masters and servants when servants doe arrive in this Province without Indentures or other contracts."⁵

By this act it became the duty of the Grand Council to investigate such cases, fix a limit, and "upon the expiration of their terme of service lymited as aforesaid," it was provided that these servants should receive from their respective masters—"one suit of Apparell, one barrel of Indian Corne, one Axe and one Hoe."

Four years later, in 1691, it was enacted "on complaint made good by proof that any master mistress or overseer shall under pretext of correction whipp or unreasonably abuse his her or their servant or servants * * * it shall be lawfull for the Grand Council to sett such servant or servants at liberty."⁶

These enactments seem to establish beyond doubt the presence of white indented servants in the Province in sufficient numbers to warrant legislation concerning them; but in the next decade occur two statutes that throw an even fuller light upon the number therein.

By the first of these, in the year 1698, entitled "An act for the Encouragement of the Importation of White Servants," it was provided that "every merchant owner or

⁴Statutes of South Carolina, Vol III, page 22.

⁵Ibid, Vol. III, page 30.

⁶Stat. S. C., Vol. II, page 53.

master of any ship or vessell or any person not intending to settle and plant here which shall bring any white male servant Irish only excepted into Ashley river, over sixteen years of age and under forty and the same shall deliver to the Receiver General shall receive and be paid by the said Receiver in dollars or pieces of eight at five shillings the piece, the sum of thirteen pounds * * * Provided that every servant as aforesaid hath not less than four years to serve from and after the day of his arrival." This act after protecting the servant in his time if service further provided that "every owner of every plantation to which doth belong six men negro slaves above sixteen years old shall take from the Receiver one servant when it shall be his lot to have one and shall within three months pay the said Receiver so much money for the said servant as the Receiver gave to the person from whom he received the same" etc.

By the second of the two statutes above alluded to, enacted in 1700, the first, enacted in 1698 was repealed and upon the express ground that its purpose had been effected. The language of the repealing act is as follows: "Whereas by an Act made and ratified the 8th day of October 1698 entitled an Act for the Encouragement of the Importation of White Servants, it was (amongst other things) enacted that by reason of the great number of negroes imported into this Collony every owner of every plantation having six negro men slaves shall be furnished and supplied with a white servant—as by the said Act is required, which is already accomplished. Be it therefore enacted * * * that the said Act * * * be repealed."⁸

Now as the report of Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson in 1708 states the number of Whites and Negroes in the Province to be about equal, namely 4,080 whites to 4,100 negroes and of the whites only 120 servants,⁹ it is a fair and reasonable inference that a very substantial portion of this number of 4,080 whites consisted of indentured servants whose time had expired and who thus became freemen.

⁷Ibid, page 153.

⁸Stat. S. C., Vol 11, page 165.

⁹South Carolina Under the Proprietary Govt.—McCrady, p. 477.

Unfortunately from 1708 to 1715 the importation of negroes again greatly increased and the historian Hildreth's estimate that the proportion of whites and negroes at the latter date in the Province was 6,250 to 10,200 is very possibly correct; for there were many reasons to conduce to such a result. The planters desired the slave labor and doubtless found it, for their purposes more suitable than white labor and locally they were the controlling class. The British Government favored the importation of it on account of the interest in the slave trade of the mercantile classes of Great Britain; and while "the golden days of Newport," Rhode Island's sea port, can scarcely be said to have arrived until 1739—"By 1700, however, Rhode Island had begun to perceive where lay the path to fortune,"¹⁰ viz: in the "genteel" slave trade.

On the other hand, by 1714, in South Carolina, the provincial legislature was sufficiently alive to the injury to affix a duty of two pounds* upon every negro slave imported, by an act the preamble of which states: "Whereas the number of Negroes do extremely increase in this Province and through the afflicting Providence of God the white persons do not proportionately multiply, by reason of which the safety of the said Province is greatly endangered"¹¹; while by 1717 through raising the duty from two to *forty pounds,¹² the importation was made almost prohibitive. Two years prior to the first act, viz, in 1712, there had been offered "fourteen pounds for the importation of every healthy male British servant betwixt the ages of twelve and thirty years,"¹³ which bounty in its turn, in 1716, had been raised to twenty-five pounds, with a proviso, however, strikingly illustrative of the British prejudice of the Province, viz, "That none of the servants be either what is commonly called native Irish, or persons of known scandalous character, or Roman Catholics."[†] By this act one such

¹⁰Rhode Island.—Richman, pages 112-113.

¹¹Stat. S. C., Vol. VII, page 367.

*Pounds currency, then about 1/7 of Sterling.—Ed.

¹²Ibid., page 370.

¹³Ibid, Vol. 11, page 385.

†The Roman Catholic Religion was not then tolerated in the Province.—Ed.

white servant was forced upon all plantations or persons, "to whom shall belong ten slaves young or old."¹⁴ That in spite of the apparent necessity for this last act, there must have been in the Province in 1716 quite a number of white indentured servants is indicated by another act of that year which recites that £960 was paid Mr. Samuel Deane for thirty-two white servants bought by the Honorable the Government to be employed as soldiers in defending this Province against our enemies";¹⁵ for if Mr. Deane had thirty-two to sell it seems scarcely probable that he alone should have been possessed of such.

Yet even if this extremely improbable condition is assumed, it did not continue long; for by 1717, when again an act was passed providing that each such servant should "serve according to his contract or indenture," the mode by which such should procure "a certificate of their freedom, on demand," and the penalty for its refusal, the preamble distinctly states: "Whereas there has of late arrived in this Province great numbers of White Servants,"¹⁶ etc. And that from this time up to and through 1744, there must have been quite a number of them still there, is established by the acts relating to "the better governing and regulating White Servants."¹⁷

So far then from "room" being "impossible" for white indentured servants in South Carolina, the evidence is overwhelming that they were there from the settlement for at least three-quarters of a century and if this is a sample of the thoroughness with which Mr. Low has utilized the nine years which he is credited with having spent in the preparation of his work, the reader may well be sceptical concerning many other assertions found therein.

But considering now the general sentiment with regard to these white indentured servants, we would contrast it with that felt for negroes. We have seen that under Locke's Fundamenal constitutions of Carolina, "absolute power was given all freemen over their negro slaves;" which was

¹⁴Ibid, Vol. 11, page 646.

¹⁵Ibid, Vol. II, page 682.

¹⁶Statutes S. C., Vol. III, page 14.

¹⁷Ibid, page 621.

broadened by the act of 1686, which permitted or directed *any one* apprehending a runaway negro or indian slave, to chastise the same and send him home, while no such power was given in the case of white servants, and by the act of 1691, provision was made for the enfranchisement of such, if "whipped or unreasonably abused." Yet this did not mean that corporal punishment was prohibited with regard to white servants; but only that it was reserved for the higher powers to administer same, as by reference to the Council Journals of an early date, we find this entry on June 2d 1672: "Upon consideration had of the complaynt this day brought in by Mrs. Affera Coming against her servants namely John Chambers, Phillip ONill and Michael Lovell for their disobedience to her in refusing to obey her lawful commands & more especially against the said Philip ONill for threatening to overset the Boate wherein she was or words to that effect and giving the provisions allowed him and his fellow servants to the Doggs and threatening to run away to the Indians and divers other gross abuses, which being sufficiently proved. It is ordered by the Grand Councill that the said Phillip O'Neill be forthwith tied to the tree and there receive one and twenty lashes upon his naked back and that the others be advised for time to come to render more dutifull obedience to the lawful commands of their said Mistress upon pain of condign punishment."¹⁸

It must be remembered that the powers of masters and mistresses over servants at this time were and continued to be for more than half a century such as now seem almost incredible. Nor do they seem to have been affected by the forms of government under which such dwelt as the following "extract of a letter from Mr. C. Purry in London to his friend in Charleston dated May 10th 1732" indicates: "Sir, My Father is in Switzerland where he has purchased a number of People and hath great hopes to get a great many Free Men besides Women and Children."¹⁹ But the feeling with regard to this class of Bondsmen does not appear to have been harsh or even devoid of a certain de-

¹⁸Shaftesbury Papers, page 394.

¹⁹Carolina Gazette, Sept. 16-23, 1732.

gree of sympathy, as the following local of about the same date as the above seems to show. "On the 29th past, a white servant man belonging to Mr. Robert Sinclair drowned himself in Black River, he had been in the Province but a few weeks and it is imagined that his being put to work, which was what it seems he had not been used to induced him not (to) dispatch himself He was found next day floating on the River with half a Score Alligators about him that had made no Scruple of working upon the Poor Fellows Carcase pretty sufficiently."²⁰

In concluding this brief examination of the condition of white indented labor in the Province of South Carolina, a consideration of the proportionate effort made by those embraced under such head, and portions of the population conditioned differently, to evade their obligations, may be not without instruction.

If the estimate of the historian Hildreth concerning the relative numbers of whites and negroes in the Province of South Carolina for 1715 is correct, that as well as the Report of Governor Robert Johnson for 1719 and the account of the number of negroes imported from 1706 to 1724 as reported by the Committee of the Commons House of Assembly of the Province of South Carolina for 1737, would intimate an increase in population from 1715 to 1720 of about 250 whites to 2,500 negroes making it 6,500 whites to nearly 20,000 negroes; but as the Report of the Board of Trade of 1721 puts the white population at 9,000 and the negro population only 12,000, it is apparent that wars, pestilence and famine had affected the growth, and although in the next three years the population increased 2,500 in the proportion of 4 to 1 in favor of the negroes, it is not an unreasonable deduction from all records available, that in 1731-32, the population must have been about two negroes to every white or 10,000 whites to 20,000 negroes. The proportion of whites which were or had been indented servants there seems to be no record of; but it could hardly have been as great as half, and at the most one fourth of the number of negro slaves. Now by an exami-

²⁰Ibid, July 8-15, 1732.

nation of the advertisements for runaways for the year 1731-32, there appear to have been of these 19 negroes, 6 white servants, 4 deserting soldiers, 2 sailors and 2 Indian slaves. A proportionately greater number of white servants therefore must have attempted to break their bonds than did negroes. It might be argued that the condition of bondage to a higher race, was more galling or that they could from their higher intelligence or lesser restraint the more easily escape; but what inference are we to draw, when we find that in the same period appear advertisements for three absconding wives? Of husbands in the position to advertise for such, there could hardly have been 2,000; so that it veritably looks as if the inclination of the white servants to avoid their obligations to their masters was less strong than that of their mistresses to avoid theirs, and we may not be far wrong in concluding, that upon the whole their lot could not have been that of peculiar hardship.

Addenda—The following additional references to white servitude are of some interest in connection with Mr. Jervcy's paper.

1716, May 10, St. James. Letters of Lords Proprietors to Gov. Charles Craven, relating to the transportation of some rebels to South Carolina.

1716, June 11. Receipt for £20, signed Thomas Johnson, on account for the transportation of Mr. John Porteous.

1716, June 15, St. James. Letter from Lord Carteret to Col. Rhett, relating to the transportation of Mr. John Porteous (who was taken in the rebellion at Preston, in Lancashire) to the American plantations.—*Collections of the S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. 1, pp. 164-165.

In the Charleston Probate Court, Book 1727-1729, page 253, is the following list of convicts, the only one which has so far come under our observation:

South Carolina.

John Mackenzie Master & Commander of the ship called Expedition lately arrived from Bristol and now riding in the harbour of Charlestowne in the Province of South Carolina Maketh Oath That he this deponent on or about the eleventh day of Dec^r. last & on Several days since landed or cause to be landed & brought on Shore at this port the Several Convicts Mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed according to the Act of Parliament made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the first in this case made & provided & in full Performanse of the Agreements by him entered into in great Brittain for this purpose.

John McKenzie.

W^m. Birrell Mate of the said Ship maketh Oath that the Contents of the above affidavit is true from his own knowledge.
S^o Carolina

Council Chambers 9th. Feby 1728.

Sworne before me

Ar: Middleton.

List of Convicts Imported from Bristol to the province of S^o. Carolina on board the Ship called the Expedition John McKenzie was.

Edward Bond..... Convicted 4th. October 1726 Com. Wilts
Felony 7 Years.

Mary Walter }
Henry Cooper }Convicted 16th. March 1727. Com Wilts
Eliz: Ends } Felony 7 Years.
Solomon Grar }

John Moore }
W^m. Purnell Eod. Die.....Com Wilts.....petty Larceny.
John Dudson }Convicted 16 March 1727 Worcester
Thos. Oliver } Felony 7 Years.

W^m. Thompson }
Tho^s. Smith }Convicted 24 Augst.....Worcester
Mary Deeley } Felony 7 Years.

Jane Lewis }
Mary Robertson }
W^m. Vaughn }Convicted 14 Sep^t. 1728.....at Bristol
Sam: Foster } Felony 7 Years.
Rob^t. Kates }

W^m. Fitchut }
W^m. RichardsonConvicted 8 Janry 1728at Bristol
Felony 7 Years.

John Evans }
Joseph Ashton }Convicted 22^d July 1728.....at Gloucester
Ralph Phillips } Felony 14 Years.
Caleb Stowell }
Mary Hillier }D^o.....Felony 7 Years.

REGISTER OF
ST. ANDREWS PARISH, BERKELEY COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

1719-1774.

Copied and Edited by MABEL L. WEBBER.

St. Andrews was one of the original parishes of this Province laid out by the Act of Nov. 30, 1706; the bounds as fixed by the Act passed Dec. 18, 1708¹ were as follows: "to the north-east by the north-west line from the north bounds of the plantation of Christopher Smith,² to the north-west bounds of Berkley County, the bounds of St. James, Goose-Creek, to the South east by the sea, to the South-west by Stono River, and the bounds of Colleton County, and to the north-west by the northwest bounds of Berkley County."

On Dec. 11, 1717, an act was passed dividing St. Andrews parish, and the upper part was formed into St. George's parish, "bounded to the South-east by the plantation of Mr. Beadon inclusive, and from thence by a West line to the bounds of Colleton county, and also by another Straight line from the Said Beadon's to the plantation of the late William Rowsam, deceased, where Mr. Robert Dews now lives, inclusive, and from the said plantations of said Rowsam, deceased, by an East line until it touches the bounds of the parish of St. James Goose Creek, and on all other parts by the same bounds the said parish of St. Andrews was formerly bounded."³

The first rector of St. Andrews was the Rev. Alexander Wood, A. M., a Missionary sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he came to them in 1707, and died in 1708.⁴

In 1711, the Rev. Ebenezer Taylor was appointed by the Society to this parish; after a number of disputes with his

¹St. at Large, Vol. 2, p. 329, Dalcho, *Hist. P. E. Church in S. C.*

²In 1708 Christopher Smith was dead as is shown in the body of the Act.

³St. at Large, V. 3, p. 10.

⁴Dalcho, *Hist. P. E. Church in S. C.*

parishioners, he was removed in 1717 and sent to North Carolina.

The next rector, the Rev. Mr. Guy, though a native of England, was no stranger to this Province, having been appointed by the Society assistant rector of St. Philips and head of their free school in Charles Town in 1711, and subsequently was rector of St. Helena's parish. In 1719 Mr. Guy was invited to the cure of St. Andrews, which was then vacant, the Society subsequently confirmed the appointment. He remained rector until his death in 1751.

The parish remained without a regular rector until 1753 when the Rev. Charles Martyn, A. M., who had been sent out by the Society in 1752 was chosen. Mr. Martyn resigned in April 1770 and returned to England. Thereafter the Rev. Thomas Panting officiated occasionally, until the Rev. John Christopher Ernest Schawb, a native of Franconia, was elected Nov. 25, 1771; he died of malaria July 5, 1773. There does not seem to have been any other rector until 1787, when the Rev. Thomas Mills was elected, who continued in this cure until 1816.⁵

The Journals of the Diocesan Convention show no rector assigned to this parish from 1816 until 1824, when the Rev. Joseph M. Gilbert was rector of St. Andrews and of Grace Church, Sullivans Island.

In 1825, the Rev. Francis H. Rutledge, Deacon, was minister; from 1826 to 1829 the cure was vacant. From 1830 to 1837, the Rev. Paul Trapier was rector; in 1838, Rev. Jasper Adams, and from 1839 to 1851 the Rev. J. Stuart Hanckle. In 1852, the Rev. John Drayton Grimke began his ministry which lasted, except for the years 1865 to 1871, when the parish had no rector, until his death, in 1891.

The old parish church is no longer used, but is still in a fair state of preservation; over the west door is the following inscription:

J. F. . . T. R.
SVPER. VI.
1706.

⁵Dalcho.

The first church, like its successor, was of brick; in 1723 it was altered and enlarged; this church was destroyed by fire and rebuilt by subscription, and an act was passed Aug. 10, 1764 authorizing the church Wardens and vestry to sell the pews.⁶

The graveyard contained about three acres; this is now overgrown; and most of the grave stones have disappeared.

Dalcho says that the journals of the vestry, and the parochial register, are lost, but that the book of the church wardens, dating back to 1734 is still in existence. Since his time this church warden's book has disappeared; but the register, of which Dalcho had no knowledge, is fortunately, still in existence, having been in the custody of the Drayton family for several generations.

The book in which the Register was kept is a parchment bound volume 13½ inches long by 6½ inches wide; it is in an excellent state of preservation except for the first few pages where the edges are worn off. The records are written in several different hands. On the cover is the following inscription:

The Register Book [kept?] by the Rev^d M^r Guy for
the Use ——* Ps^h of S^t. Andrews begun y^e ——* of
January 17¹⁸/₁₉ p^r. the Rev^d W^m Guy ——* of the s^d.
Parish.

Some of the birth records go back to earlier dates than 1719, and were evidently entered from the knowledge of the clergyman, or at the request of the parents.

BIRTHS

Elizabeth the Daught: of Charles & Eliz: Hill born*

Charles y^e. Son of Charles & Eliz: Hill born*

Jane y^e Daught^r. of Charles & Eliz: Hill born April*

John y^e. Son of Charles & Eliz: Hill born Dec^r. y^e. 21—
1719.

Sarah y^e. Daughter of Charles & Eliz: Hill born April 17
1721.

⁶Dalcho, p. 342.

*Words missing.

*Edges torn away.

Mary y°. Daught^r. of Charles & Eliz: Hill born Jan: 15

17²²₂₃

W^m. the Son of W^m. & Rebecca Guy born March y°. 19,

17¹⁵₁₆

Edwad: Basden y°. Son of W^m. & Rebecca Guy born June y°. 10 1718

Mary y°. Daught^r of W^m. & Rebecca Guy born Feb^{ry}. y°.

1st. 17¹⁹₂₀

Christopher y°. Son of W^m. & Rebecca Guy born March y°. 18, 17²¹₂₂

Charles the Son of W^m. & Rebecca Guy born Febry, y°.

2^d. 17²⁴₂₅

Stephen the Son of William Bull and Mary his Wife was born March 18th 1707/8

William the Son of William and Mary Bull was born September the 24/1710

Elizabeth the Daughter of William and Mary bull Born March th 9/1712/13

Charlotte the Daughter of William and Mary Bull was Born August/15/1719

Mary Henrieta the Daughter of William and Mary Bull born February th 16/1722/23

John y° Son of William & Mary Miles borne Nov^r. y°. 26/1719.

William y°. Son of Will^m. & Mary Miles borne feb^{ry}. y° 8 1721/2

Thom^s y° Son of William & Mary Miles borne Octo—13 —1723

Edward son of Edward & Rosemond Peary borne oct° 16 172—.

Jeremiah y° son of W^m. & Mary Miles borne Nov^r. y° 6 172—

Anne y° Dauh^r. of James & Anne Palmar borne Jan y° 15 17—

Rebecca y° Daughter of W^m. & Rebecca Guy born Nov^r. 17. 172—

Mary the Daughter of W^m. & Mary Miles born——

Jane the Daughter of W^m. & Rebecca Guy born Aug^t. 12, 172—

Sarah the Daughter of Edw^d, & Rosamond Perry born June 23^d. 172—

Sarah the Daughter of W^m. & Rebecca Guy born Febry 2^d. 172—

Martha the Daughter of Henry & Mary Wood born 15 Jany 17—

Moses the Son of W^m. & Mary Miles born Febry 22^d. 1722/3.

Daniel the Son of Tho^s. & Hester Heyward born July 20. 1720—

Tho^s. Son of Tho^s. & Hester Heyward born Jany [26, 1723]

[John] the Son of Tho^s. & Hester Heyward born May [16, 1726]

[James] the Son of Tho^s. & Hester Heyward born March

[Nathaniel?] the Son of Thos & Hester Heyward

Hannah Daughter of Tho^s. & Hester Heyward

[Next entry worn off.]

*Joseph Stent a poor boy, born Nov^{br}: y^e: 28: 1724

Benjamin Son of Benjamin & Elizabeth Perry born April y^e — 17—

Josiah Son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Perry born June: y^e—30th: 17—

Emanuel the Son of Mary Tobias widow, Born Octo^{br}. y^e 1st: 1725.

Mary Daughter of John Anger and Hannah his wife born July y^e 14th 1730—

Joseph Son of John Anger & Hannah his wife born Nov^{br} y^e 14th 1740—

Anne the Daughter of Rob^{rt}. & Sabinah Ladson Born Sept^{br}: y^e: 1: 173—

Thomas Son of Tho^s: Butler & Eliz^{bth}. his wife Born Octo^{br}. 12: 173—

Mary Daughter of Tho^s: Butler & Eliz: his Wife Born August — —

Anne Daughter of Tho^s. Butler & Eliz: his wife Born April 26: 17—

*On the blank side of the page.

Will^m. Son of Tho^s. Butler & Eliz: his wife Born Feb^r
— 17

Eliz^{bth} Daughter of Tho^s. Butler & Eliz^{bth}: his wife Born
Jan. — 17—

Mary Daughter of John Champneys & Mary his Wife
Born — April 28

Eliz: Daugh^r. of Tho^s. Mell & Mary his Wife Born
April 13, 17—

Tho^s. son of Tho^s. Mell & Mary his wife born April 23,
17—

William Son of Tho^s. Mell & Mary his wife born Jan^r:
18th 17—

Mary Daught^r of Tho^s: Mell & Mary his wife Born—
Oct^{br}. 6, 17—

Joseph Son of Tho^s. Mell & Mary his Wife born March
2—

John Son of Tho^s. Mell & Mary his Wife born May
20—

Martha Daugh^r. of Tho^s. Mell & Mary his wife born
May 29 - 17—

Benja^{mⁱⁿ}. Son of Tho^s. Mell & Mary his wife born Nov^r.
14 17—

Ann Daughter of Charles Crubin & Eliz: his wife Born
Sept^r. 3^d 173—

William Son of William ffield & Margaret his Wife Born
Dec^r. 24th.—

Sophia-Sarah Daughter of William Guy & Rebecca his
wife born Aug^t: y^e 3^d. 173—

Joseph son of W^m. & Mary Miles Born April y^e 11 173

James the Son of Samuel Boswood & Martha his wife
born October 2^d. 173—

Samuel the Son of Samuel Boswood & Martha his wife
born Nov^r. 17 173—

Elizabeth the Daughter of Sam^l: Boswood & Martha his
wife born April 12th 17—

William Son of Edm^d. & Eli^a. Bellinger born Nov. 4th.
1733

John Son of Ibid born June 29th. 1735

William Son of W^m. Cattiel Jun^r. & Anne his Wife born April 12th. 1736.

Richard son of Edmund Bellinger & Elizabeth his wife born 3^d. May, 17—

Susannah y^e Daughter of Joseph Fitch & Constant his wife born 26th. Nov^r. 1723

William—y^e Son of John Rivers & Martha his wife born 25th. Oct—

ANNO $\frac{1718}{19}$ CHRISTENINGS P^r. THE REV^d. M^r. GUY.

Bethel the Son of Robert & Mary Dews Bapt^d. Jan^y. 21st. 17 $\frac{18}{19}$

Thomas the Son of Tho: & Mary Miles bap^d. April y^e 19. 1719

William y^e. Son of Tho: & Mary Miles Bap^d. April y^e 19. 1719

Jeremiah y^e. Son of Tho: & Mary Miles bap^d. April y^e. 19. 1719

Anne y^e. Daughter of Martha Vincent Widdow bap^d. April y^e 19. 1719

Mary y^e. Daughter of Martha Vincent—Bap^d. April y^e. 19. 1719

John y^e. Son of W^m. & Mary Miles Bap^d. Feb^y. y^e. 28. 1719/20

Mary y^e. Daughter of W^m. & Rebecca Guy bap^d. March y^e. —

John y^e. Son of Charles & Elizabeth Hill bap^d. April y^e. 19. 1720.

Margarett the daughter of Tho: & Elizabeth Rose bap^d. April y^e. 19 —

Elizabeth y^e. Daughter of Benjamin & Rinchy Gibbs bap^d. Oct—y^e. 16 1720.

Tho: y^e. Son of W^m. & Martha Ladson Bap^d. Oct: y^e. 16. 1720

Jane y^e. Daught^r of Francis & Elizabeth Yonge bap^d. July y^e. 16. 1720

Charlotte y^e. Daughter of W^m. & Mary Bull bap^d. Dec^r. 6. 1720.

Tho: y^e. Son of Samuel & Dorothy Jones bap^d. Dec^r. y^e.
9th. 1720.

Thomas Gibson an Adult white man, bap^d. Jan^y. y^e. 29th.
1720/21

Benjamin the Son of Joseph & Elizabeth Heap bap^d.
Jan^y. 30 1720/21

Isaac the Son of John & Anne Gererdeau Bap^d. Feb^y. y^e.
25. 1720/21.

Mary y^e. Daughter of W^m. & Allis Gibbs bap^d. March y^e.
26. 1721.

Charles the Son of Charles & Anne Grady bap^d. April y^e.
9. 1721.

William the Son of Joseph & Martha Hull bap^d. April
y^e. 9. 1721.

Edward the Son of Jacob & Elizabeth Ladson bap^d. April
y^e. 9. 1721

Thomas y^e. Son of Rob^t. & Anne Ladson bap^d. May y^e. 7.
1721

Mary—Young—y^e. Daught. of — Walker bap^d. May
y^e. 14. 1721

Elizabeth y^e. Daugh^{tr}. of Joseph & Eliz: Dill bap^d. May
y^e. 17. 1721

Mary y^e. Daught^r. of W^m. Chapman bap^d. May y^e. 17.
1721

Elizabeth the Daught^r. of Tho: & Mary Mills bap^d. June
y^e. 11. 1721.

Charles the Son of Edward & Bridgett Brailsford bap^d.
June y^e. 12. 1721.

Sarah y^e. Daught^r. of Charles & Eliz: Hill bap^d. July y^e.
2^d. 1721.

John y^e. Son of John & Mary Gibbs bap^d. July y^e. 2. 1721.
Elizabeth the Daught^r. of W^m. & Eliz: Fuller Sen^r. bap^d.

July y^e. 3^d. 1721.

Mary y^e. Daught^r. of Jonathan & Ann Fitch bap^d. July
y^e. 15. 1721

Sarah y^e. Daught^r. of John & Mary Drayton bap^d. July
y^e. 23. 1721.

Mary y^e. Daught^r. of John & Mary Williams bap^d. Aug^t.
y^e. 7. 1721

John y^e. Son of Will^m. & Eliz: Street bap^d. Oct. y^e. 3^d. 1721.

Mary the Daughter of Gerard & Jane Monger bap^d. Oct. y^e. 9. 1721.

Elizabeth y^e. Daught^r. of Benjamin—Godfrey als Garn^r. bap^d. Oct. 7 1721.

W^m. the Son of Burnaby & Lucy Bull bap^d. Oct. y^e. 19. 1721.

Thomas the Son of E [?]^r—Jones of Dorchester bap^d. Nov^r. y^e. 5. 1721

Anne the Daugh^t. of Benjamin & Sarah Clifford bap^d. Dec^r. y^e. 14. 1721.

Mary the Daughter of Rob^t.—Brewington bap^d. Dec^r. 15. 1721.

[torn] y^e. Daugh^t. of Nathaniel & Anne Partridge bap^d. Dec^r. y^e. 18. 17—

Elizabeth the Daughter of Charles & Eliz: Hill bap^d. p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Gideon Johnson Nov^r. y^e. 19. 171—

Charles y^e. Son of Charles & Elizabeth Hill bap^d. p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Guy. Feb^{ry}. 13. —

Jane y^e. Daught^r. of Charles & Eliz: Hill bap^d. p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Wye—May 24. 1718.

W^m. the Son of W^m. & Rebecca Guy bap^d. p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Whitehead. April y^e. 21. 1716.

Edward—Basden y^d. Son of W^m. & Rebecca Guy bap^d. p^r. the s^d. M^r. Guy—June y^e. 22. 1718.

MARRIAGES¹

Charles Hill & Elizabeth Godfrey Mar^d. p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Ebenezer Taylor—Jan^y. 13. 1714/15.

men^{dum}.

Daniel the Son of Christian Welshuysen & Maria Brome his wife was born March 17th. 1699 & bap^d. March 19th. Ditto p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Magnus Caspar Hamar—

This is a true Extract from the Certificate taken out of

¹The exact order of the book is followed, and the arrangement is very irregular, entries of later dates being inserted on the blank pages opposite the regular entries.

the Church Register at Carelshamn the 11th. March 1731 & attested p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Hendrick Serderberg Pastor & Prespes. 'tus there.

As witness my Hand
this 21 March 1731/2

W. Guy.

N. B. The S^d. Rev^d. M^r. Hendrick Serderberg does Certify, that the S^d. Daniel Welshuÿsen did constantly receive the Blessed Sacrament at Carelshamn, & therefore recomends him to the Rev^d. the Minister here, that he may use & enjoy the same without hindrance.

W. Guy.

Mem^{dum}.

Isabella the Daugh^t. of Hans Willemzen Van Kinswilder, & Getryÿ Kock his wife, was bap^d. April 6th. 1697. by the Rev^d. M^r. Nicholas Verknel as Witness

Wigboldus Rasvelt
Eccles^a.

Curacou May 30 1731

Daniel Welshuÿsen, & Isabella Van Kinswilder were three times published in the Church by the Rev^d. M^r. Theodorus Cambron & mar'd the 27th. January 1725. as witness the S^d.

Wigboldus Rasvelt.
Eccles—

Curacou May 30 1731

This is a true Extract from the Certificate taken out of the Church Register at Curacou May 30th. 1731 & attested p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Wigboldus Rasvelt—

As witness my hand this 21 March 1731/2

W. Guy.

N. B.

The S^d. M^r. Wigboldus Rasvelt does Certify that the s^d. Isabella Van Kinswilder did constantly receive the B^d. Sacram^t. at Curacou, & therefore recommends her to the

Rev^d the Minister here, that she may use & enjoy the same wth out hinderance.

W. Guy.

Hans—W^m y^r. Son of Daniel Welschuijsen & Isabella his wife Born in Curacao March 24—1727

Maria—Elizabeth the Daughter of Ditto, born Oct: 1st, 1728

Christian the Son of Ditto—born Feb^y 1. 1731—

BIRTHS

Elizabeth the Daugh^t. of Sam^l. & Mary Drake born Aug^t. 26 1724

Edward the Son of ibid born—June 26, 1726

Samuel the Son of ibid—born October 9th. 1727

Mary the Daugh^t of ibid born Nov^r. 19 1728

Joseph Son of Peter Perry born January 1st. 1730/1

Mary the Daughter of John Rivers born May 10th. 1731

Mary the daughter of John Haydon born June 9th. 1731

Sarah the Daughter of Joseph Heap born June 20 1731

Anne Daughter of W^m. Miles born Sept^r. 5. 1731

John the Son of James & Heiter Taylor born Sep^r. 23. 1731

Thos. Son of Tho^s. Drayton born Octob^r. 3 1731

Kath Daughter of W^m. Holman born Oct^{br}. 29 1731

Robt. Son of Robt. Wood born Dec^r. 31 1731

Joseph Son of Jacob Lauson born Dec^r. 12 1731

Katharina y^r Daugh^t. of Isaac Bantoon & Sarah his wife born —

John y^r. Son of Benjⁿ. Godfrey & Margaret his wife born Aug^t. 20 1731

William the Son of John Delory & Mary his wife born January 10 1731/2

W^m. the Son of Stephen & Martha Bull born Feby 19. 1731/2

Hannah the Daugh^t. of Sam^l. & Eliz: Rovers born February 14 1731/2

Samuel the Son of Sam^l. Stocks & Eliz: his wife born January 13 1731/2

James the Son of James Manning & Sarah his wife born
March 13 1731/2

Charles the Son of Francis Stokes & Marg^e. his wife
born Febry 17 1731

Martha Daught^r. of Thos. & Eliz: Whaley Born Febry
26 1731

Tho^s. the Son of Samuel Drake & Mary his wife born
March 11 1731/2.

Jane—Baynes, the Daught^r. of W^m. Guy & Rebecca his
wife born May 1st. 1732

Magnus Son of Magnus Brooks & Mehitable his wife
born March y^e. 3^d. 1731/2.

John y^e. Son of John Champneys & Mary his wife born
May 29th. 1732.

Hester the Daug^r. of James Taylor & Hester his wife
born June 3^d. 1732.

Gabriel y^e. Son of W^m. Brandford & Anne his wife born
Sep^r. 7 1731—[sic]

Susannah y^e. Daug^r. of Arthur Hall & Martha his wife
born Sep^r. 19 1732.

Sarah y^e. Daughter of Charles Crubin & Eliz: his wife
born June 13. 1732.

Sarah the Daugh^r. of Francis Ladson & Sarah his wife
born July 31—1732.

W^m. the Son of Josiah Canty & Eliz: his wife born Nov^r.
6 1732.

Hester the Daug^r. of Charles Jones & Rachel his wife
born —

Arthur the Son of John Cattell & Sarah his wife born
January 6th. 1732/3

Mary the Daugh^r. of John Man & Anne his wife Born
Octo^r. —: 173—

Anne Daughter of James & Sarah Manuing born Dec^r.
14: 173—

Sarah Daughter of Will^m. Miles & Mary his Wife Born
Feb^r: 20 —

Catherine the Daughter of John Man & Anne his wife
born Oct^r. 27th. 173—

Stephen Fox Son of John Drayton & Sarah his wife born 13th. Nov^r. 1737.

Margaret y^e. Daughter of James Boswood & Martha his Wife Born 1st. Sep^r. 1737 —

George Son of John Boswood & Nancy his Wife born 7th. February 1737 —

William Son of W^m. Elliott Jun^r & Frances his wife born 3^d. Oct^r. 1732.

Tho^s. Son ibid born 4th. March 1735.

Joseph Son ibid born 14th. March 1737.

William Son of John Drayton and Sarah his wife Born 24th. Dec^r. 1738.

John—Vincent Son to John Man & Anne his wife born Octo^{br}. y^e. 19th. 1739—

Sarah daugh^{tr}. of Isaac Chardon & Mary his wife born Oct^r. 19th, 1739

Dorcas Daughter to Samuel Rivers & Elizabeth. his wife born March y^e 6 1733

Nehmiah Son to Ditto born March y^e 20th 1735

Sarah Daugh^{tr}. to Ditto born April 16th. 1737—

Catherine Daugh^{tr}. to Ditto born August 21 1739.

Thomas & Margaret Son & Daughter to John Miles of S^t. Pauls Parish & Elizabeth his wife born Feb^{ry}. y^e 28th 1740/1

Keziah Daughter of William Rivers & Susanah—frances his wife Born August y^e 8 1741.

Martha Daught^r of James Manning & Sarah his wife Born Nov^r. y^e. 1, 1741—

Ralph The Son of Henry Izard & Marg^t. his Wife was born Jan^y. y^e. 23^d: 1741/2.

Henry-Elliott Son of W^m. Fairchild & Martha his wife born June y^e. 7, 1739.

Eliz^{eth}. & Mary Daugh^{trs}. to William Fuller & Martha his wife born March y^e 12th 1727 —

William Son of Ditto born De^{br}: y^e 25. 1730

Benjamin Son of Ditto born Jan^{ry} y^e. 14 1733—

Sarah Daught^r of Ditto born Nov^r. y^e 27. 1738

Whitmarsh Son of Ditto born Nov^r. y^e 15th. 1741

Thomas the Son of John Man & Anne his wife Born
Sep^r. y^e. 17th 1742.

Elizabeth the Daugh^{tr} of John & Elizabeth Rivers born
June y^e 15th 1742

Edward Son of William Miles & Mary his wife Born
August y^e. 16th. 1738—

Robert Son of Jacob Ladson & Elizabth his wife born
March y^e 19th 1741—

Jane & Mary Daughters of Thomas & Elizabeth jjuks
born July y^e 9th 1743

Jemima Daughter of James Manning & Sarah his wife
Born Nov^r. y^e. 1st. 1741.

Jane y^e Daughter of John Deavoux & Sarah his wife
Born March y^e: 6th: 1742.

Elizabeth Daughter of John Rivers & Martha his wife
Born April y^e 8 1729.

Anne Daugh^{tr}. of John Rivers & Martha his wife Born
Octo^r. y^e 30. 1733

John Son of John Rivers & Martha his wife Born Nov^{br}:
y^e 11th 1738 —

William Son of Thomas Drayton & Elizabeth his wife
Born March y^e 21. 1732

Mary Daugh^r: of Thomas Drayton and Elizabeth his
wife Born Dec^{br}. 21, 1734—

Stephen Son of Tho^s: Drayton & Eliz^{bth}: his wife Born
April y^e 28 1736—

Henrieta Charlotta Daug^{hr}. of Tho^s. Drayton & Elzth:
his wife Born July y^a 28 1743—

John Son of Tho^s: Drayton & Elz^{bth}: his wife Born
August y^e 28 1745—

MARRIAGES

Begun Ano 1718/19 p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Guy—

Tho: Mell & Mary Boswood mar^d. Dec^r. y^e. 23, 1718

Michael Clinch & Elizabeth Stow Widd: mar^d. Feb^r. y^e.
6. 1718/19.

Joseph Fitch & Constant Williamson mar^d. March y^e. 5.
1718/19.

Jonathan Skrine & Eliz: Gaillard Wid: mar^d— March
y^e 26 1718/19

Benjamin Whitaker & Sarah Godfrey mar^d. May y^e. 20.
1719.

Edward Rawlins & Mary Miles Mar^d. April y^e. 24. 1719.

Thomas Haywood & Hester Taylor mar^d. June y^e. 4.
1719.

Charles Diston & Martha Canty mar^d. June y^e. 16. 1719

Henry Toomer & Mary Baker mar^d. June y^e. 23. 1719.

John Perry & Sarah Clift mar^d. July y^e. 8. 1719.

John Gibbs & Mary Woodward mard. July y^e. 25. 1719.

David Galloway & Mary Stocks mar^d. Sept^r. y^e. 12. 1719.

John Moor & Justina Smith mard. Octo^r. y^e. 22^d. 1719.

Isaac Waight & Mary Jones mard. Nov^r. y^e. 13. 1719.

John Beamore & Judith Stewart mard. Nov^r. y^e. 29. 1719.

John Green & Mary Elms mard. Nov^r. y^e. 28. 1719.

Joseph Dill & Elizabeth Croskeys Mard. Jan^y. y^e. 2^d.
1719/20.

Philip Evans & Mary Clay mard [no date]

Jacob Ladson & Elizabeth Perry mard. Feb^{ry}. y^e. 18.

1719-20.

Benjamin Bastenot & Mary Beard. Mard. Feb^y. y^e: 20:

1719/20

James Samways & Elizabeth Rose mard. June y^e. 7. 1720.

Samuel Frith & Anne Croskeys mard. June y^e. 6. 1720.

Jeremiah Burrows & Belinda Heap mard. Oct. y^e. 30.

1720.

John Wiliams & Mary Baker mard June y^e. 16. 1720.

George Norton & Elizabeth Conway mard. Oct. y^e. 24.

1720

Emanuel Smith & Anne Jones mard. Dec^r. y^e. 9th. 1720.†

Thomas Gibson & Anne Stocks mard Jan^y. y^e. 30th. 1720/

21.

Rob^t. Elliott* & Elizabeth Scriven mard. Feb^y. y^e. 3^d.

1720/21.

†See this Magazine, Vol XI, page 230, note 2. Jones and not Jouds is the correct name.

*Son of Humphery Elliott and Elizabeth Cutts of Kittery, Maine. Elizabeth Elliott married 2nd, Robert Witherick, and came to S. C. about 1700.

W^m. Webb & Deborah Jones mard. Feb^{ry}. y^e. 5. 1720/21
W^m. Brandford and Anne Creighton mard March y^e. 23.

1720/21.

W^m. Grey & Hannah Andrew mard. June y^e. 11th. 1721.
John Croskey & Elizabeth Hill mard Aug^t. y^e. 12. 1721.
Hugh Bryan & Martha Brandford mard Oct. y^e. 19. 1721.
Edward King & Jerusha Rock mard. Sept. y^e. 29. 1721.
Will^m. Elliott & Elizabeth Baker mard Dec^r. y^e. 13. 1721
Rich^d. Fuller & Mary Drayton mar'd Dec^r. y^e. 21. 1721.
John Hogg & Hannah Painter mard Dec^r. y^e. 28. 1721.
John Cousins & Elizabeth Shann mar'd Jan^y. y^e. 4: 1721/

22.

Rich^d. Ralton & Hepziba Bedel mard. Feb^{ry}. y^e. 22^d. 1721
/22.

W^m. Elliott Jun^r. & Hester Butler Spin^s: mard Feb^y. y^e.
24. 1721/22.

Emanuel Smith and Margaret Elmes mard December
by the Rev^d. M^r. Varnod [?]*

FUNERALS

Begun

Ano 1718/19

p^r. the

Rev^d. M^r. Guy

Mary the wife of John Godfrey Bur^d. Dec^r. y^e. 14. 1718.

Manly Williamson Sen^r. burd Dec^r. y^e. 28. 1718

Richard Vincent Bur^d. Jan^y. y^e. 25. 1718/19.

Edmond Basden the Son of W^m. & Rebecca Guy burd
March y^e. 12. 1718/19

M^r. Brandford Sen^r. Bur^d. Nov^r. y^e. 19. 1719.

Capt. Clay—Burd— [no date]

Sarah y^e. wife of Francis Ladson burd.

James the Son of Gerard Monger burd.

Thomas Parker Burd Feb^{ry}. y^e. 29th. 1719/20.

M^{rs}. Elizabeth Nairn widdow Buried March: 7th: 1720/1

Benjamin Cattell Burd May y^e: 10: 1720.

M^{rs}. Saunders Widd: of Goose Creek burd. Dec^r. y^e. 28.

1720.

*This entry is crowded in at the foot of a page and is in a different hand.

John Gererdeau Bur Feb^{ry} y°. 28: 1720/21.

Charles the Son of Edward & Bridgett Brailsford burd. June 17. 1721.

Elizabeth y°. Daughter of W^m. Fuller ^{senr}. bur^d. July y°. 4. 1721.

Benjamin Gibbes of Goose Creek burd. Aug^t. y°. 16. 1721.

Anne* y°. wife of Emanuel Smith bur^d. Sep^t. y°. 19. 1721.

Mary y°. Daughter of Gerard Monger burd Oct. y°. 5. 1721

Elizabeth the wife of Francis Yonge burd Dec^r. y°. 7. 1721.

David Kilpatrick burd. Dec^r. y°. 26. 1721

John y°. Son of Tho. Holman Burd Jan^y. y°. 23. 1721/22.

M^{rs}. Lesad bur^d. May y°. 25. 1722.

Sarah y°. Daughter of Edward Brailsford bur^d. July y°.

10. 1722.

John Miles Sen^r. Burd. July y°. 28. —1722.

Thomas the Son of Edward Brailsford burd. Nov^r. y°.

7. 1722.

Thomas James Burd Sept^r. y°. 26. 1722.

John Godfrey Sen^r. Burd. Nov^r. y°. 21. 1722.

Edmond Cook burd May y°. 1st. 1723.

John y°. Son of Charles & Eliz: Hill burd May y°. 27. 1723.

Richard the Son of Rich^d. Woodward burd. June y°. 12.

1723.

John y°. Son of W^m. Street burd. June y°. 29. 1723.

Jane y°. Daughter of Francis Yonge burd Aug^t. y°. 28.

1723.

Jonathan Fitch burd October y°. 30. 1723

Rebecca y°. Wife of Tho: Holman burd. Jany y° 29. 1723/4.

Maximilian Vanhainon burd. Febry y° 7. 1723/4.

Eliz: y°. wife of Tho: Rose Burd. June y°. 13. — 1724.

*See this Magazine, Vol VI, page 230, note 2 A Mss. copy of St. Andrews Reg. was used for these notes, the original then being inaccessible; there are several errors in the copy; "Jones" was copied "Jouds," and in the above item, "daughter" is given in place of "wife."

Jane y^e. Daught^r. of Tho: & Jane Heydon Bur'd Nov^r.
y^e. 24. 1724.

Pirsella y^e. dt^r. of Isaac & Pirseilla Emanuel bu^d. June
y^e. 10. 1725.

Richard Woodward Beured p^r. y^e. [?] M^r Stan^s June y^e
13. 1725.

John y^e Son of John & Mary Williams burd June y^e. 15.
1725.

Elana the Wife of Miles Rivers Bur^d. Aug^t. y^e. 5. 1725

Thomas Moreton Beured p^r. y^e. Rev^d. M^r. Stan^{ds} Septm y^e.

14. 1725

Thomas Beoseley Beured November y^e. 23 1725.

(To be continued.)

JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN TO THE SOUTHWARD.

May 9th to July 14th, 1778.

By
John Faucheraud Grimké.

(Continued from the July number.)

July.

1: At two O'clock in the Morning the General rec^d. an express from the Governor informing him that a body of Militia Horse under the Command of General Scriven¹ amounting to One Hund^d. & odd, had been detached by him to Reconnoitre the Enemy & that he had rec^d. a Courier from the Brigadier acquainting him that he had fallen in with the Enemy about 26 Miles from his Camp whom he attacked but was obliged to Retreat with the loss of One killed, four wounded, & one Negro missing, with about 5 or 6 Horses killed bringing off one Lieut a Prisoner: the Enemy's loss not known.—He presses the General to march early tomorrow Morning to attac them with as many of his Troops as he can possibly spare & promises that he will march & Cooperate in the attempt. by the acc^t: it appeared to the General that Brig: Gen: Scriven had been drawn into a well concerted Ambuscade by Major Prevost: & he declared it as his Opinion that the Enemy had an intention of opposing us there, as they raised a breast-work, which they defended with much valour, tho' with little Judgment, in killing and wounding so few of Our Men, who were within 30 or 40 yards of the breast work. He readily acquiesced in the proposal of the Governors (altho' he had not been previously acquainted with the Manovere of the Mili-

¹Gen. James Scriven of the Georgia Militia, he had been Col. of the 3^d Battalion of Georgia Continentals, and resigned 21 March, 1778; he received his death wound at Midway, Ga., Nov. 24, 1778.

tia, & from which, fatal consequences might have ensued, had we Detached any troops also) & Promised to be ready to march upon the Return of the Express, if the Governor could supply our Army with Rice as the Galley not Coming up had disappointed Us, & we had not sufficient for the days supply.

Measures were taken accordingly by the Continental Troops who held them selves in Readiness to March at a minutes warning.

Col^o: Jack arrived at 7 o'Clock in the Evening with a letter from the Governor informing Us that He had no Provisions in his Camp for to-morrows Subsistence & that of Consequence the proposed Expedition must fall to the ground. Had the General advanced, as the Governor in his Letter to him assures him He hopes will & that he Relies upon his Moving the [illegible] of the Continental Troops had most probably been cut off by this disappointment & want of the Supplies Pledged.—

The want of Provisions in the Governors Camp appears to Us very Extraordinary, as the General left him Rice at S^t Illas which tho a small quantity would have been of great service to Us & which would have prevented Our Camp from Wanting had it not been relinquished to him: but what Surprises Us most is a declaration of Gov: Houstons in a letter to the General of the 27 Ult^o: that the Small quantity of Rice left at S^t Illas for his Militia was no disappointment as He was well Supplied with Provisions— notwithstanding this assertion, we find him in want 5 days afterwards.

Accounts are rec^d. that 14 or 15 Scophilites are arrived in the Governors Camp who Report that they Deserted from the Enemy as soon as the firing began between Gen: Scriven & Major Prevost & that had we not attacked them that Day Two Hund^d. had combined to Come over in the Night: Col^o: Brown, they Say, was just Coming into their Camp upon his Retreat from Fort Tonym & that they had not been acquainted with the advance of the Continental Troops to this Post, for which Reason they went to the Governor's Camp.—That 200 Regulars were posted in the breast-work

whence they annoyed the Militia & that the best of the Scophilites to the amount of 300 men drawn up behind the [illegible]: that Col^o: Browns¹ Men had escaped in that Swamp & that they were marching to surround Gen: Scriven when he very fortunately & Preciptateley Retreated leaving all his Baggage behind him: That the Person fired upon on the 29th. was McGirt who was slightly wounded in the Shoulder; & that the Person pursued on the 28th was Col^o: Brown himself, who was reconnoitring Our Camp with a design of attacking Us; & that He & Col^o: McMurphy had actually marched on the 29th: when McGirt was wounded (who was then acting as a Scout to the Enemy) to fulfil the above Intention, but learning from McGirt that we had advanced within two Miles of Fort Tonyn with all Our force, they immediately Retreated to the breast work where General Scriven was surprised. by this retreat it was conjectured that the Enemy did not mean to attac our whole force, but had Hopes of Surprising Us whilst part of the Army was on the other side of the River, having reason to Express a Compleater Victory could they attac Us in Our Divided States. These Prisoners also inform that They were fed on Salt-Pork & Rice & had been promised one Shilling Ster: per Dieum, but that they had not as yet been paid: — that the Enemy had no Works at Trout Creek, only a small breast-work at the embarking place on S^t Johns this side of the River & that they had a pretty Strong Work at Hesters[?] Point, & they make no doubt the Enemy will retire immediately upon our approach, as it was currently Reported they were to Retreat before the Above action happened.

Captⁿ. Saunders² at past eleven oClock in the Night arrived in Camp with the Baggage etc which we had left behind & Reported that he had been detained by the Militia who crossed over their Artillery, carried them back again & recrossed them a Second time before he could Obtain the Use of the Raft, tho' framed by Continental Troops.—He also Says, that he marched into Camp without being chal-

¹Col. Thomas Brown of the Florida Scout or Queen's Rangers.

²Capt. Roger Saunders of the First Regiment. Commission dated 4 Nov., 1775. Resigned Oct. 6, 1778.

lenged by any Centry or Stopped by any Guards.—Capt. Saunders acquaints the General that Major Romand was obliged to pay £60 Sterl^e. for a Continental waggon which had been sunk in the River & which the Militia having taken out refused to Deliver up, claiming it as plunder, & that according to the Arbitration of Several Field officers of the Militia, he was obliged to pay the above sum to regain the waggon.

2: The Galley arrived this Morning with two flats, laden with Rice, Salt, etc. to the great satisfaction of the Army, who have not tasted Bread these three days, but which however they have bore with a Many Patience & without Complaint.

The Governor visited our Camp to Day, & after a short Conference with the General, wherein he Promised to Cross over the River & encamp in our Neighbourhood the next Day, He Returned to his Camp the same Evening.

The Carolina Galley in Saluting, shot one Privates arm off by a Wad, which it is supposed glanced from the water, as the bluff is near 30 feet high.

6: The Militia have at length crossed the River & are encamped within half a mile of Us: this we expected them to have done ever since the 28 June, when the Governor promised to March against Major Prevost & that they would not have left Us liable to the United Attacks of Major Prevost & Col^o: Brown, whose force was equal, if not superior, to that of the Continental Troops alone, already reduced by Deseased & which were daily increasing.

The Continental Troops do not amount to 400 effectives: Our Situation wears the appearance of much distress & Prudence dictate that we should Consider our Retreat whilst practicable particularly as the Designs of the general have been Compleated & that We have strong assurances of the Enemy do not mean to Engage with Us on this side of S^t. Johns River.

The Engineer has been employed to throw up Fleches in the Front of Our Rampart & to repair the foot.

Our Scouting Parties every night do not fail of bringing us some intelligence of the Enemys advanced Parties being

about our Camps, Stealing Cattle & Horses. Our Centinils fire upon them almost every night, alarm the Camp & harass the Troops.

A farther Progress of the Troops seems equally unnecessary and impolitic: the difficulties of Marching thro' an uninhabited Savage Country increase upon us every Moment—the Danger of Carrying the galleys without cutting a passage for them, & the delay which would be Occasioned by making such a channel, the advanced Season of the year and the increasing disorders of the Army, the few Men who are now fit & effective for Duty scarce amounting to one third of the Army, which we set out with, the Superiority of the Enemies Force in S^t Johns River even could the Galleys get there & the bad Provisions made for a farther Progress to the Southward than S^t Marys & a longer Campaign than the Present Month which was hardly expected to Continue so long, the Improbability of the Enemies engaging Us on this side of S^t. Johns River where it is so much their Interest & advantage to Attac us in passing the River, where their Retreat will be Secure, the Impossibility of making any attac upon S^t Augustine & that should it be attempted & We fail in success all the Continental Soldiers will most probably be sick by the Inclemency of the Season & the Fatigue they Undergo, by which Georgia would be left defenceless & more subject to the Ravages of the Enemy if not to an invasion of all the Troops of Florida, the want of Horses to draw our artillery & waggons, above forty have been reported deficient, added to this the Improbability of Col^o. Williamsons arrival, by Militia Report we have had Reason to Expect for these three Weeks, & from whom we have never heard a word, neither do we know his Strength in Men or his quantity of Provisions: also that Governor Houston instead of bringing 1,300 Men into the field which he pledged himself to Carolina for, cannot at present Parade 400 & has Expectations of Only 200 More, under Col^o: Walton (nor yet arrived tho' expected daily;) & likewise that the Militia having imbibed a notion, that they were not to be commanded by Continental officers, had raised such a mutual distrust & want of Confidence in

each other, by which no Orders issued could be expected to be Obedied, & from which nothing but disappointment could arise & a Consequent Digrace & that altho' Congress had in a very particular Manner given their Determination upon this Subject, yet had it been misconstrued & avoided by such misinterpretation, to the Injury of Continental officers, who had sacrificed their Time & Fortunes to the Duties of a Continental Commission, yet had the Militia refused to act in concert with & under Continental Troops Besides these many Difficulties & the very strong Reasons already urged for not proceeding, Capt. Moore who this day Returned from a Reconnoitring Party with the Command of Only five Men, Reports to the General that the Enemy have Retreated from their Breast-work at Alligator branch (where they engaged General Scriven) to Trout Creek, & that upon their Retreating they had taken up all the Planks from the Bridges & burnt them, had felled trees in the Roads & Swamps to prevent our approach, & that the Yauls & Swamp were covered with such a depth of Water, as to swim his Horses two or three times in almost every low ground he passed thro'; That the Country was chiefly low Pine-land, very rotten & decayed, & Hazardous for wag-gons to pass thro' & in his opinion we should encounter difficulties not easily surmounted & that finally our March to S^t Johns River by the Road was impracticable with the few Pioneers we had with Us. He also informs the General that He proceeded as near as 80 yards to the Enemy's Camp, that he called to & fired upon them, which they did not return. that some of them upon seeing him mounted their Horses & that others who were posted in an House, threw open the Windows, as if to stand on their Defence & engage Us from that Post, as He Imagines they expected the whole army to be at his back. Cap^t. Moore says that He Conceives this Post as only a Rear Guard to Cover their Retreat, for by the small number of men He saw there they could not Meditate a formidable opposition & Believes they will not engage Us on this Side of S^t. Johns River. He Returned without Molestation. These are the Sentiments of all the Continental officers.

8: Col^o: Williamson arrived in the Governors Camp this Morning which was announced to his Camp by the discharge of Seven Pieces of Artillery: it was mistaken in our encampment for an alarm, No information having been sent to Us that such a Salute was intended. We were however agreeably disappointed. ——— Col^o: W^m. sons Men are crossing S^t. Illas. ———

A message having been rec^d. by the General inviting him to a Conference with Governor Houston & Col^o: Williamson, the General, having previously consulted his principle Field Officers, Resolved that He would not sacrifice Service to Etiquette, but Condesend to accept their invitation: the General was sensible no good could arise from such a Consultation, as the Governor strenuously asserted his Right to Command, Col^o: W^m son also Claiming an independant & separate authority, & the General having been in a peculiar Manner instructed by Congress not only to Direct the operations of all troops but making him accountable for the Consequences, altho' no prospect of success, either that a Coalition of Parties would take place so as to vest the command Ultimately in One Person, or even should this point happily got over, that the Sentiments of the Chiefs would Unite in pursuing one object, Governor Houston preferring to cross S^t Johns River, Col^o: Williamson advising to march as far as S^t. Johns & the General & his officers being of the opinion that we should retreat from this post, well convinced that the Enemy intend no opposition to Us on this side of S^t. Johns & being equally well assured that it is impossible for us to cross S^t. Johns River with safety to the Troops unless the Commodore can take possession of that River & maintain it. the Commodore however when called upon declared it as his opinion that the Galleys should not by any means be trusted out to Sea, the risk they ran in such operations being much too great for the advantages they will gain thereby, as the Galleys were never intended to go to Sea & consequently they could only voyage in smooth water, but at Sea they would easily fall & sacrifice to a ship of much less force & weight of metal than the Galleys; & that this would

be the Event at present can never be doubted, as the best information & latest intelligence acquaint us with a 20 Gun Ship fitted & manned, now laying in the chaps of S^t. Johns River, for this especial purpose: that the cutting a passage from the fleet thro' Amelia Narrows was the only Rational & possible Method that could be pursued, but that the Pioneers we had were so few in number & the task to be performed so long, & laborious that the Season would be too far advanced before we could effect any Object in View & that should we retreat after having opened this communication without having succeeded in the proposed object and destroying their fleet that it is only shewing them a new & more Expeditious way into the State of Georgia attended with less fatigue, danger & Expense & most probably that these Incursions being in the lower settlements of that State they will be enabled to effect more Material & important Mischief, & derive much greater advantages & carry off prizes of more value than what they gain in the back Country of the different States, but that even supposing the Galleys already passed the Narrows & at liberty to enter into S^t: Johns River, the strength of the Enemy we are well assured is greater than Ours; that they have a Brig which carries four 42 Pound: and six 4 Pound^r., besides two flats each mounted with heavy metal & besides this naval power, which alone is superior to our fleet, they have two 42 Pound: & 4 Six Pound^r: at Hester's Bluff, and within point-blank shot of which the fleet must pass & from whence they probably would be much Annoyed; what success therefore can we promise ourselves in engaging an enemy so superior in force, & at such a distance from any place of Security that the defeat of the fleet must actually include the Conquest of the Troops, who it is certain must surrender Prisoners of war or starve whilst the connection with the fleet is cut off, that should the land forces advance with the fleet to support them by batteries etc & any accident should befall the shipping that their situation would be far more distressing in having a longer retreat to make & in being pursued by an Enemy just at their backs & that should the fleet be defeated and no batteries erected by the land forces

undertaken, save by one who actually made the place his residence.

As one of the wealthiest land and slave owners in the Province, it was entirely within his capacity, and the circumstances would corroborate Mrs. Graves' recollection as to the date of construction.

To his son, Peter, Sir John Colleton had given the Barony on Colleton Neck in Beaufort County, called the Devils Elbow Barony. Peter, however, purchased a plantation of about 300 acres, called "Epsom," lying on Biggon Creek, adjoining the Fair Lawn Signiory to the Northeast. Peter died unmarried, in the lifetime of his brother, and the Devils Elbow Barony (presumably under his will) seems to have gone to his brother John, whilst the "Epsom" plantation he devised to his brother Robert.

The Hon. John Colleton died in 1751, before his father, leaving a widow, who did not long survive him, dying in the Autumn of the same year, 1751, and as there appears to be no family graveyard on Fair Lawn, they were both probably interred at the Parish Church of St. John Berkeley, commonly called Biggon Church, which is not far from Fair Lawn.

Sir John Colleton, 3^d Baronet, died in 1754, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir John Colleton, 4th Baronet, the son of the Honorable John Colleton.

This last Sir John also lived in South Carolina and made Fair Lawn his home. During his life a considerable portion of the Barony was sold off. The Barony, at the death of the Honorable John Colleton was intact in its dimensions, with the exception of the 511 acres transferred to the Broughtons and for which 300 acres of the Mulberry plantation had been added to the Barony.

Sir John Colleton, the 4th Baronet, made the following transfers:

On 15th September, 1767, to Mary Broughton, 988 acres on the river front, adjoining the 511 acres transferred to Thomas and Nathaniel Broughton.¹⁴ In the deed this 988

¹⁴M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. B. No. 6, p. 411.

acres is styled "Exeter" plantation, by which name it has ever since been known.

On the same day, 15th September, 1767, to Sedgewick Lewis, 1,000 acres on the river front, adjoining Exeter to the North.¹⁵ At the time of sale this 1,000 acres is stated to be known as the "Little Landing," but after passing into Lewis' hands it acquired the name of Lewisfield, which it has ever since retained. Thro' intermarriage, the place subsequently passed into the Simons family, in whose possession it continued for many many years.

On 26th July, 1769, to John Mitchell, of Salisbury, North Carolina, he conveyed 1,004 acres not situate on the water front, but bounding to the East on the public road to Moncks Corner.¹⁶ John Mitchell died in 1784, leaving two sons, John Mitchell and William Nisbet Mitchell.¹⁷ By his will he leaves his plantation, which he styles "Fairfield," to his son John; and this latter John, who died in 1800,¹⁸ left the Fairfield plantation to his son William, with remainder over to his brother William Nisbet Mitchell, should his son die before 21 years of age, without children. The child must have so died, as we find William Nisbet Mitchell in possession of the whole, which at his death appears to have been divided into two plantations, one called by the original name of Fairfield,¹⁹ containing some 470 acres, and the other of some 521 acres, on which William Nisbet Mitchell lived, called Castle Ruin and Bamboretta.²⁰ It is possible the plantation had been divided in the life time of the first John Mitchell and the "Castle Ruin" part then given to William Nisbet Mitchell.

This William Nisbet Mitchell directs, in his Will on record,²¹ that the burial ground at Fairfield, in which his brother and his children were buried, and in which his own body was to be deposited, should, by his executors, be enclosed with a substantial brick wall.

¹⁵Ibid Bk. H. 3, p. 70.

¹⁶Ibid, Bk. C. 4, p. 40.

¹⁷Probate Court, Charleston, Bk. A., p. 365.

¹⁸Ibid, Bk. C., p. 659.

¹⁹M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. A. 10, p. 23.

²⁰Ibid, Bk. X. 9. p. 67.

²¹Probate Ct., Charleston, Bk. G., p. 1.

This is all the reference to his burial that appears in his Will; but the late Dr. J. B. Irving, in his sketch, entitled "A Day on Cooper River," published in 1842, states that Mitchell left another Will which owing to some defects was not allowed to stand, but which was for some time preserved as a curiosity, by a gentleman of St. John's Parish, and which Dr. Irving had seen.

In this Will he directed his body to be burned in an iron coffin, purchased by himself for the purpose in his life time. His remains, he directed to be placed in this coffin above ground, in the woods on two brick piles, with brick enclosures around it. His funeral pyre was ordered to consist of alternate layers of light-wood and hickory, "twelve feet long so that it should burn fiercely," and the neighborhood were to be entertained in festivity, when the burning took place. His directions were complied with. His coffin was placed in the pine land near his former residence, about two miles West of the 28-mile stone, on the Moncks Corner road. There the body was consumed to ashes, in the coffin which was then properly secured and locked, and the key thrown in the middle of Cooper River.

Dr. Irving adds:

"The spot is well chosen, being a very secluded one, and not altogether destitute of romantic interest. In the early spring the wild violet and the jessamine bloom around it. At the period of my visit to it these little flowers were all wet with the morning dew—in tears and sorrow as it were for one who chose that his final resting place on earth, should be far from the haunts of men, and that nature should be his only mourner."

Sir John also sold to John Giles, some time prior to 1777, a tract of 514 acres fronting on the public road to Moncks Corner.²¹

Sir John Colleton, 4th Baronet, married first Anne Fulford, daughter of Frances Fulford, of Great Fulford, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Louisa Carolina. His marriage to Anne Fulford, having been dissolved by Act of

²¹M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. U. 7, p. 291.

Parliament, he married in 1774, Jane Mutter, and died in September, 1777, at Fair Lawn, and was interred at Biggon Church. By his will he left all his property to his daughter, Louisa Carolina.

Miss Louisa Carolina Colleton, married Capt. (afterwards Admiral) Richard Graves, of the British Navy, and during her lifetime the sale and breaking up of the Barony took place; although the final sales of the last of it were not had until after her death.

The following sales were made by Admiral Graves and his wife, viz:

1st Novr., 1815, to A. C. Mazyck²² 260 acres.

26th Mch., 1816, to M. W. Smith²³ 416 acres.

Under a family arrangement the estate had been transferred to Samuel Colleton Graves, the son of Admiral and Mrs. Graves, and he made sales as follows:

2^d May, 1818, to John White²⁴ 530 acres.

2^d May, 1818, to Keating Simons²⁵ 576 acres.

17th Mch., 1821, to John White, the tract called Gippy Swamp²⁶ 1,875 acres.

5th Febr., 1822, to Samuel G. Barker, Trustee, the tract called the "Old House"²⁷ 2,144 acres

Samuel Colleton Graves died in 1823, and after his death, Mrs. Graves' property was liquidated under proceedings in court, and on 26th March, 1839, the Master in Equity conveyed to John H. Dawson²⁸ the tract called "Stony Landing" containing 2,319 acres. This tract was so called from the name of the landing, which was at the point on Biggon Creek where the road to the "Congarees" began, and which road crossed the main public road at Moncks corner. This landing, being at practically the head of navigation on Cooper River, supplies, etc., etc., intended for the interior, were frequently carried by water

²²M. C. O., Charleston, Bk. X. 8, p. 14.

²³Ibid, Bk. S. 8, p. 57.

²⁴Ib'd, Bk. F. 9, p. 238.

²⁵Ibid, Bk. B. 9, p. 52.

²⁶Ibid, Bk. F. 9, p. 441.

²⁷Ibid, Bk. H. 9, p. 221.

²⁸Ibid, Bk. A. 11, p. 331.

without great loss of time & labor & that from every appearance they Conceive & from other information the General learns that the Enemy have abandoned all thoughts of opposition on this side of S^t. John's River: That the D: Q: M: G: has reported that the long March & hard Service had destroyed many Horses & rendered so many others unfit for Use there is a deficiency of at least forty even for the absolute Necessities of Service: That the Physician General & all the Surgeons of the Army Report that at last one half of the number of Men we set out with are already Sick Many of them dangerously So & that by the encreasing inclemency of the Climate the greatest part of the Army now well, will either by Continuing here or advancing be most probably destroyed: That by information from the Commodore the Galleys cannot get into S^t Johns River without great Time & Labor spent to cut a passage thro' Amelia Narrows & if even that was effected the accounts he had rec^d. all concurred to make it probable that the Enemy were ready to oppose his operations when in the River with a force superior to his the General therefore thinks proper to propose the following Questions

I. That as driving the Enemy out of Georgia & demolishing Fort- Toyn were the Objects principally aimed at, have not these Purposes been affected?

Resolved Unanimously in the Affirmative.

II. As it appears from information above recited, that the Enemy do not mean to oppose Us in force on this side of S^t. Johns, is there any other Object important enough in our present Situation to Warrant our proceeding?

Resolved Unanimously in the Negative.

III. Is the Army in a Situation to cross S^t. Johns, attack the Enemy & Secure a Retreat in case of accident though they should be aided by the Militia embodied under Governor Houston & Col^o. Williamson.

Resolved unanimously in the Negative.

III. Does not the Sickness which so fatally prevails in the Army, render a Retreat immediately Requisite?

Resolved Unanimously in the Affirmative.

The General then proceeded to inform the Council that the Governor had denied the Generals Right to Command the Militia even if a Junction had been formed between them & the Continental Troops notwithstanding the Resolution of Congress declaring that "as to the propriety of undertaking distant Expeditions and Enterprizes, or other Military Operations, and the mode of Conducting them the General or Commanding officer must finally Judge & Determine at his Peril" the General therefore thinks proper to propose the following Questions

I. Can He with propriety, honor and safety to Himself or consistently with Service Relinquish the Command to the Governor?

Resolved Unanimously in the Negative.

II. Can the Army, whilst the Command is divided, act with Security, Vigor, Decision or benefit to the Common Cause?

Resolved Unanimously in the negative.

Signed by all the officers above named.

Agreeable to a General Order of this date we have seriously considered the State of the Army & find from the most Authentic Accounts that full one half have been sent away Sick:—with regard to their Situation as being removed at a distance from Us it is impossible to Determine with any degree of propriety—The number at present sick in Camp are but inconsiderable Owing to the Many opportunities We have had of sending them down to the Islands. But the Consequences of Our Proceeding to the Southward at this Season of the Year appear to Us in a Most dreadful light—for from the Excessive heat, the want of a Vegetable diet and the Natural Inclemencies of this Climate.

We foresee the approach of Disorders that will most undoubtedly destroy the greatest part of the Army. We therefore after Mature deliberation give it as our Opinion that in Order to preserve the Remains of Our Army that they be as soon as possible removed from this and carried to some place where they can Obtain proper necessaries & attendance.

Given under our hands at Fort Tonym this tenth of July, 1778.

W. Keith Phi: & Surgeon Gen: to the Expedition
David Brydee [?] Sur: 2^d: Geo: C: Batⁿ:
Henry C: Flagg Sur: 1st: Car: C: Batⁿ:
James Orr, Sur: 6th: Car: Con: Batⁿ:

Col^o: Williamson having wrote to the General on the Morning of the Tenth that he could not come over to his Encampment as he was Returning to his Troops & the General conceiving an impropriety in his returning without Conversing with him, particularly as he had promised on the Evening before that He would certainly see the General on the Morning of the Morrow, dispatched Col^o: Drayton One of his Aides to inform Col^o: W^mson that he expected to see him in his Encampment, according to his Promise, before he Returned to his Encampment: Col^o: Williamson accordingly waited on the General, breakfasted with him & having agreed that if a place for [sic] fixed upon for a Conference between the Governor, the Commodore the General & himself he would attend tomorrow Morning.

In the Evening of the 11th: Col^o: Williamson (who was but just arrived in the Governors Camp) wrote to the General signifying that He was in the Governors Camp, was surprised no place of Interview was yet appointed, & Requested that the General would meet the Governor at his Tent. — The General Replied to Col^o: Williamson that He never wished to observe Ceremony, was sorry He could not comply with this Request as the Officers He wished to Introduce to a Conference had no Horses & Col^o: Williamsons encampment was two miles off & that it should not be looked upon as a Precedent if the Conference was

held at his Own Tent.—Col^o: Williamson replied that he was equally averse to Etiquette & appointed a Meeting at the head of the branch, which divides the Generals Camp from the Governors, where the Governor has promised to Erect a Bower.

12: A Conference was this day held at the Bower between the Two Camps, where after a full discussion of the points in View of the Continental Officers were more confirmed in their prior Opinion, especially from the information of Deserters who Report that the Enemy have retreated to within Six Miles distance of S^t. Johns River, where they have thrown up entrenchments. which the Deserters having described & figured upon Paper, it was evident from the disposition of their Flêches & Redoubts, that the Enemy intended a Retreat, & that these Work, were thrown up, only as a decoy, to lead no farther into the Country. The General retired to a Small distance from the Bower to Consult his officers whether They had changed their Sentiments from the information of the Deserters They were Unanimous in declaring that they were corroborated in their former Sentiments: Col^o: Williamson had also left the Bower & was in consultation with his officers in Private, when the Governor quitted his Bower & returned to his Camp leaving the Gen: Col^o: W^mson & their officers without either giving or receiving any decisive Answer.—In the Evening Col^o: Jack waited on the General with a request from the Governor to know his Determination: The General replied that he should be happy to oblige him, but as He had not been pleased to wait in the Bower both to give & receive the Determinations of their respective officers, He therefore expected to receive the Governor's resolution, before He should deliver in his:—This demand of the Governors appeared very extraordinary, as it carried with it the appearance of Superior Command: it was therefore deemed proper to check its Career & convince his Honor that He had no right to such a requisition.

The waggons are crossing the River alarmed at night, by our Centinel of the out Piquet firing at some Horsemen, who were reconnoitring our Camp.

13: No Judgment of the Governor & Council of War having been rec^d this day, & by all accounts no probability of their coming to any decision, until the Determination of the Continental Officers was known, & the General foreseeing no good to arise in waiting their Decision & being well assured that under the present aspect of things that we should not alter our Sentiments sent one of his Aids to the Governor with the Minutes of the Council of War: No Definite reply recd.

Col^o: Williamson enclosed some letters to the General which passed between him & the Governor & Requesting One Hundred Artillery Men & Field-Pieces in Proportion.

An alarm at night by some Horsemen firing on a Centinal of Col^o: Williamsons Camp.

14: A Council was this Morning held, before whom the Governor laid the above dequisation of Col^o: W^msons, when it was Unanimously rejected.

A Deserter was this Morning brought in & immediately ordered for tryal, when some favorable Circumstances appearing the Court only Sentenced him to Receive 500 lashes which was approved & executed accordingly.

The Governor having requested the Use of the flat as soon as the Continental Troops had crossed the River the General promised that He would comply with his request.

Col^o: W^mson also sent a party for the flat.

The Com^{ts}: of both the Militia Camps seem determined upon a Return as soon as possible.

The General sent to the Governor & offered him his encampment, which as it was fortified was preferable to his own: this the Governor refused, & the Flêches were pulled down & set on fire & the Fort levelled before we quitted the Camp.

The Army marched to Day. 120 Rank & File returned with the waggons to St Illas homewards; the remainder of the Troops under Col^{os}: Elbert & Pinckney Marched to Wrights Landing where they are to Embark.

The Artillery & Baggage are sent round by water, the want of Horses compelling Us to pursue this measure.

The General returned by Land.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1700-1712.

By A. S. Salley, Jr.

(Continued from the July number.)

February 10, 1702 (1703), Huldah Norman, widow, John Stevens, of Berkeley County, planter, and Solomon Legaré executed a bond to Governor Moore for Mrs. Norman's proper administration of the estate of William Norman, late of Berkeley County. Witness: John Barnwell. Letters of administration were granted to Mrs. Huldah Norman and a warrant of appraisement was directed to John Stevens, Col. Broughton and — Axtell on the same day. (Page 62.)

February 3, 1702 (1703), Johanna Weld, James Burt and William Adams executed a bond to Governor Moore for Mrs. Weld's proper administration of the estate of Joseph Weld. Witness: Edward Moseley. (Page 63.)

April 16, 1703, Philip Gendron, Lewis Pasquereau and Peter de St. Julien executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Gendron's proper administration of the estate of John Dondieu. Witness: James Mazÿck. (Page 64.)

February 13, 1702-3, Martha Graves, Thomas Bulline and Christopher Beech executed a bond to Governor Moore for Mrs. Graves's proper administration of the estate of her late husband, Thomas Graves. Witness: John Barnwell. (Page 65.)

August 7, 1703, letters of guardianship of Daniel and Peter Deroseau, children of Daniel Deroseau, deceased, were granted to Hannah Fishron, widow. (Page 66.)

February 9, 1702-3, letters of guardianship of Rebecca and Elizabeth Joy, children of Moses Joy, late of Charles Town, were granted to David Riz. (Page 66.)

April 30, 1703, Mark Mathew, John Hamilton and John Whitmarsh executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mathew's proper administration of the estate of Jane Bray, late of Colleton County. Witness: John Barnwell. (Page 66.)

May 21, 1703, Charles Sidney, Dr. George Franklin and Dr. John Thomas executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Sidney's proper administration of the affairs of the estate of Andrew Wallis. (Page 67.)

June 22, 1703, Nathaniel Nicholes, John Branford and Henry Wigington executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Nicholes's proper administration of the estate of Roger Nicholes. Witness: John Barnwell. (Page 68.)

September ("7ber") 17, 1703, Peter Jacob Guerard, Col. Thomas Broughton and Pierre LeChevallier executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Guerard's proper administration of the estate of Jacob Guerard, late of Berkeley County. (Page 69.)

September 23, 1703, William Weekley, William Smith, merchant, and Simon Valentyn executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Weekley's proper administration of the estate of Peter Sunillion. (Page 70.)

October 20, 1703, Madelene Metherringham, widow, John Breton and Peter Mailhet executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Metherringham's proper administration of the estate of John Metherringham. The warrant of appraisement was directed to Solomon Legaré, Nicholas Longuemare, Elias Foissin, Wm. Gibbon and Thomas Cuttler. (Page 71.)

October 22, 1703, Elizabeth McKewn, William Norman and Gideon Lewis executed a bond to Governor Johnson

for Mrs. McKewn's proper administration of the estate of Robert McKewn. (Page 72.)

November 28, 1703, Joseph Wigfall, David Maybank and Edward Loughton executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Wigfall's proper administration of the estate of Robert Elliott. Witness: Peter Mailhet. (Page 73.)

December 1, 1703, John Wright, Alexander Parris and James Byres executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Wright's proper administration of the estate of Richard Limppenny. Witness: Peter Mailhet. (Page 74.)

December 7, 1703, John White, Solomon Legaré and George Evans executed a bond to Governor Johnson for White's proper administration of the estate of William Mallagan. Witness: George Evans. (Page 75.)

Will of Jacques LeSade made November 3, 1703, and proved before Governor Johnson November 6, 1703. Written in French and accompanied on the record by a translation into English. (Pages 76-78. It has been published in full in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*.)

Will of John Teague, of Barbadoes, residing in Carolina, made July 23, 1703, and proved before Governor Johnson, November 27, 1703, gave wife, Mary Teague, his whole estate in Barbadoes and elsewhere during widowhood, to go at her death or remarriage to his "only child & daughter", Lucretia Teague, to be by her enjoyed when she should attain the age of eighteen years or marry, but in case of her death before reaching the age of eighteen or marrying the whole estate was to be equally divided between his two brothers, Francis and William Teague, of Barbadoes; appointed Hon. James Moore and Capt. Alexander Parris, executors, giving to each a mourning ring of the value of thirty shillings current money and directing them to inform his wife, in Barbadoes, of his death and,

according to her directions, to transport to Barbadoes "by some secure hand" the negroes which he had brought from Jamaica. Witnesses: Mary Pratt, George Evans, Mary Wilson. (Pages 78-80.)

In December, 1703, Hannah Stanyarne, John Stanyarne, John Hamilton, William Smith and William Edwards executed a bond to Governor Johnson for the proper administration of the estate of James Stanyarne by Hannah and John Stanyarne and John Hamilton, executrix and executors of the last will and testament of said James Stanyarne. (Page 81.)

Will of Daniel LeGendre, written in French. (Pages 82-83. It has been published in full in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*.)

March 10, 1703-4, Mary King and Edward Loughton executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mary King's proper administration of the estate of Jeremiah King. (Page 84.)

January 26, 1703-4, Sarah Torquet, Paul Torquet and Peter Mailhet executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Sarah Torquet's proper administration of the estate of Humphrey Torquet. (Pages 85-86.)

June 14, 1704, Hon. James Moore and James Smith executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Moore's proper administration of the estate of Thomas Date. (Pages 86-87.)

June 15, 1704, Mildred Shory, Elias Clifford and James Byres executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mildred Shory's proper administration of the estate of Anthony Shory. (Page 87.)

July 5, 1704, John Flavell, Capt. John Collins and Henry Wigington executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Fla-

vell's proper administration of the estate of Joseph Quelch. (Page 88.)

August 31, 1704, John Buckley, Col. James Risbee and George Logan executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Buckley's proper administration of the estate of Elizabeth Parker. (Page 89.)

October 2, 1704, George Chicken and James Ingerson executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Chicken's proper administration of the estate of Charles Gowing, late of Charles Town. The warrant of appraisement was directed to Wm. Gibbon, Evan McFashion and John Goodwin. (Page 90.)

November 23, 1704, Elizabeth Cruise, Thomas Summers and John Milner executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Elizabeth Cruise's proper administration of the estate of John Cruise, late of Charles Town. (Page 91.)

This is to Certify whom it may Consearn that Mr. Richard Oglethorp & Johanna Rogers were Married according to ye Comon prayer book of ye Church of England September ye 5th—1704 by

Edward Marston

Minister de Charlestown.

Entered this Ninth of Septembr—

1704 ¶ Jno. Barnwell D: S: (Page 92.)

March 27, 1704 (1705), letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Palmer were granted to Mary Palmer, widow of said Joseph Palmer, and a warrant of appraisement was directed to Thomas Hubbard, Robert Quarterman and James Child. (Page 92.)

Will of John Ash, "of Dauho in the County of Colleton in South Carolina Gent.", made April 9, 1703, and proved before Governor Johnson, October 19, 1704, appointed wife, Mary Ash, "daughter of Samuel Batt late rector of

Coulson in Wiltshire in England", sole executrix, directing her to dispose of his estate, real and personal, which he gave her (except what was otherwise bequeathed) for the maintenance of herself and children then born, or which should be born before February 20, 1704, and to give to each of his male children, when he should become of age, "such part of the remains or improved product as dividing the same by the number of those children then liveing & her self shall allow, and in like maner to the female children as they shall arrive att the age of ffifteen"; gave son, John, by Martha Jess, the product of £100. tally, payable to testator, or his order, with advantage of survivorship, out of the Exchequer and, during his lifetime, two-fifths of the dues on another tally for fourteen per cent. "recompence" for £500., payable also out of the Exchequer to testator or his order; gave son, William, for life the "recompence" due on the survivorship fund for £100. tally, stating that these tallies were in the hands of Sir William Simpson; gave son, William, the advowson of Colley vicarage, lying in the County of Devon, which he had bought of Mr. Mayne; requested that in case his wife should predecease him that Landgrave Joseph Morton and "Lady Eliza. Blake" should act as his executors. Witnesses: Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, James Byres, James Kinloch. (Pages 93-94.)

February 21, 1704 (1705), John Graves, Col. George Logan and Capt. Thomas Dalton executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Graves's proper administration of the estate of George Greyhouse. Witness: John Barnwell. A warrant of appraisement was directed to Joseph Keys, John Laurence and William Gibbon. (Page 95.)

Will of Daniel Lindrey, made November 20, 1701, and proved before Governor Johnson, October 7, 1704, gave wife Elizabeth Lindrey all of his estate, real and personal, and appointed her sole heiress and executrix. Witnesses: Thomas Hepworth, Edward Moseley, Sarah Rhett, Dorothy Popell. Recorded by John Barnwell, D. S., October 8, 1704. (Page 96.)

March 23, 1704, Nicholas Stephens, of Charles Town, turner, and John Murrall, planter, executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Stephens's proper administration of the estate of Thomas Holton. (Page 97.)

May 9, 1705, Frances Betteson, George Hearne and Dorothy Low, widow, executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Frances Betteson's proper administration of the estate of William Betteson. (Page 98.)

March 26, 1705, Dorothy Low, widow, John Buckley and John Pendarvis executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Low's proper administration of the estate of Richard Low, late of Charles Town. (Page 99.)

December 30, 1705, Katherine Croney, widow, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Rhett executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Mrs. Croney's proper administration of the estate of John Croney, late of Charles Town. (Page 100.)

January 1, 1705 (1706), David Maybank, Edward Loughton and Joseph Wigfall executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Maybank's proper administration of the estate of Albinue Knaptune. (Page 101.)

January 8, 1705 (1706) William Sadler of Charles Town, James Burt and William Adams executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Sadler's proper administration of the estate of Isaac Bellamy. (Page 102.)

April 5, 1705, Abraham Eve and Edward Loughton executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Eve's proper administration of the estate of Hugh Owen. (Page 103.)

February 26, 1705-6, Richard Park and James Kinloch executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Park's proper administration of the estate of John Marshall, trader. Witness: John Barnwell, D. S. A warrant of appraisement was directed to John Acomb, Richard Wigg, William Gibbon, George Smith and Anthony Matthews. (Page 104.)

May 2, 1706, Leonard Hickman and John Simes executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Hickman's proper administration of the estate of Thomas Fry. Witness: John Barnwell. (Page 105.)

July 12, 1706, James Dubosc and Pierre LeChevallier executed a bond to Governor Johnson for their proper administration of the estate of Gabriel Riboleau. (Page 106.)

July 19, 1706, Richard Oglethorp and Lieutenant-Colonel George Logan executed a bond to Governor Johnson for Oglethorp's proper administration of the estate of Tempest Rogers. (Page 107.)

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL NOTES.

CAROLINA WILLS—Wills proved in the P. C. C., recorded in Somerset House London, of testators belonging to Carolina.—(Contributed by Mr. Vere L. Oliver.)

The earlier Colonial wills mostly relate to Virginia, Mass. & Maryland

- | | | | |
|------|--------|---------------------|--|
| 1694 | 72 | Box. | Sir Peter Colleton Barbados C. |
| 1699 | 156 | Pett. | Jacob Gradwell of C. |
| 1706 | 1 | Eedes. | John Ash of C. |
| 1709 | 53 | Lane. | Benj. Dogett of C. & Jamaica. |
| | 212 | " | Geo. Fullerton of C. merch ^t . |
| 1710 | 220 | Smith. | Edw. Tynte esq. Gov ^r . of C. |
| 1715 | 221 | Fagg. | Edw. Jukes of S. C. |
| 1721 | 142 | Buck ^m . | John Ash of S. C. |
| 1722 | (?242) | Marlbro. | Henry Wiginton of S. C. |
| 1723 | 228 | Richmond. | Sam Buttall of Topsham Co. Devon. 1000 acres in C. |
| 1724 | 78 | Bolton. | John Crosbie of L. esq. my s. in l. Jn ^o Pight of S. C. gt 400 acres. |
| | 260 | " | Chr. Arthur of S. C. |
| 1725 | 46 | Romney. | David Maybank of S. C. |
| 1727 | 167 | Farrant. | Nich. Kidgell of S. C. mariner. |
| 1728 | 256 | Brook. | Geo. Atchison l. of S. C. |
| 1731 | 26 | Isham. | Mary Buttall of Exeter. 1000 a. in C. |
| | " | " | Nich. Lowe of C. gt. |
| 1733 | 110 | Price. | Edw. Brailsford of S. C. |
| | 182 | " | Mich ^l Puxton of Bristol. names J. Baker of C. |
| | 321 | " | Alex ^r . Trench of S. C. |
| 1735 | 3 | Ducie. | Tho. Barton esq. of S. C. |
| | 113 | " | Ayliffe Williams l. of N. C. planter. |
| | 172 | " | Rob ^t Johnson Gov ^r of S. C. |
| 1736 | 2 | Derby | Jn ^o Baker of Bristol merch ^t . nephew B. at S. C. |
| | & 18 | Wake. | |
| | 8 | Derby. | Ann Gibson relict of Dan ^l G. surgeon of S. C. |

- 1738 182 Brodrepp. Tho. Owen of C. planter.
 1739 250 Henchman. Isaac Amyand of S. C. gent.
 1740 166 Browne. Jn^o Crokatt, of C. merchant.
 " 219 " Jn^o Brathwaite of C. esq.
 1740 230 Browne. Arthur Middleton of S. C. esq.
 1742 357 Trenley. Edw Hext of S. C.
 1743 262 Boycott. Wm Gill from Barbados & C.
 1745 (?178) Slymer. John Steel of S. C. vintner.
 1746 184 Edmunds. John Lloyd of S. C.
 1747 26 Potter. Ashby Utting of S. C. esq.
 " 177 " John Fenwick of S. C. esq.
 1748 300 Strahan. Rev. Lewis Jones of S. C.
 1749 389 Lisle. David Thomson of C. merch^t n. in L.
 1750 16 Greenly. Eliz. Hammerton of C. wid.
 " 118 " Joseph Iles of Bristol merch^t. S. John
 in C.
 " 141 " Edmond Cossens of Bristol merch^t
 Partner M^r Tho. Smith of S. C.
 " 240 " Jno Payne of co. Glowe. gt. Est. in C.
 " 330 " Tho. Jenys of S. C. merch^t.
 1751 107 Busby. John Colliton of S. C. esq.
 " 113 " Houghton " merch^t.
 1752 29 Bettesworth. Stephen Bedon. of S. C. & L.
 merch^t.
 " 30 " Hon. Joseph Blake of S. C.
 1753 255 Searle. Frances L'Escott of S. C. wid.
 1754 295 Pinfold. Sir John Colleton of S. C.
 " " Peter " "
 1755 223 Paul. Henry Peronneau of S. C.
 " 310 " John Colleton of S. C. & L. esq.
 1756 11 Glazier. Daniel Huger of S. C.
 1759 220 Arran. Joshua Willcocks of Bristol merch^t.
 100,000 a. in N. C.
 1760 292 Lynch. Sarah Waring of S. C.
 " 323 " John Eede of N. C.
 1763 304 Cæsar. Capt. James Rodgers of S. C.
 1764 346 Simpson. Philip Delegal of Georgia & S. C.
 1766 220 Tyndall. Arthur Dobbs, Gov^r of N. C.
 " 369 " Sam. Eveleigh of S. C. & Bristol merch^t.

- 1767 36 Legard. Hector Beringer de Beaufain esq. of
S. C.
- " 302 " Reymond Calvert of S. C.
- 1769 100 Bogg. Chas. Pinckney of S. C. esq.
- 1769 264 Bogg. Geo. Seaman of C. gt.
- 1772 285 Taverner. Tho. Corker of S. C. merch^t.
- 1774 44 Bargrave. Eliz. De Lancey of Charlestown C.
- " 189 " Evan Jones of C. merch^t.
- 1775 131 Alex^r. Job Blackburn of L. coal merch^t. neph.
Jn^o Richardson of S. C.
- 1776 285 Bellas. Benj. Stead l. of S. C. n. of Marylebone
merch^t & esq.
- 1777 207 Collier. Hen. James Daubuz of S. C. mariner.
- " 214 " Sam Grove of S. C. merch^t.
- 1778 120 Hay. John Morris of N. C. merch^t.
- 1779 447 Warburton. Marg^t Colleton of S. C.
- " 489 " Sir John " B^t. "
- 1780 469 Collins. Josias Du Pré of L. esq. neph. Josias
Du Pré Porcher of L. s. of
my l. sister Eliz. by her husb^d.
Paul Porcher of S. C. planter.
- 1781 446 Webster. Alex^r. Peronneau of S. C. gt.
- 1782 24 Gostling. Martin Howard, Chf. J. of N. C.
- " 81 " Philip Hawkins l. of S. C. n. of G^t B.
- 1783 5 Cornwallis. Collin Campbell on way to C.
- " 310 " Joseph Nicholson of S. C. merch^t.
- 1784 289 Rockingham. Coulson Skottowe of co. Bucks.
Bro. Tho. S. of S. C.
- 346 " Andrew Reid of S. C. gt.
- 563 " Gabriel Manigault of S. C.
- 1785 509 Ducarel. Rich^d Glover co Berks esq. land in
S. C.
- 1786 580 Norfolk. Henry Peronneau l. of S. C. n. of L.
gt.
- 1787 203 Major. Sam Cornell of N. C. merch^t. n. in N.
Yk.
- " 371 " Sam Hill l. of S. C. n. of L.
- " 494 " Lewis H. De Rossett of N. C. esq.
- " 543 " Martha Dalrymple of N. C.

- | | | | |
|------|-----|------------|--|
| 1788 | 116 | Calvert. | Arch ^d Baird of S. C. planter. |
| " | 203 | " | Rich ^d Mercer of S. C. merch ^t . |
| " | 501 | " | Cha. Ogilvie of L. merch ^t . plant ⁿ . in S. C.* |
| " | 624 | " | Tho. Skottowe of S. C. |
| 1789 | 244 | Macham | Rich ^d Cotton Capt. of 33 ^d reg ^t . S. C. |
| " | 377 | " | Moses Kirkland of Jamaica esq. l. of S. C. |
| " | 505 | " | John Monk of S. C. carpenter. |
| 1789 | 506 | Macham. | Lachlan Mackintosh of S. C. gt. |
| " | 514 | " | Rob ^t Raper of S. C. |
| " | 556 | " | James Penman of S. C. merch ^t . |
| 1790 | 259 | Bishop. | And ^w Pringle of Clifton, esq. neph. John P. of S. C. |
| " | 307 | " | Henry Shoolbred l. of S. C. n. of L. merch ^t . |
| " | 389 | " | Wm Henry Mills of Bahamas esq. & S. C. |
| 1791 | 73 | Bevor. | Rich ^d Hutchings of S. C. schoolmaster. |
| " | 227 | " | Alex ^r Garden l. of S. C. n. of L. D ^r of Physic. |
| " | 304 | " | Benj. Smith of S. C. |
| " | 390 | " | Gab. Johnston, Gov. of N. C. |
| " | 404 | " | John Scott of S. C. gt. |
| " | 451 | " | Wm Bull l. L ^t Gov. of S. C. |
| 1792 | 174 | Fountain. | Pat. Simpson of S. C. |
| 1793 | 40 | Dodwell. | Capt. John Martin of N. C. |
| " | 70 | " | Sarah Bowen of S. C. wid. & Jamaica. |
| " | 288 | " | John Edge Tomlinson l. of N. C. |
| 1759 | 56 | Newcastle. | Wm White of S. C. shopkeeper. |
| 1797 | 70 | Exeter. | Hannah Bull wid. of Hon. Wm B. L ^t Gov. of S. C. |
| " | 205 | " | Sam. Strudwick of N. C. |
| " | 421 | " | Jane Giles of S. C. |
| 1798 | 29 | Walpole. | Paul Hamilton of S. C. |
| " | 117 | " | Geo. Miller esq. consul to C. |
| " | 710 | " | John Giles of S. C. |
| 1799 | 205 | Howe. | Tho. Middleton of S. C. |

*See M.I of Wells Cathedral by Jewers p. 182.

Searched from 1660 to 1800. 122 wills.

V. L. Oliver, Weymouth, Eng.

6 June, 1910.

EDWARD TYNTE, GOVERNOR OF CAROLINA—A letter from Sir David M. Kennys-Tynte of Bath, England, to the Secretary of this Society, has called attention to the following laudatory verses to Gov. Tynte, by William King D. C. L. (1663-1712)* of whom Pope said, that in Dr. Kings's occasional moods of conviviality, he had known him to write verses in a tavern three hours after he could not speak, it is possible that these verses were produced in the third speechless hour.

The verses, both the Latin and English versions, are printed in Johnson's English Poets, vol. 26, page 195.

AD AMICUM

Tynte was the man who first from British shore,
Palladian arts to Carolina bore:
His tuneful Harp attending Muses strung,
And Phoebus' skill inspired the lays he sung.
Strong Towers and Palaces their rise began,
And listening stones to sacred Fabrics ran.
Just laws were taught, and curious arts of peace,
And trade's brisk current flow'd with wealth's Increase.
On such foundations learned Athens rose;
So Dido's thong did Carthage first enclose:
So Rome was taught *old* Empires to subdue,
As *Tynte* creates and governs now the *New*.

Although Col. Tynte was appointed Governor by the Lords Proprietors Dec. 11, 1708, he did not reach Carolina until after July 1709, and on Nov. 30, 1710, letters were received by the Lords Proprietors in relation to his death, and the Hon. Charles Craven was appointed Governor "vice Major Tynte." As Governor Tynte's rule was of such short duration "Palladian arts", "Strong Towers and Palaces", and "curious arts of peace" must have existed in the friendly imagination of his admirer.

Governor Tynte's will is on record here, and the following is an abstract:

*Dict. Nat. Biog.

Edward Tynte Esq^r. Constituted Governor of Carolina in America being about to take a speedy voyage thither . . . All real and personal estate to M^{rs}. Frances Kilner, of Brulow St. in Parish of St Giles in the Fields, in County of Middlesex, Spinster . . . & constitute said Frances Kilner sole Executrix.

Edward Tynte.

Dated 19 July 1709: no date of proof.

The Witnesses were, Craven, Palatine, Denbig Reimon, [Sic] Will: Morgan & Abel Ketelby.

SOME PRE-REVOLUTIONARY IMMIGRANTS—The following receipt for the passage money for John Craig and family from Larue to Charles Town in 1773 is unique. The original is the property of a descendant of John Craig, Mr. J. S. Craig, of Clinton:

Rec^d., from John, Crage One pound Too Shillings & Nine pens in Earnest for Seaven passengers for their passage unboard the Betty from this porte to Charlestown South Carolina their Allowance to be Seaven pounds of Beeffe Seaven pounds of Bread or Meate & One Pounds of Butter or Molasses Each Week & Too Quarts of Water Each Day for Each passinger
£11..2.9

Larue 19th. Octo^r. 1773

Ab^{rm}.. Woodside

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